



ART

OF

SURGERY:

In which is laid down

Such a general IDEA of the same, as is founded upon REASON, confirmed by PRACTICE, and farther illustrated with many fingular and rare Cases MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL.

In Two VOLUMES.

The SIXTH EDITION, Corrected.

By DANIEL TURNER, M. D. of the College of Physicians in London.

Ο Βίω βραχύς, ή ή Τέχνη μακρή, ό ή καιρός όξύς, ή ή πάρα σφαλερή, ή ή κρίσις χαλεπή. Hippoc. pars primi Aphor.

VOL. I.

LONDON:

Printed for C. RIVINGTON in St. Paul's Church-Yard, and J. CLARKE under the Royal-Exchange.

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LONDON:

The DEDICATION

TO

Dr. Thomas Crow,

FELLOW of the College of PHYSICIANS in London.

SIR.



S I did myfelf the Honour of inscribing your Name to the first Edition of this Treatife, so it is my

Intention the fame shall be transmitted through whatever Impresfions it may happen to undergo, that wherever it meets with Entertainment, the Reader may be appriz'd of the Value I have fet thereon, and how great a Pleafure I take at all Times, more particularly this prefent, to write myself

Your Friend,

as well as bumble Servant,

D. TURNER.

Dr. Thomas Crow and the seasons LINE AND AND ARREST OF THE rivident file (Sept. Rio 1986) Strait publication in the first to the Mat Maliky of AND A STREET STREET, AND ASSESSED AS A COMPANY OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR Land Sat Hall and Sale mortestal Fire thread threaten I white the demonstrated by the second of the second wherever it meets will Patertainnear, the Pander may be apprized of the Value Lauve fee the wan, and now great a Pentone. I tile at ital Times, more particularly this prefort, to write myfelf Your Friend. as well as humble Servers, and oT G



TO THE

READER.



HEN the first edition of this Book came forth, a worthy Professor of the same Art being ask'd (as I have been informed) his Opinion thereof, was pleased to

fay more in its Commendation than behoves-me to repeat after him; but as to its present Fate, compared it to a Piece of Painting, that would be better esteemed when there was no more to be had from the same Hand; intimating, as I take it, that in the Author's Life-time it would not have the Regard paid to it, as it might meet with after his Decease.

might meet with after his Decease.

Now though I think myself obliged to pay an Acknowledgment to this Gentleman, for the Character he has been pleased to give it; yet, I

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believe,

believe, I need not inform bim be was out in bis Prediction, fince I have lived to fee it, and that in a little Time, taken into the Studies, not ouly of those of the middle Form of Practice, but of the greatest Masters of the same Art, as well at Home as Abroad; and this truly has engaged me both to revise and correct, as also to make such farther Additions thereunto, as my Affairs would allow, which confift chiefly in a Collection of rare Cases, transcribed from ancient and modern Writers, placed under their proper Heads, together with whatever of like kind has been transmitted to the Royal Society, taken from the Abridgment of their Transactions; by which the Reader will find much Pains and Labour, as well as Expence, Saved bim, in bringing every Thing curious under his View at once. Besides these, I have added a remarkable Case in Surgery of my own, printed some Time past, together with a Supplement at the Close of the second Volume to my Difcourse of Wounds, regarding some of the most desperate, or such as by an Aphorism of the great Hippocrates bave been generally deemed mortal; from whence it will plainly appear, that the same is to be understood, for the most part only, or generally speaking, in relation to some; whilst others, on whom the Sentence is pronounced as absolute, are found curable now with us, or, which is the same Thing, do admit of bealing. Lastly, I have made some Remarksupon Dr. Harris's Differtationes Medico-Chirurgicæ;

Chirurgicæ; particularly bis thirteenth de Erroribus Chirurgorum, which the Reader

will find placed at the end of the first.

I think I have no need to preface any thing as to the Design or Reasons for this Work, more than what he may be, or is already apprized of, in the former Impression thereof, unless, that as the Mistakes or Oversights therein committed were my own, in this, by a sort of Imputation, they may be looked on as other Mens; I mean of those Gentlemen who had free Liberty given them to correct any such Errors, and to add what they pleased of their own, that might have been farther useful.

Since this has been omitted, though I have not the Vanity to think I can write any Thing that is perfect, yet will it serve to convince me, as it may also my reader, that he who is not at Leisure to survey the Labours of another, is scarce likely to oblige us with any of his own; till when, or that some abler Hand will surnish out a compleater System, this of

mine, I hope, will supply the place.

The World, it seems, is very censorious, and Gentlemen are loth to venture their Reputation. I have indeed been told by one of these, that I did not thoroughly know it; but I would willingly convince that Gentleman, that I know it so well, as to despise the cavilling Part of it, and giving no just Offence to others, I shall not fear their Censure.

I must own I have taken more Pains to know myself than the World; and were I a compleat Master of that Knowledge, with so much of that of the great Being on whom I have Dependance, as more intimately concerns me, I dare say, when I come to leave the World, it will make no Part of my Repen-

tance that I knew no more of it.

Latte T.

I have hinted this only as my Opinion, that no Man should be deterred from doing all the Good be can to serve his Fellow-Citizens, for fear some few ill-natur'd ones should find Fault with his Labours. But in this let every Man use his Pleasure, for myself, who (thro' much Study and Attendance upon the Sick, having impair'd a weakly Constitution) do believe I shall write no more; yet I can say this, Quod scripsi, scribi me non prenituit; and, I doubt not, it will be always a Satisfaction to me, that to the utmost of my Power I have endeavoured to serve, not only the present, but the succeeding Generation.

to and the following the contra



THE

BOOKSELLERS

TO THE

READER.

HO' we have no need to fay any thing to recommend this Work, which hath been so well approved by the most noted Practitioners of the same Art among us, yet we

thought it not amis, hoping the Author's Pardon for our so doing, to apprize the English Reader, what an Opinion some learned Foreigners have taken up of the same, into whose Language, if we are rightly informed, the said Treatise is now under a Translation. What we principally refer to, being the Asta Eruditorum Lipsie, where we find, soon after the Publication of the first Edition thereof, the following Account printed among their Transactions, viz.

तार, इसमीवीवंद्रका अपूर्ध

Acta Erudit publicata Lipfia, Calendis Januarii, Anno MDCCXXII.

ARS CHIRURGICA.

Autore Daniele Turner, Med. Londin. &c.

M Irandum omnino est, ex Anglis, paucos fuisse, qui solida Artis Chirurgicæ Præcepta, per Scripta publica exponendo, nomen ' fuum à Mortalitate vindicarint : Cum tamen ' nullo non' Tempore, Defectus observatus fuerit nullus clarorum Virorum, qui Artem hanc & probe calluerint & dextre exercuerint. Sub ' Initio quidem fuperioris fæculi, Observationes ' fuas Chirurgicas, Luci publicæ exposuerunt Clowes, Banister, ac Woodall; qui licet in s principio magnam gloriæ speciem assecuti fuerint visi, successi tamen Temporis, parum "funt æstimati. Ex recentioribus prostant Dom. · Read & Wisemanni libri, quorum Ille, de Tu-'moribus, Ulceribus atque Vulneribus, fatis accurate scripsit: De Luxationibus tamen & Fracturis, Doctrinam penitus omisit: Manet ' igitur Laus merito folum Wisemannum, quem ' in Actis An. 1686. Mense Decembri p. 619. · Tractatus ejus Chirurgicos recensentes, com-' mendavimus; utpote qui integram Artis Hiftoriam tradens id Laudis consecutus est, ut Cynosuræ instar Chirurgiæ, studiosis Anglis hactenus fuerit : Atque hunc Defectum suppleturus, Clarissimus Turnerus, cujus de Moribes Cutaneis Tractatum, in Actis, Anno 1715. Mense Aprili p. 172. recensuimus; Artem Chirurgicam in hoc Opere exacte dilucidat, id potiffimum

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tissimum agens, ut omissis Hypothesibus, in praxi nihil adstruat, quod multiplici Experientia non sit roboratum: Sicque non vana lactatur Spe fore, ut hi Discursus, apud Posteros, constantem merituri sint applausum, quibuscunque etiam mutationibus, vel Medicina vel Ars Chirurgica, per Hypotheses novas suerit exposita. Dividit totum Opus in 2 Vol. seu Sectiones X. in quibus, non solum Theoriam atque Therapiam Affectuum externorum edocet, sed & Methodum præscriptam, ubique fere Observationibus, seu Casibus, tam ab aliis, quam à se, in Praxi multijuga annotatis, quarum novem decem supra Centum numerantur, illustrat.

We might take farther Notice how acceptable ur Author's Works have been in other Parts Abroad, observed too in publick Accounts, but earing to incur his Displeasure thereby, we shall ay no more upon that Subject.





OR,

A Table of the Contents of each Section, in this first Volume.

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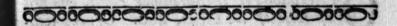
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SECT. I.



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INTEND not, Gentlemen, to fpend your time in any Harangue upon the Antiquity, the Excellency, or the Usefulness of this noble Art, which I have observed in another place; but shall proceed immedi-

ately to take Notice of those Disorders of the human Body which require its help; and these are (speaking generally) reduceable to the sub-sequent Heads, viz. of Tumours, Wounds, Ulcers, Contusions, Fractures, and Dissocations. We will begin with the first.

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Of Tumours in general.

Tumour defined.

This Word Tumour, from its derivative tumeo, to swell or puff up, implying any preternatural rising, sulness, or distention of any part of our Bodies, beyond their proper and usual Dimensions; the Eye also discovering frequently what falls under this Denomination; there needs, I think, no other general Definition; so that having touch'd upon their common Causes, we shall come to their Division.

If it be objected, That there are Tumours of the internal Parts, and consequently not obvious to Sight: I answer, That these fall more directly to the Province of Physic, and hold in other respects with our general Description.

Causes.

Nor shall I trouble you with any unnecessary Detail of those Causes, which I reckon either external, such as Punctures, Wounds, Contusions, Fractures, streight Ligature, with whatever may occasion a Disturbance to the Part, or compress the Vessels round about: Or internal, from some particular Disorder of the Fluids circulating in the said Vessels, whether arising from Pleabore, that is, a Fulness, or Cacochymia, i.e. some ill Quality of the Juices of the Blood; or Lastly, from some fault in the Vessels themselves, which convey those Juices.

These we call the antecedent Causes, but the conjunct or more immediate are always some Ob-

struction.

We now proceed to their Division, and the manner of their Production.

Division of Of Tumours, his plain there are more kinds Tumours. than one: They are generally divided into bumoral and flatulent; which I think a better Di-

Ainction

stinction than that of those who difference them as Tumours cum, & fine Materia: An Absurdity in terminis, as putting an Effect without a Cause. For doubtless an Emphysema, or a flatulent one, is a material Tumour; tho' its Contents are more

fubtle and impalpable than the others.

In the manner of their Production they are differenced; as Tumours by Fluxion, and Tumours by Congestion; altho' in both I conceive the efficient to be the same: I mean, an Obstruction of the Tubuli or small Pipes, from their stagnant Juices; which, by some proper Dyscrass of their own, are rendred liable to stop up the Passages, as we observed but now, or by some outward Compression intercepted therein.

From either of these Causes, there must necessarily result a retarded Motion, if not an intire stop to the Progress of the Fluid; and hence as necessarily a Divulsion of the membranous and nervous Fibrilla, with increase of Bulk and Fi-

gure proportionate to the Obstruction.

Now tis from this sudden haleing and laceraing these Filaments, in the Tumours said to arise
rom Fluxion, which makes the painful Sensaion more severe and exquisite than where the
iid Distention and Solution are made more leiarely, and by slower Periods, as in the Tumour
called by Congestion: So that there seems little
ther Difference betwixt them, than that the one
a Disease more hot and acute, the Obstruction
ming on suddenly; the other cold and chroni, where the offending Matter is more leisureand gradually heaped up.

As for the Part mittent, and the Part recipient, plerv'd by some Writers as the foundation of the Disorder we are now treating of, we all now, Gentlemen, that the Body of Man is not

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only a vascular Compages, but that even each Fibrilla therein has a proper of cillatory Motion derived from its Source, the Meninges Cerebri, or from the nervous System: So that where this Motion is the weakest, the Fluids being, cateris paribus, in their Confistencies equal, no wonder here should be the first Stop and Rise of a Tumour; or, that Parts which have the greatest Force of Constriction, should be most able to free themfelves, and throw off the Burthen upon those where the Resistance is weakest. Again, that those depending should more readily than others often favour this Malady, is not strange, the Motion of all Fluids being more facile by the Declive, and more liable to Impediment, or flacker per Ascensum.

Having said thus much of the Nature and Causes of Tumours in general, it remains that we speak a word or two of their more particular Division: And here I find the most usual is borrowed from the four supposed Humours in the sanguineous Mass, which the antient Founder thereof have denominated Blood, Choler, Phlegmand Melancholy: From the first, deriving the Phlegmon; from the second, Erysipelas; from the third, Oedema; from the fourth, Scirrhus and from its farther Degeneracy, into what the

call their Atra Bilis, Cancer.

I called them supposed Humours, fince however fome at least of them may be after separate from the Mass; yet is their Existence there quaternus tales, before they have undergone change in their proper secretory Organs, not manifest.

In our Survey of this purple Fluid, the Blood by the help of Glasses, we discover only certa globular parts fluctuating in a limpid Vehicle

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and the naked Eye, after its Extraction, when it has stood some Time in the Vessel, perceives nothing but a thick Grumus, swimming in the midst of a serous Latex; the upper part of which Grume, containing usually a variegate, white, greenish, or yellowish Film, has accordingly, from some of the Antients, received the Name of Phlegm or Choler; the reddish Part adjoining, that of Blood; and the black Part at the bottom,

Melancholy.

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But late and much better Disquisitions in the Anatomy of this Fluid, and the manner of Secretion of several Juices from the same, together with the Nature of Colours, and the specific Gravity of Liquors, have better inform'd us; and shew'd, that the Superficies before mentioned is made up of less-digested and assimilable Parts of the chylous Juice, before they are rightly or thoroughly fanguify'd; which being naturally lighter than the rest, take place at the Top. There is, indeed, another Sort of this fibrous Crust, which seems the Product, if I may fo speak, of Adustion, being usually met with in all Distempers of the inflammatory kind; fuch, I mean, as the Quinfie, Pleurify, Peripneumony, Rheumatism, (I mean the bumoral) and the like, for the same Reason of the other Parts preponderating, here taking their Residence, and condenfing into a Crust or Gluten, from its Likeness usually termed Size.

As to the red Colour of the Grumus, where this Siziness is wanting, it seems beyond Controversy, owing in a great measure to the Nitre of the Air: For even the black Part at the bottom, or Melancholy of the Antients, being turned the reverse, and exposed a while to that Element, will soon gain a much brighter and more florid

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Complexion. A farther Evidence we have of this, in the same Person's Blood coming out of a small Orifice, by which the Air has freer Access thereto, and pouring hastily at the same Time from a large one, in the other Arm, which you shall find of a much darker Hue, as not being so throughly pervaded by the said nitrous Particles

falling in between.

I shall not stay to examine the chemical Principles of this Liquor; because I think by their Analysis, it is tortured to confess more than is true, from the admixture of some igneous Parts, which its genuine and natural Crafis knows nothing of: But shall now proceed with this farther Remark upon the Subject; that the Blood of diverse Persons, using different Ways of living, being constituted of differing chylous Juices, and those Juices sanguify'd in differing Organs, there is no wonder that diversity of Temperaments should arise; that in the Blood of one, the sulphureous; in others, the bilious and faline; others, the phlegmatic and watery; in others laftly, the more terrene and feculent, should predominate: And consequently, that Tumours of differing Natures and Denominations, as well as other Difeases, should result thence. A sait means

And thus we see how in a looser Sense, where the Principles of the mixt are rightly and duly proportioned; or where the sulphureous rather predominate, being made out of Plenty of a rich and oily chylons Juice, we denominate the Person sanguine.

Again, how from the faid Juice ill constituted, or its undue Fermentation and Volatilisation, after it has put off the Name Chyle, if its Particles become less springy, are effecte, lentous and slimy, and consequently less sit for Assimilation, we pronounce him phleginatick. FarFarther, if in the said Juice there be a Redundancy of the bilious Humour, or that the same, by an over Assation, as the Antients express themselves, is become torrid or adust, we define him either choleric or melancholy; it being upon these Humours that the sour Temperaments of human Bodies are sounded: Which at the same Time are so variable, that by Mismanagement, or an Abuse of what Physicians call the Non-naturals, the one is often changed into the other.

Thus the sanguine, from too much Sleep, want of Exercise, or by Sloth, with heavy indigested

Meats, become phlegmatic.

By too much Exercise, Over-watching, Indulgence of Passions, from a hot, acrid and spicy

Diet, choleric.

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From a recluse and sedentary Life, Cares, Crosses or Missortunes, with a Diet of statulent gross Nourishment, melancholy: And so of the rest: The Predominancy of some certain Humour still denominating the Constitution. If all sour of these Humours were so luckily combin'd, as to bring their exact and equal Share to the Composition (a rare Case) this they called their Temperamentum equale ad Pondus. When so tolerably well pois'd, or duly blended, as to surnish out a healthy and sound Constitution, they gave it the Name of Temperamentum equale ad Justiam. But to return.

From this Predominion it is, that the same Authors have subdivided their sour Tumours; Thus the one is called Phlegmon Expsipelatodes, from the over-poise of Blood to Choler: Expsipelas Phlegmonodes, from that of Choler to Blood. Et sie de

cæteris.

Our famous Dr. Pitcairn +, who is almost evements •
ry where, and often justly, exploding the antient Physic,
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Defini-p. 13.

Definitions, although fometimes unreasonably reflecting upon all others, who could not relish his Mathematical Medicine, which yet has furnished, I think, some as unsatisfactory as those that with great warmth he had discarded; this Gentleman, I fay, allows only of three Temperaments properly fo denominated, and that these imply no more than 'a certain and determinate Fluxility of the Blood; which admits, that the Parts to be · fecerned from it, may be fecreted, fome eafier than others, in any given Velocity of Circulation. Thus according to the Ala mode Phylic. the bilious Temperament is that Degree of Flux-· ility of the Blood, which allows, in a given Velocity, the Bile to be separated in the Liver naturally constituted, in a greater Proportion to the other Secretions, than is common to most other Men of the fame Climate; and this is wont to be called bot and dry. Whilft the melancholy Temperament is that Degree of Fluxility, which allows, in a given Velocity of Blood, and a naturally constituted Spleen, a greater Secretion than is proportion'd in other People, to the urmary and cutaneous Discharges, and this is nam'd a cold and dry Temperament. The pituitous is, when in a given Velocity of Blood from the Heart, the Proportion of Saliva fecreted is greater than the Proportions of other ' secreted Fluids: And this Temperament is cold and moift; but here (continues our Author) it must be observed, that herein we suppose " Men in all other Respects healthful, and not ' influenced by any external Caufes. · As to the Temperament called Sanguine, it is

As to the Temperament called fanguine, it is no more than a Plethora, or a greater Quantity of all the Fluids composing the Blood, than what is common or ordinary: And from

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these Premisses it follows, that such as have any

particular Temperament, are beginning to be diseased, or to deviate from a perfect State of

Health: And that a Temperies, so called by the antient Physicians, is, in reality, an Intemperies,

or a beginning Disease. Thus far he.

But I fear I have trespassed on your Patience, whilst I have been explicating the Opinions of the antient and modern Writers, as to this Affair of Temperaments, or differing Constitutions of human Bodies; which having done with, I shall proceed to the Prognostics and Cure of Tumours in general; their diagnostic Signs being usually contained in each of their particular Descriptions or Definitions; so that for avoiding unnecessary Repetition, I shall not notice them elsewhere,

The Prognostics then of Tumours in general are General to be taken from the Parts, on which they are Prognosituate, the Nature of the Humour, the Habit fices of of Body, the manner of their Production, whe-

ther symptomatical or critical, and lastly, from the Modus of their Termination.

Thus if happening upon, or near adjoining to the more noble Parts, or such as are immediately concerned in dispensing the animal and vital Functions, as the Brain, the Wind-pipe, and its Appendix the Lungs, the Heart, Liver, Stomach, Womb, Bladder, or the like, there is much more Danger, than when upon Parts less noble and necessary; if near to the large Blood-vessels upon the Joints and nervous Parts, more than when remote from the same.

Again, if the Tumour takes its Rise from the offending Bile, or its farther Degeneracy into an Aira Bilis, as the Antients speak, there may be more Danger than from Blood, or the Pituita; if arising in a cacochymic or gross Habit of Body,

more

more than where the same is rightly and better constituted: If by Translation, from within, there is more danger than when occasioned by some outward Accident, especially happening to recede, or indiscreetly driven back again into the Blood by repelling Topics.

Finally, the Danger will be greater, if terminating by an Aposteme, and much greater still, if by a Mortification, than when the peccant or offending Humour impacted on the Part will admit

of Resolution, or being discuss'd.

Cure of Tumours in general.

As to the Cure of Tumours in general, all we shall say thereto will amount to this, that, as each has its quadruple Time or Station, viz. Beginning, Increase, State, and Declension; so likewise a four-fold Termination, i. e. by Repulsion, Resolution, Maturation, and Mortification; to these by some is added a fifth, that is Induration, which is rather a Change of one Disease for another, tho' it happen to be the Conclusion of the former.

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The first of these Intentions is obtained by Medicaments restringent or repellent; the second, by such as we call Discutients; the third by Suppuratives; and the last is prevented, so far at least as Art can administer Relief, by means of those, which, with their spirituous Particles, assist the languishing Heat of the Part, and subdue the

Putrefaction therein beginning,

Sioni

The Nature and Faculties of all which, with the Manner of their Operation, we have already accounted for, in a short Appendix to our Treatise, Do Marbis cutaneis, concerning the Efficacy of local Remedies. The Names of such, as have been used in our own Practice, and the Way of applying them, either single or compounded, as the several Indications call for, will be gathered

ed from our Method of treating particular Tumours, to which we shall now hasten, and keeping to the antient Division of them, I shall begin with

The PHLEGMON.

This Tumour, from its original passes, denotes Phlegmon. a Swelling on any Part of the Body, with great Heat and Inflammation round about, attended with Fever, exceeding Pain, Tension and Throbbing, or

Pulsation.

The Fever is owing to an intestine Commotion of the Blood, by means of some beterogeneous Matter oftentimes admixt, or from an Obstruction of the Vessels, through some outward Violence offered to the Liquor moving therein. The Pain arises from the tearing in sunder the nervous Fibrilla, the Tension from the heaving up the Membranes by the Humours included, and the Pulsation from the obstructed Circulation in the adjoining Artery, which is now forced by a redoubled Nisus, or Vibration to drive on its Contents.

The Cause of this Tumour is by the Antients, Cause, as we have already taken Notice, deriv'd from Blood, if it be a true Phlegman, or admixed with the other Humours, when it partakes of the Ery-

fipelas, Oedema, or Scirrbus. I all to all solette

When it ariseth from Blood, there is a Pletbora supposed of the Vessels: But here surely we might expect, that Nature should rather ease her self by a Hemornhage, as she does sometimes, than by raising of this Swelling; 'tis true, we are not certain, but that when this Turgency of the Vessels happens through their Fulness, the Force and Motion of the Blood being stronger through the

the Arteries, than by the venous Channels, some parts may be let go by the capillary, or evanefcent Arteries in those Interstices; especially where the Fibrillæ are less tense, or their oscillatory Motion weakest, to assist and protrude the Fluid that

is tending to an Extravalation.

But doubtless, we meet with this Tumour, where such Pletbora is wanting, and therefore I am induced to furmise at least, that when it happens without Accident of Wound, Contuston, or other external Violence offered to the Part. by which the Circuit of the Blood is therein impeded, some foreign Matter being mixed with the Mass, raises first of all this Commotion or Effervescence, and inkindles a feverish Heat there in, the same being Nature's Instrument, (as the judicious Sydenbam expresseth himself) that she calls to her Affiftance for expelling her Enemy which having by this Ferment fitted for such Expullion, according to the Nature thereof, and his Correspondency with her feveral Outlets, the casts forth by Swear, by Stool, by Urine, by Expestoration; or if fuited to none of these, he is sometimes thrust out into the fleshy Parts, in form of an Apostem or Abscels, the Disease before us: And this by Physicians is called a Crisis.

Nature in also we may have in other Places, occasion to must sense make Use of the Word Nature; I desire once for all, it may be noted, that I use the Term with

for all, it may be noted, that I use the Term with some others, in a Sense Physico-mechanical, taken in a Complex of the whole animal Fabric, or which includes the Circulation of the Blood and nervous Fluid, together with the regular Disposition of all the Parts of the Body, as to their several Mechanisms, which, et sirst put into Motion by the supreme Author of their Being, are able of themselves afterwards, through the

the Energy he has bestowed upon them, to answer the proper Ends intended them in their Structure.

The Helmontians by their Archeus, the Platonists by their Anima Mundi, the Cartesians by their Ather, and the common People by their Instinct, mean surely much the same, if some of these Obscure Phrases have any true Meaning at all. But

to proceed.

We have already observed, that a Fever does accompany this Swelling, and light Rigours or Shiverings also at some times intervene, especially if terminating by an Abscess; nor is the said Fever symptomatic only, as in the Phlegmon from Punctures, Wounds, Contusions, &c. but oftentimes, as when the Distemper ariseth from within, the primary Disease; the Tumour, as we have already taken Notice of, being the Crisis of such preceding Fever, in the Way of Translation; which is sufficient Caution, I think, to the young Surgeon, that he by no Means go about to repel such Tumours, or drive the Matter back into the Blood.

Every Pustule in the Small Pox, as Dr. Morton well observes, is a Phlegmon of this kind; and the striking in of the variolous Matter is known by all to be very fatal, which brings me

to the Prognostic.

In Reference to which, we are to observe, as Prognostic. we remarked before, in those of Tumours in general, so here particularly, the Danger is less or more, according to the Part it affects. And thus upon the Larynx or Wind-pipe, where it is called an Angina: More especially when it is seated on the internal Muscles, there is always extreme Danger, unless the Bronchotomy or Apertion betwixt the Rimulæ of the Wind-pipe steps in to ransom, as it has done sometimes, the strangling

strangling Patient: If on the Breast and Belly, upon or near unto the Joints, there may be Danger of a Fistula being left behind; again, there will be more Danger, when arising from an inward Cause, than by the Occasion of some outward Hurt or Accident. In a word, the Phlegman, that can neither be brought to discuss, nor yet to suppurate, is full of Danger, on account of the Gangrene and Mortification that is like to follow.

Cure.

In order to the Cure of this Tumour, if the Disease takes Rise from an outward Cause, and that the Surgeon is call'd in Time, he may endeavour to repel the Influx of Humour with a Defensative of Diapalma, Bolus verus, cum Aceto Vini & Oleo Rosarum, and q. s. melted down and mixed in the Form of a Cerate; or let him embrocate the Part cum Oleo Rosar. & Aceto; also the Oleum & Unquentum Sambucin. serve well for this Purpose; after which, a moderately streight Bandage may be applied; but not so as to create any Uneafiness upon that Account to the Patient, who must immediately be let Blood to 9, 10, 11, or 12 Ounces, according to the Age, Strength and Temperament, or Constitution. If the Tumour be on the Arm, a Vein in the Arm opposite is to be opened, otherwise in that where the Vein lies fairest for the Lancet: Let his Body be kept soluble by Clysters, or lenient Purgation, and whilst you have any Hope of returning the Humour, or of discussing it either, let his Diet be as spare as may be; his Drink the good old Ptisage of Barley-Water with a little Liquorish and a few Raifins stoned, or some Liquon analogous thereto; his Food also the Barley or Water-gruel, Panada or the like; avoiding all Sorts of Flesh, or even the strong Decoction thereof:

n case of great Pain, his Bowels being first imptied by Clyster, or otherwise some gentle Anodyne, ex Aq. Flor. Paralys. Zij. cum Zis. zvi. el. Zi. Syr. de Meconio, may be allowed at the Hour of Rest; observing farther, as well in this is all other Distemperatures of like kind, a due Regard to the other Non-naturals, such I mean particularly as Exercise and Passions, Rest and an even Disposition of the Mind conducing not a little to your Patient's Recovery.

When I mention this spare Diet, I would not Allowance be so understood, as if this rigorous Abstinence to Custom was to be enjoined to all without Exception; or old Ha-

here being many Persons, who, by the Force bad ones. of a wretched Habit, more especially since that letestable and fatal Practice of tipling strong Waters came into that request it is in our Times. have made fuch Liquors as familiar to them, as our common Ale and Beer to the more tempeate; fo that he, who fcatce ever fleeps without Bottle or more of Claret, or perhaps a Pint of he distill'd Spirits, must even in his Illness be llowed daily half a Pint of the one, or a Dram or two of the other; the Indications for which. he judicious Artist must take from the Languer of the Spirits, or the Approach of a Deliquium, o which these unhappy People are more prone han others, when debarred of their beloved Liuors.

But if notwithstanding your first Application of repelling Topicks to the Tumour, with your ther Regimen, the Symptoms of Pain, with still reater Tumefassion and Inflammation, should connue and increase, some Anodyne Application, in the form of a Cataplasm or Puliis to the Part, will be both necessary and useful to relax the over-extended Fibre, sooth the inraged Spirits, and

qualify

qualify the Orgasmus therein stirred up; and from hence you will quickly discover, whether Discu-

tients or Suppuratives are to take place.

The Cataplasm I propose is that simple one of the Medulla panis in Laste costa cum pauculo Croci & Vitello Ovi additis, or a Decostum Fol. Rosar. Flor. Sambuc. & Chamemel, in Lastis vaccini q. s. & mica Panis inspissatum.

If after this, for two or three days repeated, the Tumour should remit or seem at a stand, you may endeavour to dissipate or discuss it with the following Fomentation and Cataplasm, with which some gentle Restringents may be decocted.

For Instance

R Summit. Hyperic, Centaur. Min. ana Mi. flor. Chamæm. Melilot. sambuc. ana Mj. fol. Rosar, rub. Ms. flor. Balaust. P. j. Coq. in p. æ. Aq. F. & Last. vaccin. q. s. pro thiij. Colaturæ.

If you would have it, more discutient, you may add the Summit. Arfinth. Rom. Rorismar, Fol. Laur. Bac. Juniper. Sem. Cymin. &c. Is more restringent, those above, in a double Proportion, may be sufficient: But these hotter Simples are seldom wanted here, as by their Heat and Subtilty too much attenuating, and increasing the Inflammation, although excellently well suited to the Oedema, or other cold and pituitous Swellings.

N. B. That the one half of this Colature, or strained Liquor, may be reserved for the Fotus, as is customary where the Magma, or Remains of the same are not so fit for pulping; the other for the Pultis, which may be now thicken'd with Farina Fabarum, instead of the Medulla Panis: And in the Decline of the Tumour, if it can be so brought about, for strengthening the Part,

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and recovering the Tone of the Fibres, the Reftringents being increased, the Decoction may be made in the Aq. Fabror. or the Forge-Water, adding, towards the End, a quarter part of good red Wine.

Farther, when in Opposition to your Endeavours in repelling or dissipating the inflowing Humour, the Disease encreaseth, and light Rigours or Shiverings (a frequent Attendant upon the making of Matter, in these inflammatory Tumours) come on, you must hasten Suppuration with the following or the like Cataplasm.

R Rad. Alth. Lil. Alb. ana zij. Fol. Malvæ Mij. ficuum ping. incis. ziij. Sem. Lini ac Fænugr. contus. ana zi. Coquantur in last. vaccin. dum pulpentur, quæ supra pannum crasssusè extens. applietur calidè modo Pultis, parti inslammatæ, illinendo andem Ol. Lil. priusquam applicetur.

If a larger Quantity be required, both the Ingredients and the Liquor may be augmented; if a effer, diminished; the Figs and Lily-Roots alone oiled and pulped; or, for want of an Opportuity of procuring either, the Unguent. Basilicon, nix'd up with a third of that De Althaa, and pread thick upon a piece of Cloth, or fine soft Leaher, makes an excellent suppurative Evinopison.

Observe, in all Cataplasms thicken'd with Bread, ut more especially with Flower, some Oil or intment must be mixed, or the Tumour well mbrocated therewith, before they are laid on; therwise, in these inflammatory Affects, they will nickly grow stiff and dry, to the great Disturnce of the Part, and Disquiet of your Patient. Thus in the repercutient Cataplasm, you may

Thus in the repercutient Cataplasm, you may at in the Ol. Rosar. in the Discussions, the Ol. or inguent. Sambucinum; and in the Suppurative, Vol. I.

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the Ol. Hyper. Lil. or the Unguent. Dialth. 3i. or more of the Oils, with ij. or 3iij. of the Ointment to each Pound of the Pultis.

Cataplasms to
be continued.

I have been informed, that some Practitioners (but I think those not of the best Note) have almost discarded, I suppose for the Trouble of preparing them, this good old Form of Chirurgic Application, and substituted the Emplast. è Bolo to answer the first; De Bac. Laur. the second, and the Diach. cum Gum. for the last. But I can by no Means approve their Method, neither so fully answering the Intention, nor, I am sure, will they sit so easy upon so exquisitely painful a Tumour, as is particularly that about which we are now discoursing.

The Matter being once made, to be known by the remitting somewhat of the Pain, the nervous Fibrillæ having now undergone their utmost Stretch, and ceasing to be longer haled asunder; as also by the said Matter collected, sluctuating more deep or superficial, under the Pressure of the Finger; the Tumour also arising in the Middle into an Eminency or Cone; it must be let out or discharged, by an Opening for that purpose,

made either by Caustic or Incision.

Caustics preferable to Incision in large Apostems. The former way is doubtless preferable in large Apostems, not only carrying less of Terror to the poor Patient, but more secure and advantageous.

'Tis true, the Caustic, however mild, will be attended with Pain, more or less, during its Operation; but this is after compensated by the Ease of the dressing, when you have no Occasion to cram in Tents or Dosils, as you must to keep the Lips of a recent Wound distended, and thereby choak in the Matter; by the one increasing the Pain, by the other the Sinuosity: And the Probe Scissars, by these Means, are generally wanted, to finish

what the Lancet has thus imperfectly performed.

I cannot fay that these will never be wanted, after the Escharotic; but I may fay this, that I have not found them fo often required: For if the Texture of the Fibres be not very much inured by the preceding Putrefaction, this easy way of Discharge through the perforated Eschar, affifted by fuitable Compress and Bandage, does often bring some of the largest Abscesses of this Kind to a happy Conclusion, without farther trouble; it being very common for the Tumour to fubfide, the broken Fibres to unite, the Ulcer to be detested, deterged, incarned, and ready for cicatrifing foon after, if not presently upon the Fall of the faid Eschar, when sometimes a little dry Lint alone, or some other Epulotic, will be found sufficient to compleat the Cure.

However, if the Abscess be small, or upon the Face, where Care is to be had for Prevention of a Scar, after the healing up, I am not so fond of the Caustic, as never to give way to the Point of a Lancet; with which, when the Apostem is open'd, tho' a Vent no bigger than that for Phlebotomy, or etting Blood, may suffice to let out the Matter: Yet, if the Tumour be any thing considerable, I hould prefer one that is much larger; when intead of the Tent stopping up the Matter, a light Dosil may be laid down between the Lips of the Wound, armed with a Digestive, if there be little or no Flux, or some Restringent, as there may

e found Occasion.

If the Cavity be deep, or in a Place where the lofil flipping in is not easily recovered, you hay tie a bit of Thread or Silk about the same, or its more ready Extraction.

The Digestive for this Use may be that comnon one of Terebinth. Venet. cum Ovi vivello, to

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which a little Unguent. Bafil. is sometimes added, or this latter mix'd with the Linimentum Arcæi, which of itself is a most excellent Medicine, and generally made use of for Wounds, more parti-

cularly of the Head and Face.

This way of Dreffing by the Dosil, is not only easier to the Patient, but the Wound being more open, commodious for the draining away of Matter between the Times of Dreffing, the same Compress and Bandage here assisting, for uniting the Sinuosity, as if open'd by the Caustic; and if by these you cannot agglutinate, you are to dilate, as in other sinuous Ulcers shall be directed.

Having mentioned Compression and Bandage, give me leave to add a Word or two in Commendation of these two noble Assistants to Chirurgic Practice; which, if rightly understood, and as rightly adapted, would prevent many a bitter Groan of the Patient, as well as Heart-ach of the conscientious Practitioner of this noble Art.

I know they can't be always, but doubtless oftentimes both Knife and Scissars might be spared, were these well cultivated, or duly and timely practised; there being few Sinus's from recent Apostems, or of the acute kind, where the Bone is covered, which might not by means hereof be well united, and consolidate, if situate also for the same.

The Use of Compress and Bandage, with several Sorts of them, Under the Name Bandage, I would have comprehended not only the common Roller, but the laced Sock, Stocking, Knee-piece and Trowfe, together with the Glove, Elbow and Arm-piece; which by their equal Lacing, when well fitted to the feveral Members, oftentimes exceed the other, althomanaged by the most dextrous Hand. And by Compress, I mean no more than a common Bolster, of Cloth rudely laid upon the grieved Part, and as carelessy bound on. The Plaister Compress is

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what I hint at, which both keeps its Situation, and makes a truer Compression than the other Bolster. These may be very suitably prepared of your common Defensative, three or four Folds of them fluck together, and shaped, as near as may be, to the Compass or Dimension of the Cavity to be compress'd; observing heedfully to bring the Edge thereof even with the Lips of the disjoined Part, over which a Bolster of soft Cloth, in the ordering whereof, there is no fuch great Need of the former Exactness or Circumspection.

As to the Management of your Roller, you are to take Care, that the Circumvolution be made that way, whether to the Right or Left, as may bear first upon the Extremity of the Sinus, before it reach the Edge of the Wound or Ulcer; by which you will press out any contained Matter, and unite at the same Time: Whereas otherwise you may chance to agglutinate the outward Orifice, and shut in the same to the Hazard of a fresh Abscess.

But here I must confess, what we call Autopsy. or ocular Demonstration, exceeds the most graphical Description; and the most instructive Rules for Bandage fall short of their being shewn by some compleat Proficient therein: The Length and Breadth whereof are to be taken from the Size of the Limb, or Parts they are to encompals, with the Number of Circumvolutions round the same that are required: And thus, for the Finger, about a Finger's Breadth; for the Wrift, 2 Inches; for the Leg, 3 or 4 Fingers; and for the Thigh, a Hand's Breadth; more or less may be necessary. The same likewise for the Trunk of the Body.

But to return to the Apostem, whence we have ral Sorts digress'd, and to acquaint the young Practitioner of Caustics what Causties are most convenient for his Purpose. Manner of He is to understand, that there are three differing applying

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Forms or Orders thereof. The strongest, I think, is reckon'd the Lapis infernalis, or the first running of the Soap-makers Lees, called Lixivium Capitale; this being boil'd up in a Brass or Copper Ladle to a Confistence, is, with a hot Knife, cut into Pieces of feveral Sizes, and kept close stop'd from the Air, till the Time of Use. Piece of this, of the Compass of a Silver Threepence, will make an Eschar near as large as a Six-pence, and usually performs its Work in an Hour's Time. A milder than this is made out of this Lixivium, with the Powder of Calx viva; and a still gentler, called, from its Softness, I fuppose, the Velvet Caustic, by the Admixture of a little Soap with the faid Calx, made up into a Sort of Paste, which is used to Infants and tender Bodies, and fuffered to lie on for twenty four Hours. Observing, that in all these Caustics, which have an alcaline or lixivial Salt for their Foundation, you must keep them in a dry Place, as before observed, secured from the Air, in which they would run per Deliquium, by a found Cork and Bladder tied over the first, and a Bladder also over the Gally-pot containing the latter.

I forbear mentioning some other Escharotics, prepared from the several Arsenics or corrosive Sublimates, which I look upon as dangerous Medicaments, having frequently seen very unhappy Symptoms attending their Application, such as Spasms or Convulsions, from their malign Nature hereby communicated to the nervous System, with horrid Pain, and Symptomatic Fever; also Cardialgia and incessant Vomiting, with cold Sweats, and Syncope or Fainting away; an Instance of which you will meet with in Fernelius, Meth. med. lib. 6. ch. 18. where he speaks of a Woman destroyed

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destroyed in fix Days by its outer Application, occasioning the like Symptoms as if the Poison

had been taken inwardly.

The way of applying Caustics is well enough known to be by snipping a Hole in a piece of Plaister, of the Dimension of the Escharotic intended, and having stuck some narrow Bits of the same all round the said Hole, the better to let in and contain your Caustic, you are to lay the Plaister upon the Tumour, so as to cover the same, with the Perforation on the most prominent Part, where the Fluctuation of the Matter is the most perceptible, rather inclining to the depending than otherwise, for the readier Discharge thereof, and, if possible, to prevent an after Dilatation.

Into this Hole, or Cavity, the Bit of Caustic is placed, with a Pledget of dry Lint immediately thereon, and a Plaister upon that; also a cross Strap of the same adhesive Emplaster, with a moderate Bandage to retain all on; always remembring to proportion the Size of your Escharotic to that of your intended Eschar, lest you find yourself after deceived; for they will be apt to spread upon the Solution of their Salts, in spight of all your Precaution, and to make a Crust much larger than their own Compass, when first laid on.

This Caution, how unnecessary soever it may seem, I thought the less so, having frequently found an Ulcer the Effect of one of these Caustics, as big as a Half-Crown, and that too upon the Face, Neck and Breasts of Gentlewomen, (where the Scar, as much as possible, ought to be avoided,) which needed not to have exceeded the

Compass of a Silver Groat.

The Eschar being thus made, for which, as we remark'd before, you are to allow Time, according to the Strength thereof, you are to penetrate

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or cut through the same, at this Time insensible to the Lancet, and discharge what Matter slows forth freely, without contusing or over-much pressing the Parts adjacent, to get out all at once: For that, if the Abscess be very large, might hazard your Patient's fainting, with Suffocation of the native Heat of the Part.

After letting forth the Matter, apply a Pledget of Basilicon dipt in some of the same Ointment melted down in a Spoon over the Crust, with a common Plaister of De Minio, or Diapalma, and a Bandage to retain your Dreffings, which is to be no other than fuch, for the first Days, till the Patient grows easy; when the Compress and Deligation before-mentioned will be absolutely requifite, by which artfully managed, and the Continuance of the same Digestive, till the Eschar feparates, you may perhaps unite the Sinuofity, compleating your Patient's earnest Defire, and finding nothing more wanting upon the Fall thereof than some cicratifing Medicament, to finish the Work; during the Course of which, more especially in cold Weather, and ancient People, a warm Stupe or two wrung hot, out of the difcutient Fomentation, in the Beginning taken notice of, may be necessary, not only to comfort the Parts, and help to diffipate the Reliques of the Humour, but to strengthen the relaxed Fibres, and recover their proper Tone.

But if, notwithstanding your Endeavours to unite or agglutinate, the Matter has so infinuated itself into the Parts about, or formed such Cavities, as will not this Way admit of healing, before you enterprise the Dilatation, especially of such as are large, deep, or intricate in their Turnings and Windings; you are to deliberate, whether or no, by choaking in the Matter with

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a Tent, (and here I must confess, if at any time, there is a Use of them) you may not force the fame, upon raising some new Abscess in a Place more fuitable for Discharge, or draining off the whole; when, by a fecond Caustic, you may obtain what you could not by the first: A Case very common in the milky Abscesses of Women's Breafts, where we meet with feveral Apostemations. one after another, that foil and baffle all our Skill, till the Matter pent in, either by these Means, or naturally fubfiding to some more depending Part. is eafily discharged thence; and what before had been the fruitless Work of several Weeks or Months, is now accomplish'd in as many Days. In a word, if it be found absolutely necessary to cut open the Sinuofity, you are to proceed, as in finuous and fiftulous Ulcers shall be hereafter directed:

In the Phlegmon arising from an internal Cause, or which is the Crisis of a Fever, the same Method is to be observed; unless that, omitting all restringent or repelling Topics, you are, from the first, to endeavour to discuss, or failing therein, to halten Suppuration, as we have above directed. An Inftance or two of this last kind we shall

give as follows.

A young Gentleman, at that Time about four- Hist. I. teen Years of Age, the Son of a wealthy Merchant, then living in the Spittle-Yard, fince named Bolingbrook Square, having for some Days been ill of a Fever, irregularly intermitting, after the fourth Paroxysm complain'd of a Swelling, with a small Inflammation, about a Hand's breadth above the Joint of the Knee; which growing harder, more painful, and inflam'd, I perceiv'd a true Phlegmon fo far advanc'd, as to indicate no other than maturative Applications; and indeed, if it had been capable, by no means fafe to have been treat-

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ed otherwise, the sebrile Matter being here separated by the Strength of Nature, and thrown out of the Blood as inimical thereunto; for forwarding therefore the Suppuration, I directed the following Cataplasm.

R. Rad. Lil. alb. prius lotorum, & ab omni Sorditie mundat. this. Ficuum pinguium incis. Ziv. Coqu. in Aq. F. & Latt. vac. ana p. æ. q. s. donec in pulpam reducantur, cui addendo Ol. Lil. Zij. f. instar pultis, cujus pars tertia, vel circiter, applicetur parti femoris tumefatæ, renovando post 24 Horas.

The Day following the second Application, I perceiv'd the Matter fluctuating, the Tumour prominent in the Middle, and fit for the Discharge; wherefore I applied a piece of the milder Caustic, ex calce cum Lixivio supradicto, of the Length of one Inch, and the Breadth of a Quarter, over Night; the next Morning, finding a proportionate Eschar, I entered the same with a full-pointed Lancet, discharging near a Pint of Pus well concocted; upon which the Symptoms remitting,

the young Gentleman grew easy.

The Eschar was dreft up with a Pledget of Bafilicon, dipt in some of the same, made warm in a Spoon, a Bolster Compress being placed on each Side, with a double-headed Roller, for the more commodious pressing forth the Matter; which daily lessening by these Means, the Sinuofity above united, but the Crust separating, the Flesh underneath appear'd fpongy; upon which fprinkling on the Pracipit. rubr. I chang'd the Bafilic. for the Linim. Arcai, and continued this Way of dreffing, fometimes strewing on the faid Pracipit. by itself, at others mixing it with the Digestive, till the Ulcer being fill'd up with a feeming found Flesh, and ready to cicatrife, I drest it up with dry 10 Lint,

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Lint, concluding my Work accomplish'd. But finding the Discharge one Morning increased, at least much greater than could be reasonably expected from the fuperficial Sore, passing my Probe through a small papillary Excrescence, or spongy Caruncle, I perceiv'd, at the End next the Patella, a Sinus passing deep under the Rectus, and was apprehensive of its penetrating into the Joint; upon which fitting a Plaister Compress, and endeavouring by Bandage to unite the Cavity, I found the Trial fruitless, the Matter still discharging in great Quantity: So that acquainting his Parents with the Necessity of enlarging the Wound, or to leave a Fistula, I first of all introduced a Bit of Gentian Root, to make more Way, and thin the faid Cavity, for the easier dilating of the same, either upon the Director, or by the Probe Sciffars, as should be found most expedient. After a Day or two thus fpent, we call'd in Mr. Bernard, who examining the Case, and preferring a strong shank'd Pair of Probe Scissars I had by me, the Sinus, which was near an Inch thick, and more than three in Length, was immediately cut open, the Wound being presently fill'd up with dry Dofils, and a Pad of Tow dipt in Oxycrate, sprinkled over with Farina Tritici, in regard of a small Hæmorrbage attending.

The next Day taking out the Dreffings, and having applied two or three hot Stupes, express'd from a Decoction of the warm Plants (for it was Winter Time) and the camphorated Spirit, we fill'd up the Incisions with Dosils dip'd in the melted Liniment, also a Pledget of the same externally, and roll'd him up for that Time: But the Day after, examining the Wound more narrowly, and passing my Instrument directly downwards, I felt the Bone of the Femur denudated of its

its Cover the Periosteum; upon which, endeavouing to make more Way, I distended the Cavity with Dosils of dry Lint, made up hard for that Intention, and clapt down close with the Digestive, as before on the Outside, and suitable Bandage.

At our Meeting, the Day after, my Affistant being by, taking out the Dreffings, he thrust down his Finger to the bottom of the Wound, and plainly perceived a large piece of the outward, or cortical Part of the Os Femoris, in the manner of a thin Lamina, already desquam'd or separated from the sound Part, lying entangled only by some fleshy Fibres, or rather a fungous Flesh.

At this Dreffing, we ftrew'd thereon a little of the Pracipitate, and, as before, fill'd up the Cavity with Dofils; when the fecond Day after, meeting again by Appointment, and with my Forceps extracting the lowermost of the said Dosils, the Exfoliation came into Sight; upon which placing the end of my Spatbula underneath, without any Force used, or Flux ensuing, I lifted out a piece of Bone very ragged all round the Edges, of an Inch and half from one Extremity to the other, and about half an one over; after which we laid in our Dofils, made more foft and easy to the Wound, dip'd likewise in the dissolv'd Liniment aforesaid, and therewith sometimes mixing the Pracipitate; quickly after, the Obstacle to healing being now remov'd, the same was incarn'd and cicatrifed with dry Lint only, without any farther Trouble.

And this Case I think the more remarkable, in that a Bone was found so suddenly separated in a Tumour of the acute Kind, or made, as we say, by Fluxion, and ensuing a febrile Criss, without any external Violence or Accident befalling the Part, but arising suddenly with Pain, Instamma-

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tion and Pulfation, after the manner of a common

Phlegmon.

It was the Opinion of his Physicians, that the Matter, tho' lodg'd so short a Time upon the Place, had yet however, by its corrosive Quality, eaten off the Periosteum; to which I could not assent, believing rather, that the Malady, as in some strumous Affects, began at the Bottom, and raised the Tumour, Pain and Instammation outwardly, and that those irregular Fits, as they were term'd, of an Intermittent, were mere Rigours usually attending these Affects of the membranous and nervous Parts. However, as I observed but now, it must be look'd upon somewhat singular, that an Exsoliation from so hard a Bone, without any previous Appearance, should be so suddenly raised, as in the Space of a Fortnight, or thereabouts.

A Woman, middle aged, of a Scorbutic Habit, Hist. II. after a feverish Indisposition of some Days, was let Blood in the Arm; but whether by means of the Ligature intercepting the Circuit of the Blood pro Tempore, the Fluxion might be here as it were invited, (for it was apparent, that no Injury had been done either to the Tendon or Artery) or that a Crisis being at Hand, Nature had otherwise thrown out the morbid Matter from the Blood into the same Part; it so happened, to the great Missortune of the Surgeon who had been employ'd, the same Night an Inslammation seized the Arm, extending itself from a little above the Joint of the Cubit, to within a small Space

of that of the Corpus or Wrift.

The next Day I was consulted, when in Justice to the Surgeon, I declar'd, he was no other Ways instrumental to the Accident, than in the unlucky timing the State and Condition of the preceding Fever, bleeding her before her Body had been

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prepared by some lenient Purgation, or being hot and costive, the throwing up an emollient Clyfter, that might have deriv'd at least some Portion of the peccant Matter by the inferior Paffages. For the Despumation being begun, and the noxious Humour, like a Scum, ready to be thrown forth out of the Bosom of the Blood; the tying of a Ligature, as I observed but now, might probably make way for its falling rather upon this, than any other Part of the Body; but which was out of any Man's Power either to have foreseen or prevented; and indeed, had not the Storm fallen here, it had in all Likelihood shewed itself elsewhere, or perhaps prov'd more dangerous to the Life of the Patient, either by Continuance of the feverish Effervescence, or Translation of the Matter to some more noble Part.

But confidering the Nature and Cause of this Inflammation, I could by no Means advise a repercutient, or repelling Topic; and therefore when I had order'd, that the Orifice should be dress'd up with a Pledget, arm'd with a Digestive, I directed, that the Parts affected should be gently embrocated cum Unguento Sambuc. ac pauculo Camph. in Spir. Vini solut. and afterwards an anodyne Cataplasm laid on ex decost. Flor. Sambuci & Chamæmeli in Laste, cum mica Panis in

consistentiam redact.

The next Day the Tension seemed a little to relax, and the Inflammation was somewhat less, the Orifice soft and pliable, and tending to close up; that Evening I prescribed a Clyster, advising a spare Diet, forbidding Flesh, and all Liquors, except the small diluting ones allowed in acute Fevers, with her Gruels and Panada, which was a Penance, I perceived, very difficult to her, who had used herself to more relishing Foods, as well as Liquors; and I was satisfied, transgress'd herein by her own Servants: Upon which Account,
for abating the Plenitude, and making farther
Derivation of the Humours, I would have risqu'd
a second Venesection in the opposite Arm, and readily offer'd my Service therein for her greater Encouragement; but she would by no Means comply, having let in an unalterable Belief, that her
first Bleeding had been the Occasion of this Misfortune; so that at this second Opening, we only
renewed the Applications as before, with farther
Orders of an anodyne Draught in the Evening,
after the Clyster had done working.

Yet the next Day, notwithstanding all our Endeavours, a true Phlegmon appear'd: The Inflammation and larger Tumefaction again shew'd itself with great Pain and Throbbing also, threat-

ning an Abscess.

However, once more I order'd the Arm to be embrocated, and the Cataplasm also to be laid on as at first. The Orifice was closed up, and that Part of the Bend of the Cubit easy, less partaking

of the Inflammation than those below.

The fourth Day, perceiving our Labour vain towards a Resolution or Discussing of the Humour, the Tumour still encreasing, I order'd a Cataplasm of the Rad. Lil. alb. sici ping. Sem. Lini ac Fænugr. in Laste cost. & Pistilli ope ad instar Pulpæ coast. When the next, we found the same more manifestly enlarged, and rising as it were conical, about four Fingers Breadth below the Flexure of the Cubit, her Pain greatly encreased, and she restless and impatient; so that I had much Dissiculty to reconcile her to admit the young Man, who had bled her, to give Attendance; nor would she upon any other Terms, than my Promise of standing by at the Times of Dressing.

The Tumour, by the next Day, being now throughly suppurated, and the Matter fluctuating, a piece of the Velvet Caustic was laid on, and continued all Night: When early the Day following, a Lancet was thrust thro' the Eschar, and about half a Pint of a well concocted Matter let out, upon which she grew easy; the Fever, Thirst, Inquietude, and other Symptoms now

going off.

The Day after the Discharge, a Fomentation was made use of to comfort the Parts, strengthen the relaxed Fibres, and breathe forth the Humours, ex Deco Et. Summit. Centaur. Flor. Chamemel. Melilot Sambuc. &c., cum tantillo Spir. Vini Campb. and as the same was capable of bearing Compress and Bandage, to promote Agglutination of the Sinuofity; which after about a Week's Time, the Discharge daily lessening, and the E/char thrown off, was accomplish'd in the upper Part; but the Sinus depending, and running down over the Radiaus internus, or Flexor Carpi, would not unite, but laid us under a Necessity (tho' I did all I could that I might obviate farther Clamour, to prevent it) of dilating, and which I discovered, running above three Inches in When I had, in the mildest Way posfible, apprifed her of the absolute Necessity of fuch Proceeding, she at last complied, and the Apparatus being got ready, with proper Attendants, after I had passed in a Director, and with the same bearing tight up against the Skin, as much as possibly towards the outside of the Arm, for avoiding the tendinous Parts and Blood-veffels, the Surgeon with his Knife cut along the Sulcus, till we had opened the whole Length of the Cavity, when dreffing up with dry Drofils, rolled in the Powder of fine Bole, (by Reason of the

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the Hamorrhage) and a large Pledget of Tow, wrung out of Posca, and sprinkled thick with Farina Fabar. we rolled up the Arm, securing

t in the Napkin upon a Semiflexure.

The Work being now fairly in View, the fefond Day after, loosening the former Application, the recent Wound was dress'd up daily with ofter Dofils dip'd in the warm Liniment of Arcaus: In some Parts, where the Fascialis lying long expos'd was grown putrid and floughy, strewing on a small Quantity of the Pracipit. rub. till digefting off, and the Ulcer mundified, the ame Medicine, together with my Cerate of Lais Calaminaris and dry Lint, quickly after accomplish'd the Work, as well of Incarnation, as Cicatrifation; and the Surgeon, who, I am well atisfied, was blameless, as to any Mal managenent of the Lancet in the letting of her Blood, vas not only obliged to stand the Censure of his Neighbourhood; but to prevent the farther Clanouring of his Patient, (much contrary to my Persuasion) to bestow near fix Weeks Attendnce for the poor Pittance of half a Crown he ad at first received, for the unfortunate Opeation.

I well remember an Accident, of Kin to the bovemention'd, befel myself many Years ago; when, by the Advice of a Physician, I bled a gross-abited Patient, then labouring with an Erysipes on the Face and Neck, from whence the bisous Effervescence was presently translated to the eeding Arm; and it was not without great Distulty and Pains that I kept off a Gangrene, and cur'd the Limb from a Mortification; which had ch Accident ensued, or the Patient miscarried at at Juncture, I need not tell you, Gentlemen, ho have perhaps some of you had Experience Vol. I.

thereof, on whom the Ignorant would have cast the Censure. And thus far in the Way of Hint, or Animadversion upon the ill-timing, rather than inartificial Section of a Vein, in letting Blood, to shew those who are less acquainted therewith, upon how slippery a Foundation, at some Times, stands the Reputation of every Professor of this Art.

The last, and indeed the worst Way of Termination of this *Tumour*, as we have already observ'd, is that by a *Gangrene* or *Mortification*.

This being then the most dangerous of all others, and by which the poor Patient oftentimes compounds for his Life, with the Loss of a Limb, and very frequently lays down Life itself, it will most highly behave the Artist to use his utmost

Endeavour to obviate the fame.

When therefore the Matter of this Tumour can neither be repell'd, where fafely attempted, difcuss'd, or brought to Suppuration, but that the Swelling still increaseth; it must happen at length, that not only the fmaller Tubuli, but the larger Vessels, will be obstructed by the great Compresfion, the Juices therein stagnating; the negative Heat, by this interrupted Circulation, will quickly after be overcome, and a putrid one succeed in its Place. The Signs of which are first of all a Change of the bright Redness or Inflammation, for one of a more duskith or livid Complection, which is owing to the Stagnation aforesaid: The Tumour begins to subside on a sudden, the Tension going off, and the musculous Flesh grows flabby; the Spirits having undergone their utmost Expansion and being now put as it were to Flight, a Co incidence of the Parts, which were before kept elevated by fuch Expansion, must ensue of Course A Stuper or Numbness comes on from those Spi-10 Tits

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rits having abandoned their wonted Places of Refidence; an Inactivity of the Limb, or Inability for Motion, from the same Cause. Vesications arise from the putrefactive Ferment now beginning, and the stagnant Blood deprived of its natural Heat, and balfamic Quality, runs out into an ichorous Cruor, which outing forth the Capillaries under the Cuticula, raises the same up into small Bladders, after the Manner as in some highly malignant Fevers, also in some Kinds of the Small-Pox, where the Compages of the Blood is broken, we find the like Bladders, implete with such a corrosive Serum, and a Gangrene of the Parts underneath. Nor is it strange, when the vital Union is thus diffolv'd, that Part, which without actual or potential Fire, could fcarce be . separated before, should now give Way, and very eafily be lifted up by the putrid Ichor aforeaid.

It is from this parting of the Cuticula from its ubjacent Cutis, in Infants called Still-born, a near judgment is to be made, how long the Fatus has

been dead; but I forget my Subject.

So foon as eyer these Symptoms begin to apbear, let the Part be scarified more superficially r profoundly, according to the Sense thereof; et a strong Lixivium of Wood-Ashes, boil'd up with some of the hottest of those Plants beforenention'd, with others, as the Summit. Absynth. Ibrotan. Pulegii, Rorismarini, fol. Laur. Flor. hamamel. Lavendul, and the like, be used as a omentation: Double Flannels being strongly exres'd out of the scalding or boiling Liquor, inwhich one half of fome good ftrong Wine, a urth of Brandy, or an eighth of its rectified pirits with Campbire (3j. to fbij.) has been poured, pon taking it off the Fire, or a little before, for the D 2

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the Liquor be boiling hot altogether, it is sufficient.

After half an Hour or more thus fpent, let your Scarifications, which have been made for deep as to fetch Blood, and in making which you are to be careful, that you observe the Course of the Fibres, avoiding the large Blood Veffels, especially the Arteries, as also the Tendons; let these, I fay, be fill'd up with small Dosils of Lint pres'd lightly out of your Ol. Terebinth. made hot, with about a third Part of the Tingt. Myr. and Aloes. over which a Compress or Pad of Tow, press'd out of your camphorated Spirit, or, as is now customary among us, the Theriaca Lond. spread thick upon a Cloth, and applied in the Manner of a Some take the Refidue of the De-Cataplasm. coction, and pulping the same, mix & with the Theriaca, whilst others boil up Oat-meal in strong Beer, to the fame Confistence; with which, if they would admix some of the fine Powders of the Fomentation Plants, fuch as the Flor. Chamamel. Melilot. Centaur. or the like, I should indeed think the same preferable to the Therian by itself, which soon grows dry and hard, and lies uneafy.

These Dressings are to be renewed once at least, if not twice a-Day, as Occasion requires, till there appear Signs of Digestion, or that Matter shew it self, either in the scarified Places, or round the Edges of the gangren'd Part, where the same is stop'd and begins to separate; at which time your Dressings must be milder; as the Linim. Area runs down with a little of the said Ol. Tereb. or the Bals. Tereb. with more or less of its Oil, as the Sense of the grieved Part shall require; taking Heed always, that the Strength of your Medicaments at such Times are thereunto proportion'd:

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For, as the Disease will get Ground under the less warm and spirituous, so the over-hot and sharp, by exciting unnecessary Pain, will stir up some new and troublesome Symptom. 'Tis a Sign the Strength of them is duly qualified, when your Direction appears laudable, and the Patient seels only a kind of agreeable Warmth for some time after; thus, if immediately upon Dressing, he should make no Complaint at all, or be perceptible in no wise thereof, 'tis an Argument, you are upon an Extreme one way; as if the Heat and Smart continue, or prove intolerable, you are then, 'tis to be fear'd, upon the other.

When, by these means, your Putrefaction is corrected, and your Sloughs cast off, the Ulcer must be treated as in those with Loss of Substance shall be directed, where we come to speak of Ulcers. But should the Gangrene resist your utmost Skill, and bid Desiance, as it were, to your best Endeavours, getting still more Ground, and spreading or turning into an absolute Mortification, what then remains? Why truly nothing, that I know

of, unless, with the Poet, to pronounce,

Ense recidendum est, ne pars sincera trabatur.

The Manner of Amputation you will find in several Authors, who have professedly treated of that and many more Chirurgic Operations: Among others, Monsieur Vauguion, Le Clerc, Charier, as also in the Works of that excellent Practitioner Guliel. Fabricius Hildanus; likewise Mr. Richard Wiseman, in his Chirurgical Treatises, has given ample and good Instructions for the younger Artists to pursue. Having met however with one Example very particular in some D 2

of the Circumstances, relating to this Matter, I shall communicate the same as follows.

HIST. III.

An elderly Gentlewoman, upwards of Seventy, of a thin, dry Habit, yet all her Life-time ftrong and healthy, being feiz'd with a Fever, but unacquainted with Medicine, intending the same should take its Course, went on in her own Way with Posset-Drink, and other suitable diluting Liquors, for her Thirst, but without any Alexipharmic Medicine whatsoever, that might have affifted Nature in promoting a Diaphoresis, or expelling the febrile Matter through the Pores. After few Days, the same being translated to one of her Legs, raifed fuddenly a Tumour with Inflammation, of the phlegmonoide Kind, or therewith partaking of the Eryfipelas; which increafing with great Pain and Throbbing, as if tending to apostemate, she sent for me. Tumour was feated on the Infide, a little above the Ancle. Confidering its Caufe, which was internal, together with the Subject, a Person so far advanced in Years, I was apprehensive of fome ill Consequence, but endeavour'd what I could to affift Nature, and forward the Maturation with the Pultis of Figs, thoroughly boil'd and pulped, and about a third Part of Theriaca.

The Day after the Tumour finking on a sudden, and the Colour turning livid, I perceived a Gangrene; upon which Account I scarified all round, encompassing that part of the Leg with the Theriaca by itself, as hot as she could suffer it, and at Night sent in a Decoction of the Plants beforementioned, made in the common Elixivium, with which the Part was well somented, and

dress'd up as before.

The next Day, tho' the Gangrene feem'd to have made no Advance upwards, yet was the whole Foot.

Foot, as it were, numb'd and discolour'd, the Skin feeling hard and dry like a Piece of Parchment; the Extremity hereof, I mean the Toes, cold and infenfible; when perceiving the Cafe desperate, I would have had a Consultation, but was denied the Afliftance either of Surgeon, or Physician; fo riveted was the old Gentlewoman's Prejudice, as well as that of her Children's, against either of those Professions: So that scarifying farther in several other Parts, till some little Effusion of Blood was thereby obtain'd, and washing the Incisions with an arm'd Probe dipt in a hot Mixture of Oh Tereb. Tinet, Myrrb. and a little of the Egyptiacum melted down therewith; after I had caused the Limb to be well fomented, I applied a Wad of Tow, express'd from the hot camphorated Spirit, and roll'd up the whole Leg upon a Stupe, wrung out scalding hot from the faid Fotus. This done, I told her Friends there was no Hopes of her Life, but by the Loss of her Leg; and confidering all Circumstances, so very little, even that Way, that I could, by no Means, perfuade her to fuch an Enterprize; Nature being, as we fay, worn out, the Principles of Life diffolved, and the Lamp upon its Extinction, through the want of proper Pabulum to continue the same. I then went to her Bed-side, and acquainted her with her Danger, which she received with a Christian Fortitude and Presence of Mind, submitting chearfully to the Sentence. I would however have perfuaded her to have taken some warm cordial Medicine, to keep up her Spirits, and affift Nature, some little while at least, in subduing the Putrefaction; but the would hear of nothing that way, except a Morfel of the Conf. Mitbridat. disfolv'd in a Glass of Canary twice a-Day.

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Her Pulse was high and strong in her Wrist, notwithstanding the languid and obstructed Motion of the Blood in the Part affected; Nature now using her utmost Efforts, and struggling hard for the Mastery. The chief Symptoms she complain'd of, were the recurring Rigours, which made the Bed shake under her, at other Times neither Tremor nor Subsultus attending.

In this Condition she lay for three Weeks, the Mortification advancing so flowly, that it had not got up to the Calf; for, I pursued it daily with fresh Incision to the quick, and my spirituous Medicines in the same, after well fomenting, encompassing the Limb with the Theriaca, made hot, and spread on Cloth like a Pultis. The Whole, especially that Part that was spbacelated, growing daily more hard and dry, emitting not a tenth Part of that cadaverous and putrid Stench, attending the more corpulent, moift, and flabby Habits under the like Circumstances, but appearing rather like a Limb long Time impaled, black, dry, and shriveled, occasioned in fome Measure by the Embammata, made Use of to preserve the Compages as long as possible, and to prevent the Increase of the Putrefaction; for finding her likely to hold out some Time longer, I had for my own Ease and Security prepared a Sort of Condiment. ex Pulver. Thuris, Myrr. Aloes, Benzein, and the like Gums, with which, having cut deep into feveral Places of the Foot and Leg below the Calf, I filled up my Incififions; then dipping a Cloth, like the Sparadrap, in a Solution of the faid Gums, with some of the Refina Abietis, I furrounded the Limb, thus, as

At about five Weeks end, fuch was the Vigour of her Constitution, and so wonderful this

it were, embalming her before Death.

natural

natural Struggle, as I may fay, between Life and Death, that the Mortification having been at a Stand for five or fix Days, at last began to separate at the usual Place of Amputation, tho' not truly circularly, yet obliquely fo, quite round almost to the Bones: Upon which, I renew'd my Endeavour to help forward this great Work, cutting away some Sloughs that adher'd to the upper Part, and filling up the Vacuity with large Dofils of foft Tow dip'd in the hot Oil of Turpentine; till the Digeftion appearing more laudable, and in larger Quantity, she complaining likewise of the Heat and Sharpness of the Pain, I added a little Liniment to foften the fame, strewing some of the Pracip. rub. where the Sloughs requir'd; and encouraging the Heat, by the Stupes, twice a-Day renew'd, from which she perceived always great Comfort, the Rigours returning less frequently, o that I began to conceive great Hopes of her Recovery. But it happening in the Night time, hat a Slough loofening on the Infide, upon the upper Part, a Branch of the Crural Artery running down by the fame, was open'd, and a large Quanity of Blood discharg'd, before any Discovery was made thereof, with more still before I could ome to her Relief; when having provided what thought necessary, viz. Restringents of several Kinds, the Bill Forcipes, with the cauterifing Irons, haftened to her, and taking off the Dreffing, learing away the Blood, and putting under her ome fresh Linen, whilst, with a Button of Tow eld close to the Bleeding-vessel, I secur'd any farher Effusion of this Treasure of Life; directing h the mean Time a Fire to be got ready, and the ron put into the fame. Whilst this was doing. attempted with my Forceps, arm'd with its Ligaure, to take up the Vessel, but found the End of the

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the same so deep buried in the musculous Flesh, that not succeeding this way, so soon as ever the Iron was ready, I thrust up a Button Cautery against the same, and searing up its Extremity, stop'd instantly the Flux; then dressing up as formerly, left her for that Time, with her usual Refreshment, a Glass of Sack and a Toast. Returning again in the Evening, I sound her Pulse languid, and her Spirits much depress'd, with a Rigour then upon her; she took some more of her Mithridate, and another Glass of Wine.

The Day following I perceiv'd the Digestion more crude, the Flesh also in the Ulcer less florid, but a thick Crust upon the Part covering the Mouth of the Vessel; sprinkling my Precipit. upon the Sloughs, still adhering in several Places, and adding somewhat more of the Ol. Tereb. I dressed it up again, forbearing my Fomentation, for fear of renewing the Flux of

Blood by the Heat thereof.

The next Day I clipp'd off feveral Pieces of the rotten musculous Flesh, and with my diffecting Knife made way for the Saw all round, dividing some little Fragments with its Point, with the Back of which I also raised off the Periosteum, intending, if I could recover the Digestion, to have taken off the mortify'd Limb the Day after; but so fatal, alas! was this unhappy Accident, that the Rigour returning with greater Severity than ever, was quickly after attended with universal Spasms; and in the Middle of the Night the went off convulft, who before feem'd very likely to have (and I believe verily had otherwife) furmounted all her Difficulty and great Danger, unless the Discharge from the Stump, before it could have been brought to a Cicatrix, had obstructed the defir'd Success.

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A Case somewhat like, and attended with a still more surprizing Success, I shall here insert, as I find the same communicated to the Royal Society by Mr. Calep, together with Mr. Cowper's Remarks thereon.

The Wife of Thomas Stephens of Maidenbead, HIST. IV.

in the County of Berks, (aged about fixty-two Years) was feized with a Fever about the latter End of November, 1697. Her Phyfician used various Remedies to remove the same, which after fourteen Days terminated in a Tumour and Numbness in her left Foot, both which did by degrees creep up her Leg, and half way up her Thigh. A Fomentation was order'd by her Physician, ex berbis Centaur. Hyper. Absynth. &c. boiled in a strong Lixivium, and after fomenting he order'd them to anoint her Foot and Leg with the Ol. Terebintb. wherein Galban. was dissolv'd, or the Galbanetum of the Chymists; this Method they had used daily for a Month before I saw her. Coming, Jan. 3. 1698. from Henly upon Thames (where I then lived) to fee fome Friends and Relations I had at Maidenbead, they defired me to fee this poor Woman, which I did, and found her in the following Condition; viz. Her Foot and Leg cold, infenfible, withered, hard as if dry'd in a Chimney, and of a dark tawney Colour. Her Knee was fwell'd, and had feveral large dark Spots upon it, which pitted when press'd with my Finger. There were several Discolourations in the Skin half way up her Thigh. She complain'd of great Pains, especially a Nights, in her Knee and Thigh, yet could not feel me when I touch'd these Parts. Her Fever was again encreased, and the was delirious at fome times. She begg'd heartily

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heartily of me for Help; but alas! how could I propose to relieve her? Nothing could but the taking off her Thigh, which she would not consent to. I was not forry for her not admitting that Operation, because I could not expect any Success in the performing it, by reason of her Age, Weakness, &c. so I took leave of her, fuppofing I should never see her more. I advis'd her Friends to continue the Use of the Fomen-' tation, which they did almost Night and Day. About a Month after, I coming to Maidenbead, was furpriz'd to find this poor Woman alive: There was now a Discharge of a black fetid Matter, at a small Orifice about the Middle of ' the Infide of her Thigh; which Orifice I en-· larg'd to make a better Discharge for the Matter. I likewise cut into a Tumour that appear'd upon her Knee, but found nothing in it but Wind. I then took Leave of her as before, advising them to continue fomenting daily. About a Month or five Weeks after, I came to · Maidenhead again, and found her alive, and to my Admiration faw how Nature had made a e perfect Separation of the mortify'd Flesh from the found, quite round the Thigh, the Bone of the fame lying wholly bare above the Breadth of four Fingers, and deprived of its Periosteum. • The Flesh above was fresh and florid, and had good white Matter upon it. I now perfuaded her to let me take off her Thigh, which I did, about a Finger's Breadth in the found Flesh, 6 (because the Flesh ran tapering down to the Bone) by which I made the Stump pretty even. · The Bleeding was little, by reason that the Veins and Arteries (which were eaten afunder by the mortifying Matter) Nature had closed again; I dres'd the Stump with Pulv, restr. mixt. cum Alb. Over.

Over. spread upon Pledgets, and dipt in Ol. Tereb. hot. The next Dreffings I used Digestives and performed the rest of the Cure according to the Rules of our Art.

Upon the foregoing Passages, Mr. Cowper.

I perceiv'd, made the following Reflection. About the Beginning of October last, I happen'd to be at Maindenbead, where I faw the Woman, whose Case is here related: She appear'd to be very decrepid, and would have shewn me the Stump of her Thigh, but the Coldness of the Weather, she said, would make it uneasy to her. I felt it through her Clothes. and the End of the Stump feem'd to be not above four or five Inches below the Trunk of her Body. Since I have fo frequently found the large Trunks of the Arteries of the Thighs and Legs of aged People petrify'd, as I have mention'd, (Trans. No. 280.) and most commonly in those who have had Gangrenes in their Legs, &c. I am apt to suspect the like happen'd in the crural

Artery of this Woman, which, like a Ligature, did at length put a total Stop to the influent

Blood, below that Stricture.'

Before I quit this Subject, it behoves me to inform you of some late Accounts transmitted to us, by Persons (some of them) eminent in the Profession, concerning the great Efficacy of the Cortex Peruvianus, in stopping a Mortification from an internal Cause: And though I cannot be so positive as a certain warm Writer in its Defence, to affert it specifical thereunto; or that it will never fail you, in which I should speak contrary to my own Knowledge: Yet I would not have you omit any Opportunity of making the Experiment, on of giving half a Drachm, two Scruples, or a Drachm thereof, with four or five Spoonfuls

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Spoonfuls of some Cordial, volatile, alexipharmic Julep; and that once in so many Hours, where the Stomach will bear it, till the Patient has taken an Ounce or two of the same; and afterwards Night and Morning, as it is given to put by, and prevent the Return of an Intermittent, especially where you find it answer, till he has taken so much more. The Method I have used has been the following.

R. Aq. Latt. Alex. Ziss. Theriacal. Zss. Syr. Croci. zij. Sal. Vol. Ol. Gut. xx. Pulv. Cort. Peru. opt. 9ij. M. f. Haustus.

When it happens to slip through the Body, you may add a few Drops of liquid Laudanum, or give a Morsel of Conf. Fracast. S. M. in the Intervals. But more of this Remedy, as well as of the Malady, for which of late it has been so strength frequency recommended, I may possibly e're long communicate to the World, in some Remarks upon a short Account of Mortifications lately publish'd.

And thus much for the first of our general Tumours, the Phlegmon; in discoursing whereof, if I have been to prolix for the Term general Idea, I hope to make you some amends in my Account of the rest, there being some Things mentioned here, that I could not well avoid, which may probably be refer'd to hereaster, in our Discourse of them.

Of an ERYSIPELAS.

Eryfipelas's Signs mours, taken notice of by the Ancients, deduciand Cause.

ble from Choler, as the other from Blood, according to their Sentiments : We shall choose to call it the Offspring of a bilious Serum, (pure Bile, producing rather an Isterus or Jaundice than an Erysipelas) diffused from the capillary Arteries, to the Surface of the Skin, amongst whose Difeases we have reckon'd it, in our Treatise De Morbis Cutaneis, wherein we have faid fo much as to its Nature, Cause and Cure, that we must avoid, as much as may be, a Repetition of what is there deliver'd, and shorten our Discourse up-

on this Subject.

We define it, however, a painful Swelling of the Skin, of a yellowish red, but not so intensely as the foregoing, accompanied with some Tension, pricking and burning Heat; receding upon Pressure, and presently again returning; attended also with a feverish Indisposition, and light Shivering, though sometimes unobserved, at the Time of its breaking forth of the Skin; of which feverish Ferment it is very commonly the critical Production; Nature taking this Way by the bilious Effervescence, to free herfelf of some intestine Enemy, throwing him out by the miliary Glandules thereof; as in the Pblegmon, other morbid Particles were difcharged upon the Interffices of the Muscles, or more fleshy Parts: And as the Choler per fe, when unduly secreted by the Glandules of the Liver, or when secerned, stop'd in its Journey to the Duodenum, regurgitates into the Blood, which circulating round the Body together therewith, it tinges the whole Surface thereof with a vellow Complexion, there exciting by its Salts. in Itching frequently, but without Pain; fo here the bilious Serum diffused only by a critical Translation, into some particular Part thereof, by reason of its Heat and Acrimony, stirs up there-20112

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in a tingling Smart, and burning Heat, painting the Skin affected with a yellowish shining Redness, or a Colour that way inclining.

Distinguished from other Instammatims.

From what I have faid already, I think this Disease may be distinguished from the Phlegmon: However, I shall lay down this farther Note of Discrimination, that as in the Distemper under present View, there is both less Tension, inflammatory Redness, and Pulsation; being merely an Affect of the Cutis or Skin, there must be much less also of Tumefaction; so little truly, that at fome Times both Measles, Scarlet Fever, and flux'd Small Pox, hath been taken for this Difease; from all which it is, however, enough differenc'd, to be diffinguished by an heedful Artift. For, altho' in the Morbilli, the Febris scarlatina, and the Erysipelas, the Cuticula is thrown off in the like branny Scales, at the Declenfion of the Disease; yet it is easy to know the first, by the Irregularity of their Figure, and Distances from each other in the Eruption, before they run, as it were, into one. In the fecond (the Scarlet Fever) the Inflammation is indeed continuous, but spreads, in a manner, universally over the Surface of the Body, especially the Trunk thereof; whereas the Eryfipelas is limited to some particular Part or Member; as the Arm, Leg, Face, Head, and the like, with an Elevation of the Skin, as was observ'd but now, and which is wanting always in those other cuticular Eruptions. So that the nearest Resemblance to this Distemper is given by a flux'd Pox when an Erysipelatous Efflorescence oftentimes appears on the Face, with Tension, painful Redness, and Tumefaction; but here also an accurate Enquiry by the Touch discovers a Rugosity, if not the Tubercula themselves, under the Cuticula; and a farther

ther Survey of the Body, as well as an Enquiry into the Symptoms, will shew some scattered Exanthemata here distinct, however confluent upon the Face.

Having described this Tumour, with its Diagnosticks, I think it little material to enlarge farther thereon, much less to take Notice of what he Antients call'd the alimentary and extremenlitious Bile, or Choler, with the feveral Degrees of the latter, as the Vitelline, Porraceous, Æruinous, being only a Degeneracy of the faid Juice or Humour to a farther Degree, owing to bad Diet, or some Trespass in the other Non-naturals; and however fubverting the Concoctions, or otherwise polluting and depraving the Crasis of he Blood, laying a Foundation for other morbid States, are not so much concerned in this, whose Prognostick therefore and Cure we subjoin thus,

An Erysipelas carries the greatest Danger, when Prognostic. alling upon the more noble Parts, or thereunto djoining, as the Head or Face, the Neck and Breaft; especially if the Matter chance to return nwards, or is repell'd by some cold Topic, as lso if the Inflammation comes upon some Wound or Fracture. The true and natural Way of Ternination for this Tumour being by Transpiration;

ll others hazardous, and often dangerous.

In the Cure, the Regimen for Diet and the other Non-naturals being much alike, or the fame with hat for the Phlegmon, we need not, I think, en-

arge thereon.

Bleeding, however forbid by some, in the true Cure. nd exquisite Erysipelas, is now commonly pracsed, if the Pulse forbids not, or that there is no uspicion of Malignity, which frequently occurs h this Disease, as is evident by the Symptoms accompanying the Fever, such as Horrors, Inquie-VOL. I.

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tudes, Vigiliae, and sometimes Coma's, Deliria, with others of the nervous Kind; in all which the Fever itself, with the vital Indication, are

principally to be regarded.

As for local or external Application, it is beyond Controverfy, that we ought to avoid all cold, repelling, or reftringing Medicines; but why unctuous of all Kinds, and without Exception of Cafes, as they are by fome, should be forbidden, I cannot see; nor perhaps shall we find a better, especially upon the remote or extreme Parts, than are the Ol. & Unguent. ex Floribus, cum Cortice interiore atque Foliis, Sambuci praparat, which by relaxing the Fibrilla, abate the Tenfion, and by their anodyne discussive Qualities, breathe forth the impacted Humour, and thereby take off the Pain and Instammation.

With one or other of these I have frequently, in the like Cases, ordered a little of the Spir. Vini campborat. to be mixed; for such however who are prejudiced against the Ointment, as also where the Disease is seated near the Brain, or other noble Parts, a strong Insusion of the Flores Sambuci in camphorated Brandy, makes an excellent Epitheme in these Cases; as does the Decost. Salvia cum Sapone Veneto, directed by Riverius; likewise the following, which I have

often used with Success.

R Aq. Calcis Spir. Vini campborat. ana zij. Saponis Castil. zj. f. Solutio instar Epithematis utenda,

ad Partes inflammatas.

Instead of the Aq. Calcis, I have often substituted that ex Floribus Sambuci. And sometimes this Cerate, especially where the Cuticle is fretted, or the Parts excoriated.

R Ung. Sambuc. Zij. Ceræ flavæ 313. Campbor.

3B. liquescant simul pro Cerato.

And

And altho' Bleeding has at some times, in these Cases, been disputed, yet it is agreed on all Sides, that towards the Declenfion of the Disease, Purgation with some Cholagogue Medicament is absolutely necessary; in which number Rhubarb has the Preference: Likewise after that, Casha, Tamarinds, Mirobalands, infused or decocted, Manna also is allowed by some. The Compounds ready prepared, are the Syr. Rof. Solut. de Cichor. cum Rheo, Elett. è Suc. Rosar. Diaprun. fimpl. &c.

These, I say, are to be given and repeated between whiles, after the State; whilft Clyfters supply their place at the Beginning, Increase and Height of the Disease, if attended with an overcoffive Body; and through all the feveral Stages, as we just now remarked, let the vital Indication be still in view, and strictly regarded, fortifying the Spirits with proper Cordials against any laent Malignity in the Blood, or in case of the

humour retroceding.

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The Necessity of Purgation upon the Conclu-Purging so fion of these inflammatory Tumours, and that re-necessary peated at proper Intervals, is very evident, and upon the Terminanore than a Piece of Formality, as fome of our tion of an Patients call it, or a Penance unnecessary, if we inflammaconfider the diseased Habits often left, where tory Dishis Precaution more especially has been slight- ease. d or neglected, arifing from the putrid and foul Particles sucked up in the Circulation, for want of a sufficient Despumation of the Blood, and is heir Discharge by the late critical Inflammation es or Abscess, still remaining therein. And thus we ee daily the dire Effects of the Small-Pox, Meaes, Scarlet Fever, and other inflammatory Difor. orders of the Blood, falling heavy upon the ungs, and laying the foundation of the Pulmonary

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nary Phthisis, or contaminating the nervous Fluid, bringing on Convulfions. How many have grown frumous, how many hectical, through this Neglect, I need not furely flay to convince you, who have known (doubtless some of you) that the drying up even of a Scab, has had this mischievous Consequence, where due Care has not been taken by proper Regimen, particularly Bleeding and Purgation, to provide against it. But giving one History relating to the Disease in general, that we have been now describing, I shall hasten to the Oedema.

HIST. V.

A Butcher in Spittlefields, of a full Habit, strong and lufty, after an Evening's Draught as usual, returning Home, was taken fuddenly with great Shivering, like the Fit of an Ague, upon which he was put to bed, with some of the Good. Womens Medicines, the Venice-Treacle or Mitbridate, the Treacle Water also, and Syrup of Saffron, and a Load of Cloaths upon his Breast, to force out a Sweat; under which he had not lain long, before he complain'd of great Pain in bis Head, burning Heat, and tingling all about with violent Vomitings of a bilious Humour, by the Force of his Retching, pumped out of the Duodenum into the Stomach, green as Leeks; from whence that Humour, among the ancient Writers, had it Name Porracea; and before Morning (so very acute was this Disease) he grew delirious.

The Apothecary being fent for, perceived Tumour with Inflammation on the fore and upper Part of the Head, reaching down to the Eye brows, which were fwelled up so that he could not see, nor lift up the same, the Inflammation still increasing, and extending itself as well downwards over the Nose, and other Parts of the Face,

as high upwards on the Scalp.

He presently let him Blood, and administred a lenitive Potion; the second Day I was called in, and perceived a true Erysipelas upon the Head and Face, the Fever bigh, great Thirst, Anxiety of Mind, Restlessness of Body, with Oppression on the Præsordia, a sluttering languid Pulse, and Suspiria, or Respiration doubling and interrupted.

Being come to his Senses, as we say, he complained of great Pain and Giddiness, with Numbness of his whole Head, attended with Heat and

pricking Pain upon the Parts inflamed.

Upon which, for the Relief of the Brain and its Meninges, or their Security in case the peccant Matter should have fallen back upon the same, before it had spent itself by the Pores, I immediately ordered Vesicatories, one large one between the Scapula's, and one behind each Ear, those Emunctories of this noble Part; with the following Bole to be swallowed every six Hours, taking four or sive Spoonfuls likewise of the Julap after each, and as many thereof betwixt whiles, when faint.

R Conf. Lujul. Pulv. è chel. Canc. C. ana 3j. Pulv. rad. Rhei 3B. Croci sal. Absinth. ana gr. V. Syr. Limon. q. s. m. f. Bolus.

R Ag. Flor. Sambuci toB. Ag. Theriacal. Stillat.

3iij. Syr. Croci 3B. m. f. Julapium.

In the Evening he grew again comatous, and fo continued most Part of the next Day, not-withstanding a plentiful Discharge from his Blifters; but his Pulse beat strong and high, wherefore I ordered more Blood to be drawn off, which with the Urine shewed the greatest Degree of Instammability; the first, after it had stood some Time, appearing with a viscid, yellow,

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fixy Film, of great Thickness, with a Serum near resembling the Colour of Bile: The latter much of the same Complexion, being tinged or faturated with the like Salts. After this I ordered two more Blisters on the inside of the Arms, with Leeches to his Temples, and for a farther Revulsion of the Humour from his Head, the following Clyster, notwithstanding the Rbubarb in his Boles had procured him a Stool or two before.

Re Decott. com. pro Clyst. Zxij. Mel. Mercurial. Syr. Viol. ana Zij. Spec. Hier. Pic. Sal. Jem. ana Zij. m. f. Enema injiciendum circa Vesperi.

For the Head and Face, I directed a Fomentation ex Decotto Fol. Salvia cum Flor. Sambuci, adding, when the fame was taken from the Fire, a small Quantity of the Spir. Vin. Cam. this being applied with Flannels express'd from the hot Liquor, for some time, a kind of Lixivium, made after the following Manner, was, with a sine Rag dip'd in the warm Mixture, gently rubbed all over the Head and Face, which made Way for the Razor also to pass gently over the Scalp, and laid all in View, that was before concealed by the Hair upon the same.

R Aq. Flor. Sambuci, Spir. Vini Campborat. and Zij. Saponis Costil. tenuiter incisi, & in eadem Mixtura tepefacta soluti zj.

After the Head thus shaved, I fomented and gently went over the Scalp, which was much tumesied by the Assure of Humour, with the Rag moistned, as before; the Boles and the Pulv. Rhabarb. were likewise continued, with the Addition of a few Grains of Sal Nitri, not only to contemperate the Heat and Effervescence of the outrageous

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outrageous Bile, but to take off a Strangury attending the last Vesicatories. To asswage and farther ease this Complaint, I prescribed also an Emulsion thus:

R Sem. 4^s. fr. Maj. ana zj. Sem. Papav. alb. zij. Amygd. d. decort. nº vii. vel viii. Cantufis affunde Aq. Hord. (in qua zß. Gum. Arabic. fuerit soluta) stojß. Colaturæ, adde Aq. Cinnam. Hord. Pæon. C. ana zjß. Sacch. Chrystal. q. s. & fiat Emulsio, de qua bibat Haustulum in Intervallis.

The next Day after, the Tumour began to subfide upon the Fore-bead and Eye-lids, one of which he could now open, as likewife on the Vertex or Top of the Head, but increas'd towards the Occiput, falling behind upon the Neck, as also on his Jaws and Throat, quite down to the Claviculæ forwards, which latter Parts I bathed with the Soap-mixture, melting down about a third Part of the Unguent. Sambucin. therewith, continuing the Fomentation still to the upper Parts. But on the right superior Palpebra, the Tumour fill continued; in the midft of which, the Humour, by its corrolive Quality, had formed a Sort of Crust, as from a Burn, under which, digesting off the ouside, there lay a Slough, so thick, as that I was fearful it had penetrated quite through; but strewing in a little of the Pracipit. rub. very thin, and laying down a foft Dofil dip'd in the warm Liniment, with a little Balf. Terebinth. admix'd, the same after three or four Days cast off, leaving the inner Tunicle uncorrupted; which, whilst we were incarning, a small Sinus was discovered running outwards towards the Temple, which was laid open with the Sciffars, and foon after healed with the other Ca-E 4 vity,

vity, by the same Applications. Yet still the Eye-lid remained almost closed, which made me somewhat doubtful, that the Elevator Palpebra had suffered by the Accident, and the same might be obstructed in its raising up the Lid; but some time after, when the Fluxion was entirely taken off, the said Part recovering its Strength, performed its Office as usual.

The Stuper and Head-ach now remitting together with his Fever, and the Cuticula beginning to peel off about his Face, the Inflammation having every where passed its State, I ordered the following Potion to be repeated every other Day, for two or three Times; whilst in the intermediate, he still continued his Rhubarb Boles, which kept his Body in good Order, being otherwise subject to be over-costive.

R Rad. Rhei tenuiter incis. Fol. Senæ ana 3j. Tamarind. 3ß, Sal. Tart. 9j. coque leniter in aq. f. q. s. pro colaturæ ziij. cui adde Syr. Ros. solut. zj. m. f. Potio.

To encourage the working of this, if occafion offered, he was ordered to drink a Draught of Epsom Water turned into a Whey with Milk, in a Quart of which zj. of Manna was dissolved, to be repeated instead of Posset-Drink, or Gruel, which together with the Potion, gave him each Day five or fix Stools.

After the first Purge, he grew manifestly eafier, altho' some little Remains of a feverish Heat continued, for which he drank his Emulsion on those Days that he forbore his Purging; and which together therewith, quickly after completed his Recovery from the imminent Dan-

ger he thus escaped, being through the whole Course kept low as to his Diet and Liquors; the

the former confifting principally of his Oatmeal and Barley-Gruels, with small Chicken-Broth, while the latter was Sack-Wbey, Sage-Tea, and the Emulsion abovemention'd; a Pearl Julap being in readiness with some Drops of Sal. Vol. Oleof. to keep up his Spirits when depress'd or fainting.

Of the OEDEMA.

As Choler was faid to be of the foregoing Tu- Oedema, mour, so Phlegm, by the Antients, is called the its Defini-Mother of this, which is the third of their general Cause.

Tumours.

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Of this Phlegm, they make also a natural and excrementitious, subdividing the latter into an acid, falt, and vitreous: but these Distinctions, as of little Use to us in our Account of the Oedema, we pass by, deriving the Source thereof from a pituitous, lentous, or as we may say, roapy Serum in the Blood, so made either by a gross, viscous, or indigestible Neutriment, or through want of Exercise, like the stagnant Waters growing putrid and flimy. Thus nothing is more common after Fractures, especially of the Leg, even in a fanguine Temperament, so called, than to have an adematous Tumour fall upon the Foot; which is partly owing to a Want of due Tenfion in the Fibres from their now unactive State, by which their tonic Motion being flackened, they are much less able to affift the Protrusion of the circulating Fluids; and partly to the Bandage used for fecuring the Fracture, which tho' not fo ftreight, as to give a Stop to the Circulation through the large Canals, yet must needs retard the Motion of the Juices, through the smaller Tubuli, and lay

lay a Foundation for the Tumour we are now

speaking of.

Which may be farther defined, a cald, pituitous, white Swelling, or of the same Colour with the other Parts, of dull Sense, easily giving Way to an Impression from the Fingers, but not presently (as in the two foregoing) again returning, the Impref. fion longer, remaining, like that made on a Piece of Dough, to which the Parts therewith affected are

often likened.

Nor let any one wonder, that we make the Solids equally concerned with the Fluids, as they are generally in these congested and chronical Tumours; fince we find that gentle Frittion, and where the Case will allow, strong rubbing of the Parts, and Exercise of the fame, so far as they are capable, with whatever of the like Kind, restores their relaxed and enfeebled Spring, enables them very much to contract and push forward the sluggifh Humour that annoys them.

Prognostic.

As to the Prognostic of this Tumour, an Oedema, that is occasion'd by the Bandage, as in fractured Limbs, is usually more troublefome than dangerous; but in those arising from the impoverished State of the Blood, in the Winter Season, in gross fat Bodies, in antient People, whose natural Heat is weak and decay'd, or if attended with a Dropfy, where the fame is in Danger of being extinguished, and a Gangrene to ensue, there is under these Circumstances much more Danger.

The natural Way of Termination for this Tumour is by Resolution, or being discuss'd, all others

troublesome and hazardous.

In the Cure, the physical Prescription will be found equally necessary with the topical Application; by the first, to purge off the pituitous Humour, and in the Intervals thereof to mend the

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cachettic State of the Blood; by the latter, to discuss the said Humours impacted on the Parts. and to strengthen the muscular Fibres, that they may not be liable to an after Congestion of the

As to Bleeding, unless in some particular Cases, where there is Pletbora, it is disallowed in these Sorts of Difeases, as rather weakening the Crass of the Blood, diminishing the native Heat, already too much impaired in the diseased Part, and increasing the ferous Humours abounding therein; but Purgation, as already remark'd, must take Place at due Intervals, especially such Purges as are prepared from proper Phlegmagogues, fo denominated, among which are numbered the Rad. Turbith. Agaraci, also the Hermodactyli, and Sem. Carthami.

The Medicines ready compounded of this Kind in the Shops, are the Pil. Cochia, both majores & minores, Pil. de Agarico, de Hermodactylis, Pil. Fætidæ, Stomach. cum Gum. Alæphangina, as also the Tinttura sacra, which is a most excellent Medicine for this purpose, purging off the Cachery, invigorating the Blood, and fortify-

ing the Concoction.

And here perhaps it may not be amiss for us Some Purto observe, that as in the Erysipelas, we propo-gatives fed some peculiar Medicines, which, from their preferable Faculty of purging the bilious Humour, we called Cholagogues: And in this, others, we name Phlegmagogues, for to carry off the pituitous, thro the same common Passages; we would not have it thought, that there was any Power of Election in the Medicine, when got into the Blood, to fearch for, and find out one certain Humour, passing by the rest; but that one by the Make and Texture of Parts, being therewith mixed, is

better fitted to disentangle some certain Particles. than another, whether by breaking the Globules of the Blood immediately, dissolving its Mass, and precipitating the Contents; or by their Stimuli provoking the intestinal Fibres, and altering their glandular Secretion, or what other Ways unknown to us, is less material, fince we know it is Fact. Let the Curious upon this Head, among others, refer to what the learned Dr. Willis in his Pharmaceutica Rationalis, has discoursed; or, if not fatisfied with less, the late mathematical Writers in this Science, whilst we proceed. With any of the foregoing Pills 9j. of Calomel, or the Mereurius dulcis, may be mixed to very great Advantage, which is found to have a Power of diffolving those Viscidities in the Blood, and to purge off the phlegmatic Humours therein redun-

dant, beyond all others.

During the Use of these, the Surgeon must foment the Tumour with a powerfully discutient Fomentation, prepared from some of the Plants we observ'd in our Discourse of the Phlegmon and Gangrene, to which, for greater Efficacy, may be added a due Proportion of Sulpbur vivum, and Alumen; as an Ounce of the former with a Quarter of an Quince of the latter, for each Quart of the same; not forgetting the campborated Spirits to be pour'd in, upon taking it from the Fire. After an Hour, Night and Morning, spent in this Exercise by a Servant rightly instructed for the Work, you may roll on a hot Stupe express'd from the faid Liquor, with a dry Flannel over it, to keep in the Heat: Before the Use of which, it may be of farther Service to rub the Part affected before the Fire, either with a Flesh Brush, or a Hair Cloth, if the same can be fuffered, otherwise a hot Flannel, which will conduce

conduce towards breaking the stagnating Juices, and setting open the *Pores* for the easier breathing of the same forth by the discussion Fomentation aforesaid.

When thus finding the Tumour to lessen, you need foment only once a Day, and that in the Evening, putting your Patient, presently after, into his warm Bed; and between your Times of fomenting, apply a discussive Emplaster, (which is preserable to the Form of Cataplasm, in these Affects) of equal Parts of the Empl. de Bac. Laur. and Stiptic. Paracels, rolling on the same.

After the Skin begins farther to relax and wrinkle, you may add some suitable Restringent. or increase the Quantity of the Alumen in the Decoction for your Fotus, by which the Fibres may be enabled to contract, to recover their Tenfity or elastic Force; or you may endeavour to scatter the Remains by the Plaister above directed, and an equally streight Bandage, beginning from below, and proceeding upwards. But truly I must confess, I never could see a Roller, how dexteroufly foever managed, afford that Help in these Cases, as the other laced Contrivances I mentioned formerly, which are exceedingly commodious for dispersing the congested Humour, to keep off any new Inflowings of the like, and to strengthen the whole Limb.

Nor will it seem a Paradox that I propose Bandage to remove a Disease, I hinted above, was promoted by Bandage; since by this latter, the Compression was made only about the Fracture, the Parts both above and below being in the mean while at Liberty to puff up and swell, as they do frequently upon these Accidents: But the Bandage we propose for removing it, is to

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comprehend the whole Member, beginning at the Extremity, and either rolling, or lacing equally from the Toes, up to the Knee, if the disease affect the Foot or Leg, and from the Fingers to the Shoulders, when on the Hand or Arm.

If the Tumour ariseth from an internal Cause. having no Accident of Wound, Ulcer, Fracture, or Contusion, which first gave Rise to it, as in fome phlegmatic, or if you please, leuco-phlegmatic Tempers, it sometimes falls out, the Method of Cure is much the same; but here particularly, the pituitous Cacochymy is more frequently to be purged, with fuitable Cathartics. as just now mentioned, whilst the Crasis of the Blood is betwixt whiles confirmed and strengthned; for which End the bitter Stomachics, also Chalybeates, both Wines and Electuaries, with whatever may conduce by their spirituous and springy Parts to warm, invigorate, and strengthen the languid Mass, to dry up the superfluous Serum, and restore the enfeebled Tone of the Fibres, are very serviceable.

For the farther disburthening the Limb of the Load of Humour therein aggested, there have been several Inventions to sweat only the diseased Part, as by bot Bricks wrapt up in Flannels, or bottles of bot Water immediately placed round the same; also by putting the Limb into a Bed of Horse Dung, an Ox's Paunch newly exenterated,

bot Grains or Sand.

To the fame Intention, I have feen likewise an Engine made to comprehend an Arm or Leg, and by Spirits burned just by, such a Heat has been conveyed to the same, as was thought proper.

One of these was made use of by the late King William, on account of his Oodematous, or rather

Anafarcous Legs.

Now,

Now, where the Tumour is owing to an Accident from without, and the Habit of Body otherwife in good Condition, these Experiments may possibly be made with Advantage, if the Humours are therein so impacted, as not to admit of Resolution by the other Method of Fomenting; but will scarce avail, where there is a Redundancy of the Pituita in the whole Habit, or where the same is clogg'd and stuff'd with a serous Illuvies: When instead of sweating a particular Part, a gentle Diaphoresis of the whole, if the Strength allows, will be more prostable, promoted especially by warm Draughts of the Decoctum Digni Guajaci, the Patient being well covered, and his Body some time after defended from the cold Air.

Thus the fluggish Humour attenuated is more eafily cast out through the Pores; when afterwards, to dry up what remains, there is scarce a better Remedy to be found than the faid Decoction dietetically purfued for some Time: Or, till the Difease is conquered, observing through the whole course of the fame, a ftrict drying Diet, prepared of Meats eafily digested, rather roaft than boil'd: The like Regimen or Government being here requisite, as for those coming out of a Salivation. Let their Sleep be moderate, by all Means avoiding Noon-day Naps, or after Dinner Slumberings, which tend as much as any thing, to fill the Blood with a Load of crude and indigested Cbyle, and consequently still farther to heap up the Obstructions. Let the Air be made warm, in the Winter-time, by a good Fire, and the body kept dry; remembring above all Things, that as much Exercise is used, as the Weakness of the Constitution and the diseased Limb will allow; which, if so great as to confine

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fine the Sick to the House, being neither able to walk nor ride, as supposing the Distemper seated on the Leg, let the same be often bent and stretched out at a proper Distance, after a Fracture or Dislocation, if any such preceded: The Arm in like Manner, for which many useful manual Operations may be contrived to keep the same in Action between whiles, which as much, perhaps more than any Thing besides, conduce to open the obstructed Tubes, and to invigorate the muscular Fibres, as Dr. Fuller, in his Medicina Gymnastica, has plainly evinced.

Where nothing of this Motion or Exercise can be put in Practice, gentle Rubbing is to supply the Place, as we have already observ'd.

After all, if the Patient's Circumstances will admit, and other Methods fail, he may try the fulphureous Waters at Bath, the Body being duly prepared for the fame; which, together with the Use of the Pump upon the Part affected, have wrought the most remarkable Cures of this Kind. And this shall finish our Account of an Oedema, unless we subjoin one History of the Case, with this farther Remark, that as the Tumour happens to partake of the other inflammatory ones, it is thence denominated Phlegmonodes, Eryfipelatodes, or if more indurated, Scirrbodes, as was noticed formerly of the Phlegmon; and accordingly requires the Applications to be more or less hot, discutient, emollient, or restringent. Thus the less compounded it is, especially with the two former, the hotter and more discutient must be the Application; if partaking thereof, the milder will suffice. In the Scirrhodes, the Discutients are to be mixed with Emollients instead of the Restringents, which are here altogether omitted or left out: The same Regard being had to the others in

in like manner complicated; still suiting your Medicaments to the Nature of the Disease, and Humour offending, as Reason shall best dictate.

An ancient Gentleman, of a middle State, or rather still inclining to Corpulency, having laboured long Time under an adematous Tumour of one of his Legs and Foot, and thereby rendered incapable of Action, as he was wont, consulted me; who, in order to his Relief, directed the

following Regimen.

First of all, for his Limb, I gave orders that his Servant should, Night and Morning, bestow half an Hour with the Flesh-Brush, to rouse the Heat, naturally very languid, in a Person so far advanced in Years, and dispose the pituitous Humour obstructing the Passages, to a Dissipation or insensible Perspiration. After which, in the Place of a Fomentation, under the Use whereof he said he had formerly got Cold, and received no Benefit, I order'd the whole Limb to be enwrapped with a Cerate, ex part. eq. Empl. de Bac. Laur. & Paracelsi; rolling moderately streight with an equal Bandage.

Secondly, For strengthening the Tone of his Blood, and promoting an Expansion of the Spirits, that might affist the oscillatory Motion of the Fibres, in thrusting forward the viscous Fluid brough their Tubuli, I prescribed the following Course to be prosecuted for a Month at least.

though a little featon'd provided the fame w

R Conf. Abfinib. Rom. Oschlearise bortenf. ana j. Conf. Anibos 318. Nuc. Mose. condit. zij. Pulv. Rod. Ari. C. zij. Spoc. Diambr. pp. zj. Syr. è Conditura ZZii q. s. ut ejustlem ope reducatur ad onsistentiam Electrarii q de quo capiar Quant. N. Mose. Maj. Mane & v. Rom. superbibendo Cocht. v. vel v. Vini sequentis medicati.

Vol. I. F. R. Summit.

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R Summit. Alsinth. Rom. 3B. Cort. Aurant. exterioris siccat. zij. rad. Gent. Galang. Zedoar. Sem. Cardamom. min. decort. ana zj. incisa ac contusa, infundantur frigidè per biduum in Vini Hispanici opt. thj. dein decantetur Vinum absolutè clarum, & reservetur ad usum.

Finding him incapable of any other Evacuation, especially the stronger, by the common Hydragogues, in order to a more gentle one per insugger, such as should at the same time strengthen and fortify Digestion, I order'd sols, of the Tinstura sacra to be taken, two Spoonfuls going to rest every Night, or each other, according to the Operation, which gave him usually a physical Stool next Morning. In the Intervals betwist his Wine and Electuary, once at least, if not twice, he drank a Draught of the following Decoction by way of Diet-Drink.

R Scobis Lign. Guaj. ac Cort. ejusdem ana 38. rad. Liquirit. Rasur. Sassafras. Santal. rub. ac Sem. Coriandr. ana zij. insunde super Cineres calidos in aq. f. toiv. postea ad Medias coque; sub sinem Cottionis adde Vini albi toss. & per subsidentiam depural coletur, bibendo Haustulum Colaturæ ejusdem semel saltem, si non bis, in Die, temporibus Electuarii at Vini medicati intermediis.

I forbad him Spoon-meats, but allowed the Liberty of indulging his Appetite with Flesh, although a little season'd, provided the same was thoroughly roasted, and taken only at his Dinner, with which he drank half a Pint of good strong Wine. For his Breakfast and Supper, instead of dry Bisquet, which he had not Teeth to manage, he had a light Manchet, or Bread prepared with some carminative Seeds, of which he took a Slice, and one Glass of Wine after.

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During this, I ordered he should use what Exercise he could, by the Assistance of his Crutches, or the Help of his Servants, walking round his Garden three or four times a Day: When before he had profecuted this Method full out three Weeks, he perceived this vaft Tumour very fenfibly diminished; and before the Month was up, was able to put on a Shoe he had worn formerly, but which, for many Months past, he could not get on by Reason thereof: However, discontinuing his Regimen for a few Weeks, notwithstanding this hopeful Prospect, and indulging himself again in his Easy Chair, without ftirring from the fame, unless to his Bed, the Swelling, which never entirely disappeared, returned again; a plain Indication that the Lamp, it was to be feared, would now no longer burn out bright, than this new and artificial Pabulum was supplied by Medicines. Upon which I was again advised with, when finding his Cheft free and open, without any afthmatic Symptom, or feeming Obstruction in the Viscera of any kind, but breathing well, and taking his Nourishment in good Order; I repeated the Tinctura facra for two or three Days successively, then directed a freight Stocking to be moderately laced on, thereby purposing to restrain any farther Congestion of the pituitous Humours, and to strengthen the Limb, so as that he might again betake himself to his stirring about, and thereby keep under fuch Accumulation. His Electuary, with little Variation, and his medicated Wine, or stomachic Tinsture (to each Pint of which were now added two Ounces of the Vinum Chalybeatum) were afresh prescribed, his Guajac Diet having been ftill profecuted.

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When he had worn his Stocking about a Week or ten Days, he gained every Day upon his Lace, and grew stronger on his lame Side; but the Swelling being restrained upon the Leg, appeared upon the Thigh, which still encreasing, I or dered the fame Work-woman to fet a Knee-piece and balf-Trouse to the Stocking. Which so fully answered our Defign, that coming to ride often in a Coach, and to move about the House, he got Strength enough quickly after to fling away his Crutch, and by the Affiftance of his Cane only, to walk about as nimbly as he had done twenty Years past; his Limbs appearing Fellows, and his Distemper quite subdued, to the Surprise of his Acquaintance, who before had given him up to his Fire fide, as expecting, after fo long a Confinement, and under the Burthen of old Age, the was fcarce like to come out again, and and the

A Year after I met him accidentally in my Walks, with a hale florid Complexion, brisk and lively, as if from the Time I left him, he had renewed his Leafe. He told me, that fince I saw him he had taken a Journey to the Bath, and drank those Waters with great Advantage, but used neither Pump nor Bathing, against which he was prudently cautioned by some Bath Phy-

ficians.

by purpoling to reflixin any factor Co It may be thought by some, I was too rash in recommending the Stocking and Trowfe in fo ancient a Person, and that the pituitous Humours being here suppress'd in the more natural Part for their Reception, might have return'd upon the Lungs, and hazarded Suffocation, or into the Belly, giving Rife to some more dangerous Obtruction, vicin of the first incidental

In answer to this, I did before observe, that our Patient was no way incommoded with any Difficulty: culty of Breathing, nor disposed to any Species of a Dropfy, neither ascetical nor anasarcous elsewhere; nor should I have confided in the Stocking alone upon any Account, without attenuating the phlegmatic Matter, concocting the crude Juices, warming and invigorating the whole Mass of the Fluids, strengthning the Tone of the Fibres, and giving as it were new Life and Vigour to all the Parts, by the internal Regimen, to which through the whole Course I strictly kept him.

Of a Scirrhus.

We come now to the last of the four general Tumours, the Scirrbus: And this the antient Writers will have to be the Off-spring of Me-

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What this Melancholy is, if they mean other thereby than a gross, heavy, and lumpish Mass of Blood, whose active Principles being subjugated, the passive or earthy, as a Caput mort. remain only behind, we cannot eafily comprehend.

Of this Melancholy, as of the rest of the Humours, they make more than one; being feveral Degrees of Adultion in the bilious Juice, till the same degenerate into an Atra Bilis, as they ex-But I shall not stay to enlarge press themselves. upon the Opinion of the Antients, concerning this Humour, any more than the others; fince ater Accounts, as we formerly observed, of the Animal Occonomy, its feveral Secretions, together with that of the Nutrition of the Parts, have fet these Matters in a better Light.

side Cancer, Erech Confe to fear its Degenered

Caufe.

This Tumour then may arise, for any thing appearing to the contrary, as well from the Debility or Weakness of the Parts it happens to posfefs, occasioned by some outward Violence offered thereunto, as from the Nature itself, or Groff. ness of Parts in the Humour therein deposited: For when, by fuch Accident, the Texture of the Fibres is broke, or fomehow interrupted, relaxed, and their Tone thereby vitiated and depraved, the extravalated Liquor not finding a Passage by the compressed Tubes, indurates in a little Time about the Interstices and Extremities of those Fibres (in like manner as the Callus, at those of a broken Bone, which is nothing but the nutritious Particles shed out of the ruptured Parts, and hardening quickly after they are thus spilled, all round, like a Gluten, or strong Cement) where, according to its Nature, it lies quiet, or creates Disturbance, as we shall see prefently.

Prognofiic.

Its Prognostic may be inferr'd from the Nature of the impacted Humour, more or less benign; the Appearance of the Knot itself; the Sense of the same, and above all, the Habit of the Body. Thus, if the extravasated Juice be mild in its own Nature, if the Induration be even or smooth, and equal all round, have little Pain, or be altogither indolent, and the conftitution well tempera, or in a good Habit of Body, there may be no Danger: But on the other Hand, if the stagnating Humours have contracted any malign or corrofive Quality; if the Tumour be unequally bard, with pricking Pains accompanying, and the Temperament inclined to Melancholy, as in the Saturine Constitutions, or the Blood polluted with cacochymic Juices, there is great Cause to fear its Degeneral into a Cancer.

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I know there are those who derive this Humour from fome fixed Salts in the Blood, thrown out as a Tartar to the Sides of the Cask, or laid aside by Precipitation, like the Lees at the Bottom: But this being a Simile borrowed by fanciful Persons, from the several States of Wine under Fermentation, with which, I think, the Analogy will not hold in our Cafe, I shall pass the fame without any Comment, and diftinguish this Disease not only into a true and perfest, but into an original and secondary Scirrbus.

The first of these we define a bard, and often fixed Tumour, of uncertain Magnitude in its Progress, and scarce observed at its first Appearance, at least-wife overlook'd, attended with equal Hardness, little or no Pain, and usually as little change of Colour in the Skin, if it lies especially somewhat deep among the Muscles, to whose Membranes it is generally fastened; or if more superficial, a duskish

Colour is perhaps discoverable.

In the Cure whereof, we are to call in Aid also Cure. from Phylic, as well as Surgery: The former to cleanse away the feculent Humour, to edulcorate the four Juices in the Blood, disposed for Coagulation, and to referate or open the obstructed Channels, that the Circulation may be regularly carried on in all Parts of the Body; the latter to mollify or foften the Induration, and after to discuss and diffipate the Humours heaped up in the Part.

For these Ends, Bleeding, under the same Provifo, as in the last mentioned, may be allowed, whilst Purging must be repeated at proper Intervals, with some of the same Cathartics; also the Decoctum Senæ, Polypodii, Epithymi, Ellebori nigri, to which last our Physic Writers have ascribed a particular Faculty of purging the melancholy

Humour :

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Humour, which they fay gives rife to this Tumour, and accordingly have given them all the Name of

Melanagagues.

In the Intervals of this Purging, the Patient may be put into a gentle Breathing for an Hour or two before he rifes, with a Bole of Antimon. Diaphoret. Bezoar. Min. Cinnab. Antimon. or the common Theriaca; but the Cinnabar, I must confess, I prefer before the other, as not only exciting a free Perspiration, but by correcting the Acidity of the Blood, and dissolving all Viscosity therein, it becomes a good Deobstruent, here required: For the same End likewise, and with great Benefit, Calomelanos is now also prescribed, with a Decoction of the Woods, more particularly Guajac. as a Diæt. observing the same Regimen in the Non-naturals, as for the Oedema was directed.

During the Use of these, the Surgeon must endeavour to relax the indurated Part, by an emollient Cataplasin; which Form, tho' I thought not so suitable as some others in the former sumour, yet is in this doubtless more agreeable; serving not only by the kindly Warmth, with which it ought to be apply'd, to set open the Pores, but by a gentle Humidity, relaxing the Fibres, and softning the Induration.

For this purpose may be directed the Rad. Alth. Bryon. Lil. Alh. Fol. Verbasci, Malva, Parietar. Mercurialis, Branca Ursina, Lauri, Hyoscyami, Flor. Chamamel, Melilot. Sambuc. Sem.

Lini, Fanigr. a besiden fiel of mi es dis

These, fewer or more, may be boiled in Milk and pulped, adding thereto a small proportion of the Buyrum recens, or instead thereof the Axungias or Adipes; such are the Adeps Arseris, Gallina, but beyond all others, the Axungia bumana,

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bumana, if we may credit some of our Au-

Where the Tumour is so seated, as that the Pultis cannot handsomely be retained, you may substitute the Empl. de Mucilag. cum Margine adhassivo; and when you find the Hardness give way, the Empl. de Ammoniac. either cum vel sine Cicuta.

The Saxon Physician, in his Journey to England and Holland, in the Years 1706, 1707, and which was printed 1711, observes, that whilst he was at Ansterdam, Professor B——— was called to a Woman, labouring under a Scirrbus of her right Breast, and gave his Opinion that the same was a Cancer, and therefore prepared to cut it off; but Mr. Ruysch being call'd in, to consult with him before the Operation, affirmed it was no Cancer, but only a Scirrbus, and applying a Plaister of Cummin to it, in four Days dispers'd the Humour, and made a happy Cure of it.

That this Consultation was lucky for the Patient is very plain, but whether publishing to the whole World the Mistake of a great Man, from which none of us are absolutely exempt, was so honourable in one of the same Faculty,

I leave you, Gentlemen, to determine.

For this purpose it has been likewise customary to sprinkle the strongest Vinegar upon a hot Iron or Fire-stone, and to let the Steam thereof ascend against the diseased Part. This, by its Subtilty and Force of Penetration, oftentimes divides the gross impacted Humour, disposing the same after to Discussion, under one or other of the gunny Emplasters aforementioned.

There is another perfect and true Scirrbus, so absolutely hard, and so indolent withal, as nei-

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ther to admit, or stand in need of Cure; being fix'd to the Parts adjacent, and giving no Disturbance, making only a Morbus, as Mr. Wifeman, I think, has it, or rather Nomen simples Morbi, as I chuse rather to call it, in numero partium.

Some of these we meet with frequently in the Face and other Parts, with Hairs growing upon them; the common People call them Moles. Warts also and Corns, by the Latins named Verrucæ and Clavi, come, I think, or at least may be brought under the Name of Scirrbuli.

Of like Affinity, though remoter Kindred, are likewife some of the Fancy Marks, or Stamps of the pregnant Woman's Imagination upon the Fatus in her Womb; most of which, if let alone, or not tamper'd with, remain quiet; but if disturbed, prove often troublesome, and sometimes like the malign Scirrbi, grow outrageous: Of these you will meet with many remarkable Examples, in my Treatise De Morbis Cutaneis.

That which I call the secondary Scirrbus, is very commonly the Effect of ill Chirurgery: For when by the use of some powerful Discutients, without Emollients, to prepare the gross and phlegmatic Humours for this way of Discharge, it happens that the more subtile and tenuious Particles are only perspired and dissipated; what remains incapable of being thus dispersed, must necessarily six and indurate upon the Place.

Again, when these Humours happen to extravasate, and are by their Stay, althor but for a while, incapable of returning into their forsaken Channels, or are improperly treated with restringent or repercutient Medicines; they very often here take up their Abode, and form a Scirrbus. In removing of which, the like Method taking Place,

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Place, though surely not so strict a Regimen as for the Disease primarily produced, we shall finish also our Account of this Tumour (subjoining a History thereto belonging, as in the foregoing, and also in many, if not all of the following, we shall observe to do) with this ensuing Caution, which will farther confirm the Prognostic we have already made thereof, and direct the young Practitioner how to behave himself, when such Cases

present. Which is this:

That although the Scirrbus, in a good Habit, Cantion, as we have already remark'd, which is perfectly hard, and even indolent, giving no Disturbance, may be accompanied with no Danger, yet if the fame feel unequally hard, looks livid, with the Veins black and turgid about the fame, especially when attended with pricking darting Pains, the best Way for him will not be to meddle with it: For those Scirrbi are very apt to degenerate into Cancers: Latet Anguis bic. You will foon find that your Discutients and Emollients too will but exasperate and enrage the Malady; wherefore I shall fix the same Inscription over this kind of Scirrbus for a Caution to young Surgeons, as the Traveller, for the Security of other Passengers, over a Den: Apage, mi Amice, requiescat Leo, nam nune dormit; Cave tu, ne illum expergefacias.

A Gentlewoman, then young, but fince mar-Hist. VI. ried, and a Mother of several Children, sent for me to advise her what she should do about a Swelling in the Breast, which I perceived to lie separate, the contiguous, in three distinct Knots, very hard and indolent, at the lower Part thereof, each about the Bigness of a Walnut; and taking a more particular Observation, I found by some Scars under the inferior Maxilla, that cer-

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tain Glands there feated, had formerly apostemated; as also upon one of her Fingers there appeared at that Time a ftrumous Swelling, from whence suspecting some Juice of the like Kind. here also coagulated, I gave my Opinion that these Swellings partook of the same Leaven, or Ferment, that they might come under the milder Denomination of a Scirrbus; and that if the and her Friends thought fit, they might be fafely cut out, tho' as they lay, I could not fee that they were likely, at least at present, to give her any Disturbance. But their Thoughts turning all upon a Cancer, they were defirous I should give Mr. Bernard a Meeting, and have his Opinion, who accordingly met me the next Day; and feeming doubtful of the Confequence in Time, though at present they lay quiet, he proposed, by way of preventing farther Mischief, rather, I think, than Cure, a Sarfa Diet-drink, to purge with Calomelanos between whiles, and to take the Millepedes, either prepared, or in Expreffion, which last is certainly much preferable; as also by reason of a too sparing and irregular Flux of her xalaujna, some Pills ex Ammoniaco, Galbano atque Myrrha, to be taken three or four Days before the usual Time of their Eruption.

Which Method, when she had strictly profecuted for three Months, at some Expence, but without any Alteration, it was my Advice, that she might throw off her Regimen, and live no longer physically, that is miserably, but prudently take her Food of Meats easily concocted with agreeable Diversion, and above all, giving her Breast Liberty, to sorbear handling it herself, or admitting others so to do; to discontinue likewish all outward Application to the same; by which I told her, I was really of Opinion, and gave

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gave her all Encouragement to believe fo, that the would hear no more of it for the Time coming, than she had for some Years past : Which accordingly has proved true; for notwithstanding her marrying, bearing Children, at which Times there was great Affluence of Milk, tho the never fuckled, as I had diffuaded; and being fince, through Misfortunes, reduced to fireight Circumstances, by which there was great Reason to suspect, that through Melancholy, and Cares of the World coming on, the might have farther foured the Juices of her Blood, and heightned the Disorder; yet, in a Course of fifteen or fixteen Years, through the various Scenes of Life, the Scirrbus is still the fame, hard like so many Stones, and senfeless.

A Gentlewoman between twenty and thirty, Hist.vii. want, or inclining to a full Habit, by want of Exercise, and too great Indulgence otherwife, falling into a Cachexy, or contracting an ill Habit of Body, some Months after her Lyingin, and the Return likewife of her Milk, perceiving one of her Breafts growing hard and painful, confulted first of all her Midwise who ordered her a Plaister; but that nothing availing, an Ointment, also Pultises of several Kinds: But the Difease increasing, or the Breast growing bigger, harder, and more painful, the fent

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I perceived the whole Breast, without any Distinction of the Glandules, like one entire hard Body, all round, but moveable upon the Ribs, very painful, and a little inflamed.

Being fornething doubtful of the Mue, I told her plainly, the best I could expect, was likely to be some stubborn Abscess or Apostemation very deep; but I could not warrant it would not degenerate

degenerate into somewhat worse: Upon which, fulpecting I meant a Cancer, the and her Relations put the Question home to me; when I told them plainly, that had there not, for fome Months past, been Milk therein, I should be jealous it might prove so; but though I had been often troubled to get some such cured, yet I could not fay that I ever knew a Tumour from Milk, degenerating into that Disease. How. ever, they themselves inferring from what I said, that I thought the Case disputable, Mr. Blondell was called in the fame Evening to confult with me; who, after mature Deliberation, declined, as I had done, to deliver absolutely his Thoughts in the Way of a Prognostic; leaving the Case a little doubtful, but encouraging the Patient to hope the best.

We both agreed to attempt resolving the Induration, and foften the same by a Plaister of the Mucilages, encompassing the whole Breast, a plain Indication we ourselves likewise had such Hopes that it was not cancerous. We farther directed gr. xv. of Calomel. with zB. of Diascord. every third Night for some time, purging it of next Day, with an Infusion of Rhubarb, Sena, and Salt of Tartar, to Ziij. of the strained Decoction, adding Zi. of the foluble Syrup of Rofes, or the like Quantity of Manna. On the Days between she took an Expression of the Millepedes in White-wine, Zij. ad fbj. Vini, and two Spoonfuls of the same for a Dose, twice 2 Day; drinking thereupon a small Draught of a Decost. Sarsaparilla, prepared with the Aq. Calcis, keeping her to a more regular Discipline in the other Non-naturals than she had formerly ob-

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For ten Days, or a Fortnight, we could perceive little Alteration, the Hardness continuing much the same: There were, indeed, none of those blackish, varicous, or turgid Veins, upon the Surface, nor yet the Inequality, lancinating Pains, or intense Hardness, usually perceptible in the Cancer; but yet we were both suspicious it might thus terminate in so ill a Habit of Body as we had to do with, that we took it at one Time under Deliberation, whether we should not leave off our Application to the Breaft, and try only to palliate by foftening her Blood with As's Milk, testaceous Powders, China Drinks, Anodynes, and Almond Milks or Emulfions: But thinking it necessary to make some farther Trial with our first prescribed Course, we continued the purging with Calomel. in larger Doses, and cover'd the Breast with the Empl. ex Ammoniaco; by which, in about a Fortnight more, the fame very fenfibly relaxed of its Induration, her Pain abating also: And thus once a Week renewing the outward Application, and profecuting our internal Regimen, in about ten Weeks time the Tumour was entirely refolved, and this feemingly threatning Disease conquered. After this she was on the Account of some uterine Obstructions, and to remove the Cachexy, put into a chalybeate Course, with the Bitters and Spaw-waters, by which foon after she regained her Flesh, and a better State of Health than she had enjoyed for many Months paft.

Having thus finished our Account of the four general Tumours, I should now proceed to some other more particular ones, did not one, the most formidable of all others, I mean the Cancer (which also results oftentimes from the last recited) call for our Remarks, and with which I intend to finish

this first Section.

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I might farther have observed to you, that the Scirrbus very frequently seized likewise upon the internal Parts, particularly the Liver, Mesentery, the Spleen and Womb, in the lower Belly; and in the Thorax, or Cheft, the Lungs themselves are found besprinkled, especially in some strumous Habits, with hard Tubercles like fo many Scirrbuli; but the Surgeon having here no farther Concern therein, than at some Times laying on a resolving Topic, such as Fomentation, Cataplasm, Liniment or Plaister; and the Cure, if attainable, being effected by the Prescription of the Physician, who is principally confulted therein, the fame has been for that Reason overlook'd. But we hasten to the Cancer, which we so lately left as a Lion fleeping, whom finding now provok'd, and roufing up, we shall (however happening to be foil'd) prepare to encounter him the best we can.

Of a CANCER.

Cancer

This Disease, the most deplorable of all others, and true Opprobrium Chirurgorum, we define a hard or knotty, unequal and very painful Tumour, of duskish or livid Complexion, with the Veins distended round about its Surface, arising in any Part of the Body of both Sexes, but more commonly in Women's Breasts; in which latter particularly, either through the corrosive Nature of the Serum, or other Dyscracy in some Juica secented from the Mass, by the Antients termed Atra Bilis, some Pressure or Bruise happening to the Part, the same here first obstructed, the doubtless predisposed to serment, raised in the Place a small and scarce perceptible Knot, which encreasing gradually,

Gaigir.

ally, takes in at length the whole Breast, and binds as it were the Body thereof close down to the Rib:, as it does itself also in other Parts, to those it possesses or lyes upon: By which it is manifestly distinguished from the encysted Tumours, as well as from others of the Glands. From the common Sarcoma it is known by its great and more unequal Hardness, its pricking Pain, and turgid Veins: From the Scirrbus by the Pain chiefly; which if happening to accompany, there is great Danger (as we have already observed) of the same degenerating into the Disease before us.

When the Distemper has broke thro' its Enclosure, the Skin, it is call'd an ulcerate Cancer, as by some before, it was call'd occult; although this latter Name is commonly bestow'd upon it, when it has seized the internal Parts, or those not obvious to sight, as the Uterus, a Part very frequently the Seat of it, or the Intestinum restum,

where also it sometimes fixeth.

And being once come to break its Covering, the Skin, or other Membranes investing, it sooner dispatcheth the miserable Patient, not only by its surious Acrimony devouring and preying on the Flesh in some Places, whilst it spews out Fungi, like the Heads of Collystower in some others, and this with the utmost Outrage to the Spirits; but also from the vast Gleet and intervening Hæmorrbage, when by its caustic Salt it has eaten thro' the Coats of the Vessels, and having nearly exhausted the purple Stream, in the midst of dismal Groans, excruciating Pains, intolerable Stench and Putrefaction, the miserable Creature finds Release by Death, which has been long Time wish'd for.

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The occult Cancer is by the Grecians named xaguirapa, which I have farther explained in another Place, when ulcerated payedaira, from its devouring Faculty; tho it is common to call other corrofive or eating Ulcers by the fame Name.

The Germans on the like Account name it En Wolph; which metaphorical Term is, by the common People among us, taken literally, as I have observed in my Remarks upon this Distem-

per, in my Tract of the Skin Diseases.

As to the Cause of this indomitable and dread. ful Malady, we have already derived the fame from a depraved Serum in the Blood, which meeting with a fuitable local Ferment in the Parts of the Body, particularly the glandulous, excites therein a morbid Effervescence, in like Manner as from the Mixture of some chemical Liquors, less offensive of themselves, there refults an igneous or burning Stagma, and putting off their pristine Nature, degenerate into a predatory and corrofive Liquor, destroying the Texture of the Fibres, and imbuing the Juice round about, with the fame venomous Taint induces a Coagulum therein, and raiseth this hard Tumour; whilft the faid Juices in the mean Time, like an Oil of Vitriol, or Aqua Fortis, consume and tear in funder the nervous Fibrilla, exciting withal the most acute and painful Senfation.

That there should be this local Ferment, we rather believe, for that some light Disaster, such as a Blow or Pressure, a ragged or faulty Tooth, has oftentimes given Rise to the Disease, where the circulating Fluid being interrupted, the Seed as it were is sown; which by the Accession of some adust Particles in the Serum, or acrid Salts there-

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in, like a Spark falling upon Tinder, the Conflict is begun, and the rest of the Tragedy acted by the Continuance of this Ebullition, or diseasy Ferment.

And thus the Bruise, Pressure, or other Accident, may deserve the Name of a disposing or formal Cause, yet the material or efficient, is some particular Dyscracy in the Serum sanguinis, which the probably it might not have fix'd peculiarly upon such a Part, if the accident had not happen'd; yet whenever meeting with a suitable Mater with which to ferment, it might still have manifested its Disposition, as it often does, without any such previous external Occasion; and where we are not always so happy as to free the Patient, even by Excision or Extirpation, more of the same Leaven remaining yet behind, and very commonly seizing the adjacent Parts.

The Manner how the Blood, but more particularly the Serum thereof, should contract this correstive, venene Quality, may be from Errors committed in some of the Non-naturals; such as bot and inflammable Meats and Drinks, seasoned, acrid, salt, powder'd, pickled, smoaked, or dried together with other gross and spicy Aliments, a bot Air, and violent Exercise therein, a sedentary, melancholy, and careful Life, deep and intense Thought, with sorrow for the Loss of Friends, or thro other Missorrow for the Loss of Friends, or thro other Missorrow, want of Rest, as also of the hæmorrhoidal Discharge in Men accustomed thereunto, or the

Menstrual in Women.

These, with other of the like Kind, not only vitiate the Concoctions of the Bowels, but depraye the secreted Juices of the several Organs, mbuing them with a vitriolate Acidity, on an expensed and emission Acrimony.

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Having now done with the Description and Cause of this cruel Distemper, the best *Prognostic* that can be made will be but very uncertain.

When the Cancer is ulcerated, 'tis still worse than while it remains with the Skin yet whole and found; worse also in the Mouth or Throat, where the poor Patient is often familhed or starv'd to Death, than in some other Parts; worse where great Quantities of the Treasure of Life, the Blood, is daily expended, than where no fuch Effusion has yet happened: Tho' whereever it appears, and however complicate, we find it sufficient, sooner or later, according to Age, Habit, and Way of Management, to destroy the Afflicted, nay even those who are always conversant or lye in bed with them. Thus, (as Dr. Harris has remark'd) a Gentleman of the College of Physicians, Dr. B-r, was killed by the putrid Stench from his Wife's Breaft, labouring under this Disease. And remarkable is the Case of Mr. Smith, Surgeon to St. The mas's Hospital, who cutting off a cancer'd Breaft, and, out of an imprudent Curiofity, touching fome of the Liquor discharg'd from a Vesicle therein, with his Tongue, could never get free of the most intolerable Stench, to the Day of his Death, which this Experiment was thought to occasion.

Cure.

We should now hasten to the Cure, if we knew of any the Disease would admit. Indeed in the Beginning, where the Knot is small, and capable of being taken out, if the same arise from an external Cause, and in a tolerable Habit of Body, the Knife has sometimes freed the Patient from this threatning Distemper; or if seated where this could not so well take place, as about the Parts of the Mouth, the assual Cautery, or hot

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, or hot hot Iron, has done the same. The Way by Efcharotic being highly condemnable, inflaming the Malady, they pretend hereby to conquer and subdue; a Practice sit only for Empirics, into whose Hands, and by whose gross Ignorance, these miserable People, not meeting with that Encouragement they expect from the honest and skilful Artist, sall a Prey, and are made a Sacrifice.

Nor is it admirable, that these Cancer Quacks should fend those deluded People up and down for Satisfaction concerning some Cures they have performed; fince all who apply to them are amused with the Notion of a Cancer. Thus every strumous Gland, encysted Tumour, or simple indolent Scirrbus, going under this Appellation, and fome of them by Chance dissolving under their Method, wasted by their Caustics, or lastly, most imprudently cut off, as I could instance in some milky Breasts these Villains have so served; when the Cure, which had nothing therein of Difficulty, is thus wrought, here is fufficient Ground for these Pretenders to triumph, who, if Justice took Place, should have their Reward paid them by the common Hangman: Since, I dare fay, we may defy them to give one Inftance of a fix'd or true ulcerated Cancer that was ever cured by their Management. No, Gentlemen, you too well know the Nature of this Difease, and that Art (when it is arrived to any Height) can do little more than palliate.

Happy truly had it been for thousands in this City, could they have been content with this Way of palliating, instead of listening after a promised Cure; when by regular Diet, Bleeding, gentle Purgation, proper Alteratives, to correct the Malignity, and edulcorate, or at least

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foften the acrid Juices; Narcotics, to blunt their Pain, when at any Time outrageous, Almond-Milks and Emulsions to contemperate their Heat. and Anodyne Applications; if any Topic at all should be thought requisite, they might have lengthened out their Days, some of them too very quietly, and died, perhaps at last, of some

other Distemper.

As to Diet, you are to take Care that the same be the most simple, prepared of Meats easily digested, by no Means compound, or made out of mix'd Dishes; above all, let them shun what is agrid. bot, spicy or aromatic; all selted, powdered, baked, and fry'd Meats; together with acid, four or pickled Sauces, or other Condiments. Strong Drinks and Wines are equally prejudicial: Instead of all which, the Afs's Milk, Almond-Milk, Barley-Water with Milk, or an Emulsion of the cold Seeds. are to have Precedence, as being excellently well qualified to contemperate the raging Salts, and edulcorate the sharp Juices.

For fuch however as have been used to Wine or firong Waters, a moderate Sack-whey, or Wine

diluted, may supply the Place.

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As to Purgation, it is beyond Controverly useful at some Times. to empty the Bowels this Way, and thereby to lessen the Cacochymy of the Blood; for this End the Medicines directed for the Scirrhus are by fome approved. The Chymists highly magnify their Arcanum Coralinum for this Use; but I think the same too dogged and surly a Medicine for these Habits, and too shocking also for the diseased Part. For the like Reason, together with that of their pungent and acrid Heat, I cannot, as they do, recommend their scammoneat and aloetic Medicines, being not only apt to heat and inflame, but also to set open the the Mouths of the Vessels, especially the latter, and increase the Bleeding, to which these Patients are liable, when the Disease is ulcerated.

Instead of which, I prefer either the Decottion or Infusion of Sena, Polypody, Epithemum, Tamarinds, Rhubarb, or the like, edulcorated with the Syr. Rofar. Solut. Violar. de Cichoreo, de Pomis purg. also Manna, Cassia, Elett. Lenitiv. Diaprun, fimpl. which may supply the Place of Clysters at any Time when the Body is hot and costive.

Bleeding, upon a new Effervescence or Commotion of the Blood, will be found fometimes necessary to abate the Heat, and take off the

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As for Alteratives, a Decoction of the Woods, such, I mean, as the Sarsaparilla, China, Sassafras, Santala, to which may be added the Rad. Eringii condit. Ras. C. C. & Eboris, as it is directed for hectical People, (always omitting the Guajacum, notwithstanding a late Author's Use of it, by reason of its Heat and pungent Particles,) may be of some Advantage, if taken constantly in the Way of a Diet, with a little Milk; also the Ass's Milk, with the shelly Absorbents, such, I mean, as Pearl, Coral, Crab's Eyes and Claws; the Millepedes have here also a deserved Esteem, as has likewise the medicated Aqua Calcis; but what peculiar Virtue there is in the Clavi Equini, or the callous Warts from the Horse-heels, fo much cried up by some of the common People for this Purpose, I must confess I know not; but have been informed by a foreign Physician, of good Learning and Practice also, that the Sapo Venet. dissolved in any proper Menstruum, or made into Pills, and given a Drachm for a Dose twice a Day, is a Specific in the Cancer. G 4

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We know indeed the same to be an excellent Medicine for bridling the exorbitant Bile, of which we have daily Instances in its curing the IElerus or faundice; and it is not improbable, but by its oily, gentle, and smooth Parts, it may be able to blunt, or at least-wise sheath, the pungent, acrid, cancerous Salts, or the Bilis atra of the Ancients, here offending.

As for local Medicaments, or external Applications, where the Cancer is not ulcerated, I have observed those People generally fare best, who meddle with none at all; a fimple inoffenfive Plaister in other Cases, by constipating the Pores, here only increasing the Heat, and promoting farther Disturbance: Upon which Account, for many Years past, it has been my Advice to these unhappy People, to forbear experimenting any fuch, how speciously soever recommended; the like of Unquents, by stopping the faid Pores, and hindring Perspiration, for the most Part doing more Hurt than Good; as does likewise the frequent handling, and all outward Pressure from Stays, Bodice, or other Whale-bone Stiffning, which at fuch Times are carefully to be avoided; even the blue Woad, or Wad, so usually worn upon the Place, being, I think, of little other Use than to make the Disease appear still more frightful, by the Dye or Stain imparted to the Skin thereby.

For fuch however, as will not be content without an external Remedy, or where the Cancer is ulcerated, the best Topics are those borrowed from Saturn; such as the Magistery and Salt thereof. The Balsamum Saturninum in Bates is likewise commended; but I think the Menstruum, which is the Spir. Terebinth. abundantly too hot, and thereby a Hazard of inflam-

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ing the Diftemper; wherefore I should prefer the Linimentum simplex of the same Author, prepared of the Succus Solani, and Oleum Rosarum, to which are added, Lythargirum and Cerussa. Of kin to this is our common Preparation of the Shops, from one of its Ingredients, named Diapompholigos. The Oleum Bufonum & Ranarum of the faid Bates are likewise as convenient Liniments to the Part as most others. The Unguentum de Plumbo is extolled by some; others cry up the Juice of the deadly Night-shade, beat up, or rub'd a long Time in a leaden Mortar. Etmuller, and after him our famous Mr. Ray, informs us, that the Leaves of this Plant, or its Juice made into an Ointment, is the only Specific in Cancers, whether occult or ulcerated, being a Secret unknown, till discovered by Mr. Percival Willoughby.

The Remedy I have frequently used myself, is this following Lotion, either dapping the Parts therewith, or dipping fine Linen Cloths therein,

and fuffering them to dry on.

R Aq. Sperm. Ranar. fbs. Sacch. Satur. Gij. f.

Solutio ad usum ut supra, tepide utenda.

Arcaus has another, well adapted to the fame

Purpose, as here follows.

R Ol. Rosar. & Ompbac, ana ziv. Sebi Hircin. Vitulin. Unguent. Rosar. ac Populn. ana zxii. Suc. Solan. Plantag. & Acetosæ ana zvi. Vini Granat. zx. bulliant omnia lento Igne ad Consumpt. Vini ac Succorum; postea colentur, & adde Cerussæ pp. zx. Litbarg. Zijs. Plumbi usti Antimon. pp. ana zv. Tutiæ zvi. Campbor: f. a. triturat. zs. Čeræ alb. q. f. ut f. Ung. molle, viz. liquefatta Cera cum Oleis, inspergantur Pulveres minerales, continuò agitando per boras duas cum Pistillo in Mortario plumbeo, dein ad usum reservando.

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And this our Author, not without just Reason too, for ought I know, calls his Optimum omnium

in boc affectu Medicamentum.

Dr. Harris fays he once removed a callous Wart, feeming to threaten a Cancer, by foment ing the same with a Decost, ulmi cum foliis sani. culæ incottis, which a Surgeon had ordered to be washed with a Solution of the Lapis Medicamen. tofus. But if this was a true Cancer, neither the Doctor's nor the Surgeon's Applications, it is my Opinion, had been available; much less common Turpentine, which he proposes to be fpread on Lint, and applied to the same; of which he writes, Nibil plexumque tutius, nibilque fæpe efficacius: Yet immediately subjoins sed Lo. tionem priorem censeo esficacior.m.

The fame Gentleman proposes, I think, a yet more dangerous Experiment; and that is, bathing the Cancer (not yet ulcerated) with Spirit of Wine: But I have feen so much of the dire Effects hereof, that it behoves me to caution all Persons against the Trial, assuring them it is as irrational to expect to overcome this Malady thereby, as to extinguish the elementary Fire by throwing the same thereinto. As little Benefit, I doubt, will you gain from his Turpentine, fince this is a Disease which will by no Means bear Emollients, but, as we have observed already,

is usually thereby exasperated.

A French Author, Monfieur Gendron, some Years past, published a small Treatise upon this Diftemper; in which, as I remember, (for I had only a curfory View thereof,) discharging the Fluids or Juices in the Blood, as least concerned, he feem'd to place the chief Mischief in the Contorsion or ill Contexture of the Fibres, the small Roots of which, like the Threads from those of

Plants

Plants divaricating in the Earth, being thus disempered, running deep, and winding under the Flesh, are first of all to be taken out clean, and then the Disease is easily vanquish'd. And the last mentioned, in his late Differtation on the same, supposes it to arise from Wind, which is able to excite the most severe Pains among the nervous Parts,

But how the vaft Sloughs and horrid Fungi. the putrid Gleets, with other Symptoms, the apparent Effects of some Liquor, the most highly venene and corrofive, can be reconciled to either of these Positions. I cannot readily imagine = wherefore, leaving these Gentlemens Advances as mere Hypotheses, till the Phanomena are better adapted, I shall likewife, first inserting a Case or two, take my Farewell also of this desperate Malady, with these Lines I met with in an ancient Manuscript of Physic, placed under the Cancer.

Si aliquem odis. At infalicem precas, Nec Pestem, Nec Luem, Nec Pandora Pixidem. Nec Podagram, Nec Calculum, that the revouler His omnibus omissis, Si magis infælicem, Habeat Cancrum.

Which I have thus translated:

Is there a Man you hate, Or wish the hardest Fate. Bid neither Plague nor Pox, Nor fam'd Pandora's Box.

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Bid neither Gout, nor Stone,
But (letting these alone)
If wretcheder you'll make him,
Then bid the Cancer take him.

HIST. X.

An Apothecary in Bishopsgate Street, of a conpulent full Habit, and sanguine, having for some Months been difordered with an Exulceration on the Leg, of the dysepulotic Kind, at length, upon drying up of the fame, complained of an aching and fometimes pricking Pain about the Sphindler of the Anus; which taking for the Piles he overlooked for a While, contenting himself with fome of the Sulpbur Medicines, usually prescrib'd for those Complaints: But at length the Disturbance increasing, with some Difficulty of easing himself when he went to the Stool, he sent for me; and upon Search with my Finger in Ana, I plainly felt a hard Tumour on the Side of the Sphintler, which had given a flattish Figure to the Excrement, upon passing by the same. I was unwilling fingly to give my Opinion, and therefore, taking no Notice of its malign Dispofition at that Time, directed only a lement Injection of warm Milk with the Yolk of an Egg, and an Ounce and half of Syr. de Meconio, to be thrown up that Night. The next Day I met Mr. Bernard, who, upon Search, after the withdrawing his Finger, declared the Tumour to be an occult Cancer.

The Patient, for some Weeks, was under my Care, who did all I could, to palliate with Injections of mucilaginous Liquors, ex Sem. Papav. & Hyoscyami alb. Psillii & Cydon in Aq. Hord. Extrast. Decost. Hordei cum Melle Rosarum; also vulnerary Decoctions ex Fol. Plantag. Saniculæ, Verbas. Equiset. sometimes a Solution of Sacch. Sa-

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turni in Aq. Sperm. Ranar. and when costive a little Oleum Lini cum Syr. Violarum & tantillo Lastis. He entered upon a Milk Diet, drank Milk, with a China Decostion, Milk and Barley-Water, Ass's Milk, with Emulsians of the Seeds and Almonds, to take off the Fervor or Heat of the Blood, and soften the Juices thereof, with Anodynes between whiles, as the Pain required.

But the Discase increasing, and finding no Prospect of a Cure, he was drawn in by a Person of more Assurance, to make Trial of his greater Abilities, very much to my Satisfaction, who had, it seems, disgusted his Friends, by dealing

plainly with them. The best in Life and atmosp

However under his new Method, I daily perceived him finking, so long as he was able to get abroad, with his late Corpulency hastening to a Skeleton: The Cancer, as I was informed, soon after appearing on the Out-side of the Anus, and spreading toward the Buttock, threw out large Fungi, discharging great Quantities of a fetid Gleet, which with the returning Hamorrhages, were quickly after too powerful even for the actual Cautery; so that in Spight of all Endeavours, the poor Man quickly after expired in the greatest Misery and inexpressible Anguish.

That which I thought remarkable in this Case, was a large Quantity of a brown or dusk-ish Sali, like Sand, which upon wiping himself after his Stool, he had long Time before observed felt very gritty, and of which having for that Purpose washed the Excrement of one Stool in several Waters, this saltish Sand subsiding to the Bottom of the Bason, he had collected near upon two Drachms; which examining by my Tongue, I sound by the hot, pungent, and bitter Taste, there was more of a salt than sabulous Na-

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ture, and feeming, in their shining Colour, a well as Figure of their Crystals, to refemble those concretions frequently observed in the bilian Ductus, or Porus biliarius and the Ductus com. munis, entering the Duodenum, as well as in the Vefica itself. I once remember to have found the fame upon diffecting a Lady, who died of an obstinate bilious Cholic, when besides one large Stone, that in a Manner filled up the Cavity of the Gall-bladder, many Grains were discoverable in those small Passages, of the like Salt or Sand. like Substance. That some bilious Juice or the Bile itself as it were torrefied and adust, as the Ancients term'd it, had given their Existence, I think beyond Dispute: And how far a true Cancer may partake of some degenerated biliary Salt of the like Kind, is worth furely an Enquiry; in order to find their Antidote or Specific, that may be able to prevent their Concretions, and alter their Texture, at leastwife so to blunt their Force, that they may be less able to ferment with the other Juices of the Blood, and kindle this hitherto inextinguishable Fire therein, the predatory Force of which, that you may be farther apprized of, I shall here transfer that remarkable Case communicated to the Royal Society, by Mr. John Ray. Thomas Y Ind w deal

HIST. XI.

'My Father (saith he) had a Cancer, which took its Rise from the Os Jugale, and in Process of Time, spread itself over the whole Cheek,

and, notwithstanding the Endeavours of the most eminent Surgeons, ulcerated his Eye all round,

which I faw him take out with his own Hand,

and afterwards extended to his Ear, and thro' his Cheek, into his Mouth, and across the upper

Part of his Nose, perforating the Bone there

It likewise over-ran the Side of his Forehead,

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fouling the Os Frontis, which came away in Pieces, leaving the Dura Mater bare, as broad as half a Crown, which running through the Perforation of the Cranium, in few Days putrify'd, and exposed the Brain itself, several Portions of which came away fresh, and untainted: And what is most strange, he perfectly retain'd his Senses, and rose every Day to dress the Ulcer himself till a considerable Quantity of his Brain was come away; and when he was confined to his Bed, his Speech first failed, and he died about four Days after, his Brain being totally consum'd, and nothing remaining in the Cranium, but a small Quantity of black, putrid Matter. He had neither Spasm nor Convulsion

The following being a History of the same Disease, but attended with better Success, I have thought sit to insert; and truly before this sell out, I was ready to entertain a Persuasion in my self, that an ulcerated Cancer, as I had all imaginable Reason to believe this, was not to be cured.

of any Part all the Time of his Illness."

The Cafe was thus.

An elderly Man keeping a Distiller's Shop in Hist.xis. Shoreditch, had complained for some Months past, of a cancerous Callus upon his Lip, appearing sirst like a Wart, soon after growing painful, fretting and spreading farther, which gave him great Uneasiness; upon which he consulted a Physician of his Acquaintance, but finding no Benefit under his Prescriptions, the Ulcer still spreading, after some Weeks Trial of other Experiments ineffectually, he sent for me, to consult with Mr. Harvey, about that Time Master of the Surgeon's Company: Upon Examination, we sound not only a callous painful Ulcer, with the little Colly-slower Protuberances over spreading great

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Part of the lower Lip; but the Malignity feizing also the whole Mandible on that Side stretching down the Neck, the Glands and must cular Parts whereof were indurated in like Manner, together with the back Part of the Fauces: from whence, as well as from the Lip itself. there was perpetually draining off a vast Quantity of a flinking Gleet, being mixed fometimes with Blood issuing from the Lip; the Jaw so tied down that he could not but with Difficulty open his Mouth, nor form the Muscles of the Oesophagus for their Office of Deglutition; so that there feemed great Danger of his perishing through Want of Sustenance to be conveyed into the Stomach. The maxillary Glands, as well as the Sublingual felt like fo many little Pebbles; the fame unequal and painful Hardness extending itself quite down to the Clavicle.

The Refult of our Consultation was to pronounce the Disease truly cancerous, and that all we could do (it was to be feared) would only

palliate.

The Day before there had been a famous Cancer Doctor, who proposed the wasting of the Excrescence by Escharotic: But I soon convinced the Patient he could receive no Benefit thereby; for the Distemper having seized upon the other Parts, rather farther Mischief would ensue, stiring up a fresh Fluxion by the Pain from a caustic Medicine.

Having made this *Prognostic*, the old Gentleman committing himself to my Care, I immediately put him into a Course of Ass Milk, with the edulcorating or absorbent Powders, to contemperate the Juices of his Blood: Fontanels were directed inter Scapulas; twice a Day he took likewise an Expression of the Millepedes,

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He had a Son bred up to the Practice of Surgery, to whom I gave Directions, that he should frequently wash the ulcerated Lip with a Solution of the Sacch. Saturni in aq. Sperm. Ranarum, and after apply a Pledget of Diapompholygos, fecured with a Muffler. In his Mouth, which was also beginning to ulcerate, he held frequently a thin Mucilage ex Sem. Psyl. & Cydon, in aq. Hord, extr. with a third Part of Mel. Rosar. The outfide of the Cheek, and down the Neck was lightly embrocated cum Ol. Rosar. & Unquent. Sambuc. he drank freely of Almond Milks or Emulfions between whiles, in a Draught of which at Bed-time was dissolved 3s. 3vi. or 3i. of Syr. de Meconio, as his Pain and Restlessness requir'd.

When this Method had been followed little more than a Fortnight, he grew easier; the Induration sensibly lessened, the knotty Glandules seeming to resolve, and the Gleet, with which he was wont to wet half a dozen thick Clouts in a Night, was reduced to one half, neither yet

were they half fo wet.

Upon which Encouragement, we advised him to persevere; and soon after this, he could swallow his Broths more easily, got his Rest also, which he had been a long Time a Stranger to, unless under the force of an Opiate, or quieting Medicine. Quickly after, he broke out all over with a pustulous Itch, which much disquieted him by his continual scratching and scrubbing of his Body; insomuch, that discontinuing his Milk for a little while, I gave him a small Dose of Calomel; purging it off again next Morning with Manna, and the Epsom Waters turn'd with Milk; which I repeated once Vol. I.

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in four Days, for three or four Times, giving him also between whiles a Morfel of the following Electuary, after which ziv. of the Aposem here directed.

B. Cons. Fruct. Cynosb. 3j. Ætbiop. min. simingne pp. 3B. Chel. canc. simpl. Margarit. pp. and 3j. Syr. e Succo Aurant. q. s. m. f. Elect. cujus capial ad Magnit. N. M. maj. Mane & Vesper. superbib. Ziv. Aposem. sequent. cujus capiat eandem Quant. per se v. Pom.

B. Rad. Sarsaparil. Chinæ incis. Oxylapath. and 3j. Cichor. acetos. ana 3B. Herb. Scabios. Fumar. and Mij. coq. in aq. f. q. s. pro Colaturæ thiij. (sub sinus addendo vini albi this.) cui addendo, Syr. e Suca Fumariæ 3jB. f. Aposema.

By the Use of this Regimen, for about a Fornight longer, he got clear of his Eruptions and troublesome Itch, recovering his Strength be yound Expectation. We then put him again upon his Milk Diet; which he had not long pursued, before the callous Edges of the Ulcer resolved, as did likewise the Induration of his Chap and Neck, the Ulcer soon after contracting softning throughout and firmly cicatrifing, a yet remains, after several Years past.

Thus was this feemingly desperate Disease a less than three Months Time subdued; and the old Man, who had taken Leave of all his Friends being look'd on by ourselves, as well as them, a lost Man to the World, restor'd to a better State of Health, than he had enjoyed long time before.

How far this cutaneous Eruption might conduce to his Recovery, I cannot fay; but it feem's

to me probable enough, that there was a Metaltafis or critical Translation of some sharp and corrofive Particles from the Blood, fecreted by the miliary Glandules of the Cutis, and through their Inability to perspire, stop'd under the Cuticula, there raifing those troublesome Pustules, which whether or no they might not deferve the Name of a depuratory Crifis, I must leave others to determine.



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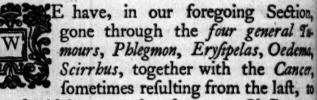
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II. SECT.

THE WASHINGTON WASHING

Of some other particular Tumours.



each of which, as under fo many Classes, are annexed certain others.

Thus to the Phlegmon belong not only the faid Tumour complicate with the Eryspelas, Oedema, Scirrbus, and thence borrowing the Names Ensipelatodes, Oedematodes, &c. as formerly observed, but also the Furunculus, Epiniciis, with some others of the inflammatory Kind.

To the Erysipelas, the same in like Manner complicated with the Herpes and other choleric Puftules.

To the Oedema, the Anasarca and some water

Tumours, as the Hydrocephalus, &c.

To the Scirrbus, the Cancer, of which we treated last, and to which are added by some the Scabies and Lepra, which fee in our Tract of the Skin Difeases.

The Employsema is, I think, a Tumor sui generis. There are likewise other Tumours, which have for their Basis some obstructed Glands, and these more

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more or less liable to Inflammation: Of the former Kind, I reckon the Bubo, both inguinal and exillary, (if the latter may be called by that Name) the Phyma, Panus, or Phygethlon, Parotis; of the latter the Scropbula or Struma.

To these last, on Account of their cold and fluggish Nature, we shall join the encysted Tumour, as the Atheroma, Steatoma, Meliceris, Ganglion, Bronchocele, also the Sarcoma; which are all Tumours arising in any Part of our Bodies, from some extravasate Humour, or nutritious Juice not duly affimilated, where lodging in the Interstices of the Fibres, and having still more of the same Supply, they break in funder the fine and tender Fibrilla of the Membranes, and therefore form themselves certain Capsule or little Bags, which I find to have been the Opinion of our Predecessor Dr. Read, being supplied fill with Nourishment from the capillary Vesfels, dispersed and growing along with them; where according to their feveral Natures and Confistencies, together with their Disposition to coagulate by the Heat of the adjacent Parts, they thicken more or less, putting on the Shape of Flesh, of Fat, or Suet; when less condensed, of Pulse, or Pultis, or that of Honey, from the Likeness of their several Contents deriving their Greek Denominations.

Thus the fleshy is called Sarcoma, the faty or nety Steatoma: that like the Pulse, Atheroma; the honied, Meliceris, of which fee our Ætiological Table.

There are moreover Tumours peculiarly fubject to some certain Parts, as the Phymosis, and is opposite the Periphymosis, to the Praputium Penis; the Perniones, to the Hands and Feet; the Paronychia to the Fingers; the Hamorrboides,

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owing to some of the Parts of the Body displaced, and preternaturally distending the Parts they are fallen into; as in the Hernia, both inguinal, some

tal, and umbilical.

According to the general Definition, I at first laid down of this Disease, that by the Name of Tumour, we are to understand any preternatural Inequality of one Part of the Surface above another adjoining; we must likewise take in Warts and Corns, with all the Pufule and Tubercula at some Times rising in the Skin; but having written professedly of the Diseases incident to that Part, I must crave your Excuse, if! here pass by fuch of them, as are therein discuss'd Nor shall I, in what follows, multiply Divisions, intending to comprehend what remains under the Distinction, of Tumours acute, and Tumours chronical: or if you had rather I should keep to the ancient Terms, of Tumours from Fluxion, and Tumours by Congestion.

Before I enter upon which Talk, give me leave to put you in Mind, that although in our Account of the four general Tumours according to the Opinion of the old Writers, the first a derived from Blood, the second from Choler, the third from Phlegm, and the fourth from Ma lancholy; yet must it be understood, as we have remark'd in our Account of them, that it is the ferous Part, which is the Subject of them all: for this is only capable of Refolution, Maturation, and Digestion: Which having hinted, I may farther inform you that there are three more especial Cases, number'd among the Tumours, wherein the grumous alone, or together with the ferous, make up the Contents; I mean, the Ecclymofis, with the Varex of the first Kind; of the last, the Aneurisma. Aneurisma. The first I have remarked in my Tract aforesaid, and shall farther observe in speaking of Contusions; the second I shall take Notice of, when I touch upon the Hernia Varicocele, as also among the Ulcers; and the last, in my Discourse of the Wounds, of the Veins and Arteries.

I proceed now with the acute Tumours, among which, first of all, of some inflammatory ones of the Glands; I shall begin with the Bubo.

Of the Buso.

Before we describe this Tumour it may be convenient to say somewhat of the Nature of those Glands in general, which are the Seat of these, and some other Tumours, hereafter to be described.

The ancient Anatomists were at a Loss for the The Use of true Office of these Parts, assigning them no the Glands. other than that of Bolsters or Pillows, for the easier Support and Conveyance of the Bloodveffels; but the Moderns have incontestably proved them to be Receptacles of the lymphatic Juice; which they receive into their veficulous Substance, from a proper importing, and after undergoing probably some Alterations therein, discharging the same by their exporting Ducts, into the common Receptacle of the Chyle, or into the subclavian Vein, for the same Use, viz. diluting the faid chylous Juice, and rendring it fitter for Circulation through the smaller Canals, before it can be fanguified, or turned into Blood.

Whether the Origin of this Lymph be in these Glands, or elsewhere, is not so material to H 4.

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our Purpose: A late noted Anatomist derives the Source from the Extremities of the Bloodvessels themselves, by Mediation of some exceedingly slender and fine Tubes, or Pipes, being so consident of the Discovery, as to have given us a Plan of the same (I think to the naked Eye imperceptible) Extremities of these Tubuli, at their Rise from the Pores of the said Bloodvessels, before they unite in the Branch of their Dustus.

But it may suffice to our Purpose, to know whenever this lymphatic Juice, supplied from a diseased Blood, being entred the Substance of the Glands, and not readily passing the same, the Part will necessarily be distended and overloaded, from the Afflux of fresh Juice still coming on; when, according to its Proneness for inflaming or coagulating, it either raiseth an Abscess in the Body of the Gland, of which we are now discoursing; or, being of a colder Disposition, hardens into the Scropbula, to be observed presently.

Our Countryman, Dr. Wharton, in his Adenographia, assigns a two-fold Cause of the Tumefaction of these Glands. The first, from the

- * Circulation of the Blood impeded, or being more forcibly propel'd by the Artery, than taken up
- by the Vein, there will necessarily arise a Tumour. Examples of this we have in Contusions
- of these Parts, from whence Obstructions, In-
- flammations, and Apostems very often bappen.
- · Secondly, from the Nerves spewing out their
- fuperfluous Serosities in the same Parts; which also either offending in Quantity, raiseth a sim-
- · ple Tumour; or in Quality, producing either the

^{*} Mr. Cowper in his large Anat.

venereal

venereal or the pestilential Rubo. Hence also will arise a Compression of the Blood-vessels, by which the Tumour is still farther augmented to that wast Magnitude at some times, that Mr. Cowper observed the inguinal Gland of Sir William Cranmer to weigh six Pounds, the Trunk of the crural Artery running through the lower

Part thereof b: But hastning to our Subject.

The Bubo we define a Tumour sometimes with, Rubo. at other Times without Inflammation; seated upon, and circumscribed by the Glandules of the Groin, to which the same Parts in the Axilla, or Arm-pit, are likewise subject, and usually, tho' not so properly, called by the same Name. These, with the parotid Glands, seated behind the Ears, supplying the Place of Emunctories, or Common-sewers to the other Parts of the Body, through which the morbid Illuvies of the Blood is often drained: and nothing is more common than to fee the ferous Humours in that of Infants, derived by these latter Glandules, so sharp sometimes, as to excoriate the Parts adjoining, nay to rot the very Headclothes of fucking Children, like an Oil of Vitriol, or an Aqua Fortis; withal so very strong and fetid, as to strike the Nostril with a very disagreeable Sensation; whence I think these Glands have as just a Title to that of Odorifera, as those on the Neck of the Glans Penis, so named by that curious Anatomist Dr. Ed. Tyson deceased. Nor is it unusual for Nurses to observe those Children the most healthful, who have this Benefit; and to be in the greatest Danger, when by improper Treatment of

See Appendix to his large Anat. Fig. 1.

repelling Topics, the Discharge happens to be

check'd.

check'd. Moreover, we find the Fevers of these little Ones often terminating by fome critical Abscess of these Glands; as do some malignant or contagious ones in the adult, as well as on those of the Groins or Arm-pits: Upon which Account we diffinguish the Bubo as critical and

symptomatical.

The former we have now described; the latter we also define a painful Tumour of the Glandules of the Groin or Arm-pit, not primarily or originally affected, but arifing secondarity from some painful Ulcer, or other Distemperature of some adjoining Part, whether purely by a nervous Consent, or from a vitiated Lymph supplied therefrom by the Blood, I don't determine; but so it is in Fact, that by Reason of some painful Disorder of the Foot, Leg, or Thigh, the Glands in the Groin shall often tumefy, and grow also painful; upon the Arm those in the Axilla: Which, after the going off of this Disturbance in those Places primarily diseased, very commonly subside with out farther Trouble.

Prognoflic. In delivering our Prognoflick of this Tumour, we must acquaint you, that the Bubo is more or less dangerous and difficult of Cure, according to its Nature, benign or malign, symptomatic or eritical: The first admitting oftentimes of being refolved, the latter ought always to be brought to Suppuration. After the discharge whereof, unless Care be taken to correct the Malignity, by proper specific internal Antidotes, there are some of them very apt to degenerate into corrofive phagadenic Ulcers. But these are chiefly of the venereal Kind, which I have treated of in my Siphylis, a Discourse upon that Distemper, already publish'd and reprinted with large Additions.

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In the Cure thereof of the Bubo, whether Cure. inguinal or axillary (for I shall beg Leave to retain that Name for both) if the same be critical, the younger Artift, from what we have now faid, will fee that he must by no means apply any repelling Topick, or other, by which the Humours may be thrown back into the Blood; but rather use his utmost Endeavours that the fame be brought to ripen, or turn to Matter: For which End, he may apply a Cataplasm of the Rad. Lil. alb. Fici pingues, for the easier attracting the Venom outwards, mixing therewith the Fimus Columbinus vel Anserinus, also the Cepæ sub cineribus coetæ, allium coetum ac contufum; to which, in Case of a pestilential Infection, are also added the Theriaca and Mithridatium: But these, by reason of the Opium in their Composition, however small in Proportion, are, I think, somewhat to be suspected at these Times, unless the same could be left out of the Compofitions kept prepared for these Purposes, with that omitted.

Bleeding, Purgation, or whatever may call off, or derive the poisonous Humour other ways, must be forborn; allowing such Diet as may be necessary to keep up the Spirits, with those proper alexiterial Medicines, as may still farther promote their Expansion, and fortify Nature for an Expulsion of the same; moving always from the Center to the Circumference at these Times.

To this End conduce the two foresaid Compofitions, Theriaca & Mithridatium, also the Conf. Fracast. de Hyacinth. Elect. ex ovo, Lapis Con-

trayerv. de Goa, &c.

Among the Simples for this Purpose, are reckon'd the Fol. Rutæ, Scord. Rad. Allii, Petasitidis, Scorzon. Serpentar. Valerin. Contrayerv. with

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with many others, to be met with in the Wri-

tings of Physicians.

When the Humour advanceth flowly, or that there feems Danger of the same retroceding, some Authors propose (what I have practis'd with Advantage in sluggish pocky Bubo's) the setting on a dry Cupping-glass, with much Flame on the Part, by which the included Air shut up being rarify'd to a very great Degree, there is Room made for a stronger Pressure of the external Atmosphere all round, whence the Parts adjoining are impell'd into the Glass, and the Tumour increased, as is observable in the common Cupping.

This being repeated two or three times, difposeth the Gland to inflame, after which the Cataplasm aforesaid may be laid on, or a Plaister of the Gums or Mucilages; to which some (on Account of their hot and inflammable Disposition) add the Pulv. Euphorbii, Rad. Piretbri, Sem. Sinapios. But these are seldom required, unless in

Times of pestilential Infection.

When the Matter is once made, and begins to fluctuate, let the Caustic be laid on, as we directed for the suppurated Phlegmon; afterwards proceeding to digest, deterge, incarn, and cicatrist as shall be shewn in our Discourse of Ulcers.

In the fecondary, or, as I may call it, fympaabetical Bubo, the chief Regard is to be had to the primary Disease, endeavouring to take off the Pain and Inflammation attending the same, and of which this Disturbance in the neighbouring Glandules is the only Result or Consequence: However, in the mean Time, you may apply an anodyne Cataplasm of Bread and Milk; or you may embrocate with some Lenient, as the Ol. Lumbric. Rosar. Sambuc. Also at these Times, a De-

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a Derivation of the Humour by Bleeding and gentle Purgation: And if there should remain any Induration afterwards, you may try to resolve the same by some suitable discutient Emplaster, such as that made out of two Parts of the Empl. de Minio, and one of Diach. cum Gum. melted down together. If notwithstanding it should happen to inslame and suppurate, you may heal it as was said of the Phlegmon, proceeding as above.

And this is all we shall offer concerning the Bubo, unless a farther Admonition: That in Times of Contagion, or wherever a pestilential Venom is spread abroad, and become epidemic, if the same happens, by the Strength of Nature, to be thrown out upon these Glands, the Ulcer must not too hastily be healed up; lest the malign Particles to be thrown forth by these Emissaries or Outlets, being that in, should after destroy the Patient; for whose Security, if some Part of the Ulcer, where the fame can be commodiously done, were continued as an Issue, for a little Time, or till the Sick were absolutely out of Danger, it might fufficiently compensate the Trouble: If this cannot be done, Fontanels fet open near the Part may supply the Place.

An Artificer near Woodstreet, under an infirm Hist.xiii. State of Health, after several Months languishing with a bettic Fever, accompanied with spitting of Blood, and Night Sweats, at last complained of a Pain, with Swelling on one of his Groins. He had committed himself to the Care of an Apothecary in his Neighbourhood, who under Pretence of recruiting his Strength, even before this new Appearance, notwithstanding contrary Indications on all Sides, as may be inferred from the Description above, advised him to drink strong Liquors, and to eat any thing that he

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had a Fancy for; but after the Swelling shew'd itself, some of his Acquaintance advised him to send for me, who viewing the same, and perceiving it advancing forwards, thought it by all means necessary, from whatever Cause arising, to promote its Maturation; and in order thereunto, advised the Cataplasm of Figs and Lily-Roots, whilst for his Cough, Soreness of bis Breast, Spitting of Blood, Night Sweats, and other Symptoms of his Hettic, I prescribed what follows.

R Cons. Rosar. 3j. Bals. Lucatel. 3B. Corel. rub. pp. 3ij. Ter. Japon. zj. Syr. de Symphito q. s. m. f. Elett. cujus capiat Quant. N. M. sexta que que bora superbibendo cochl. vj. Emulsionis sequentis.

R Amygd. d. decort. No. vj. Sem. Papav. alb. zij. contusis affunde Aq. Hord. (in qua Gum. Arabic. zh. soluta fuerit) tbj. Colaturæ addendo Aq. Cinnan, bord. zj. Saccbar. q. s. m.

R Ol. Amygd. d. Zjß. Syr. Papav. Rhæad. & de Mæconioana Zß. Spec. Diatrag. fr. zij. Sacchar. Cant. alb. parum. m. instar Loboc. de quo capial Cochlear. amplum e fundo vasculi, Tussi infestante.

R Aq. Latt. Geraf. nigr. ana ziv. Cinnamom. Hord. Zij. Pæon. C. Zj. Margarit. Coral. rub. pp. ana. zj. Sacchar. alb. chrystal. parum. m. f. Julapium. Sumat Cochl. quatuor ejusdem in languoribus pratipuè matutino mane sudoribus oppressus.

After I had written these Formula, as I was coming down Stairs with the Apothecary, before I parted from him, I took him aside, and enquired our Patient's Course of Life, being his Acquaintance,

quaintance, and entirely unknown to me; when in free Discourse between ourselves, I let fall a fuspicious Word or two, that I apprehended his Case to be venereal: Upon which, contrary not only to the Rules in Confultation, but to the usual Freedom taken one with another related to the same Profession, the filly Man, in my Absence, told our Patient what I thought of his Disease; who in great Concern sent to me the next Day, to let me know, that as I was an utter Stranger to him, he could the rather forgive my hard Thoughts of him, at the fame Time, avouching his Innocence, as did his Wife in Tears, protesting not only her own, but the Affurance the had also of her Husband's. Whereupon finding how I had been ferved, I frankly owned, that where fuch Swellings offered, at a Time when no malignant or pestilential Distemper reigned among us, we were always jealous of a venereal Taint giving rife to the same; but let that be how it would, if he thought fit to continue my Vifits, as Occasion required, I would do him what Service I could. And understanding the treacherous Apothecary had been so very officious, as to offer at the laying open of the Bubo, I did farther affure the Patient, that it was not his Bufiness, nor could I think a Man of fo tatling a Disposition was he to have any thing to do in the Affair: But in that I left him to act as he pleased, and advising the Continuance of the Pultis, left him farther to confider of it.

The next Day I visited him again, and found the Person, who intended me doutless an ill Office, was himself discharged; and the same Prescriptions I was defired to renew, or what else I thought necessary, which were sent away to another

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another. Taking a farther View of the Swelling, and perceiving the same almost sit for the Caustic, I told him he must have a Surgeon, and he concluded upon Mr. Fern, who the next Day laid on a good large one, on the rising Part of the Tumour, which was now increased to the Bulk of a large Turkey Egg, lying like a small Roll of Bread along the Inguen, and full of Matter sluctuating underneath. Which being discharged, and the Eschar upon separating, we met again, to consider which Way to forward the Work of healing, by mending the deprayed Crass of his Blood, and subduing the hectical Indisposition still threatning; and accordingly I wrote the sollowing Prescript.

R Cons. Rosar. 3j. pulv. Haly rec. 3ij. Chel. Canc. simpl. Coral. rub. pp. ana. 3j. Syr. de Symphyto q. s. m. f. Elect. de quo capiat Morsulum al Magnitud. N. Mosc. maj. Mane ac Vesperi superbibendo Haustulum Decocti seq. cujus etiam bibat aliis temporibus cum tertia parte Latt. Vaccin. admistum.

R Rad. Sarsaparil. Chinæ incis. ana 3ß. Rasur. Eboris, & C. C. ana zij. Eryngii condit. Zj. Coquant. in Aq. Hord. q. s. prv Colaturæ fbij. sub sinem addendo, Capill. Ven. Mß. & f. Apozema.

R Syr. de Symphyto, de Meconio Balf. Tolul. aq. Cinnamomi Hord. ana 3j. f. Mixtura ex qua deglutiatur Cochleare aliquo tempore Tussi magis molestante.

When he had been kept to this Regimen for fome Weeks, his Fever, and Hamoptoe, or spitting of Blood, much lessened, as also his Sweats, and he grew daily stronger; insomuch, that his Surgeon,

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Surgeon, for his farther Security, pressed upon me, that I would order a little Camomel: Since, notwithstanding their insisting so much upon their Continency, we were both still inclinable to believe this Tumour had its Rise from some Missortune of the Venereal Kind: And I readily complied with his taking twelve, and sometimes sisteen Grains, once in three or sour Days, for as many Times, early in the Morning, that it might not disturb him in the Night, with an Insussion of the Rad. Rhei cum Syr. Ros. solut. to purge it off, three or four Hours after.

The Ulcer being digested, was deterged by a Dofil armed with Liniment, and dip'd in the Pracipit. or this last, as the Sloughs and spongy Flesh required, strew'd on, till the same growing surmer, fill'd up with Flesh, and after some Time, by the same Applications, was also cicatrifed.

But tho' the Surgeon's Work went on as well as could be expected in fuch a crazy Subject; yet our Patient continued still pining, with some Remains of his Cough, Oppression on his Cheft, and between whiles a little Blood hauk'd up. from his Lungs. So that we now put him upon the As's Milk, and as foon as his Sore would admit, he lay out of Town, by which he found Benefit as to his Breath, and his Appetite likewife. But in a little Time, after the healing his Ulcer, he made fresh Complaint of a Pain about his Fundament, where he had formerly been troubled with the Piles; and from whence a large Quantity of Gleet, instar Loture Carnium, came down at this Time, fouling his Linen in a frightful manner. Sending for me again, I made Inspection thereof, and on one Side of the Ams discovered an ulcerated Hamorrhoid, which VOL. I. doubt-

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doubtless furnish'd the Excretion aforesaid. 1 then ordered him to let Mr. Fern examine it, and to take his Opinion, mine being for its Continuance in the Room of a Fontanel, if it could be kept easy, and did not overflow, not only founded on some of Hippocrates's Aphorisms, relating to this Affair; particularly, where that great Man tells us, Diuturnas curanti Hamor. rboides, nifi una aperta servetur, Periculum Aqua inter Cutem, vel Tabis impendet; but deduced also from right Reason; for as we had just shut up one Sink, by which Nature had thrown forth great Quantity of the morbid Matter, tho' not yet fufficient for depurating the Mass thereby, she had now, as before, critically opened another Sluice to drain off the Refidue, and by the hafty Stoppage whereof, it was Odds if he did not risque his Life, either by the return of his Sweats, or a Loofeness, concluding with a Marasmus; of which, by two or three Lines, I gave Mr. Fen Notice, and left only the following Prescription to temper the Acrimony of the Humours flowing down, and to procure him an easy Stool, when costive, as he had been of late.

R Cassia recenter Extr. Elect. Lenitiv. and 3. Chelar. Canc. 3j. Lact. Sulph. 3ij. Syr. Viol. q. s. m. f. Elect. cujus capiat ad Magnitudinem Juglandis singulis vel alternis Noctibus, prout Alvus magis vel minus fuerit astricta.

When I left this Formula, I enjoined him strictly the Prosecution of his Ass. Milk, and the Milk-Diet, with his Sarfa Decoction, taking with each Draught of the former a Morsel of the Electuary, with the Testacea, ex Canser. Ros. Coral. rub. &c. as already laid down, when drank with that Decoction; and took my Leave, not feeing

feeing him till about fix Weeks after, when I met him accidentally in the Street, where I understood the Discharge, but more moderate, continued per Anum, that he had got rid of his Cough, and, notwithstanding this last Complaint, had been in Condition to ride some hundreds of Miles, since I had made him my last Visit: Yet I then thought his Aspect such, tho' I said nothing to discourage him, that if he steer'd not his leaky Bottom very uprightly, he was still in Danger of being overset.

Of some other inflammatory Tumours of the GLANDS.

The rest of the acute or inflammatory Tumours of these Parts have so near Affinity with the former, and so little vary in the Cure, unless that these latter very frequently submit to the milder Suppuratives, and some of them are safely discussed, proving often less stubborn than the foregoing; that I shall not enlarge by giving a particular Process for each, or tarry longer than to describe them.

Some Authors, and those of good Account, Parotis, having distinguished them scarce otherwise than Phymas according to the place of their Situation; and thlon. thus when happening upon the conglomerate, of Panus. external salivatory Glandules, it is term'd Parotis, partaking sometimes of the like Malignity with the pestilential Rubs, and requiring the same Treatment, when on the conglobate and submental Physma, which rising like a small Physma, increaseth gradually, and suppurates, being attended with Pain, Tension, and Pulsation, the not in so great a Degree as that.

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There is likewise an inflammatory Tumour about the Verge of the Anus, going by this Name; being the Refult of a Hamorrhoid or Pile impostumated, and from which the Fiftulæ of this Part are often derived, as Mr. Wiseman has obferved.

When the former Phyma or submental Tumour partakes more of the Erysipelas than of the Pblegmon, or carries along with it any Contagion; it is by some Writers denominated in Greek, ou. vednor, by the Latins, Panus, being frequently met with under the Chins of Infants and young Children, where, appearing hard and round, like a little Loaf of Bread, (whence, probably, it has borrowed this latter Name Panus, quasi Panis) it grows quickly after red and inflam'd, turning to Matter, especially if affifted by some gentle emollient and maturative Cataplasm: And after the Discharge, if mild, heals oftentimes with as little Trouble as the Furunculus, or common Boil For it is to be remark'd, that these Tumours under the Chin, however happening to be thrown out of, or separated from the Mass of Blood in the Way of a febrile Griffs, are notwithstanding numbred usually among the benign; whereas the parotid, axillary, and inguinal, are generally of the contagious and molignant Tribe; and that a the former require the milder Suppuratives, these latter fometimes want the strongest, together with the Exhibition, as we have already taken notice, of some proper Alexipharmic, that may al fift Nature to expel the latent Venom, and throw ment, when on the cone bare and he straw ti

lus.

Having spoken of some malign and pestilential Tumours, I might have added a few Words of the Carbunculus, which, though not a glandulous Juli en Tumbir

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Tumour, partakes of the highest Malignity of all the reft.

It is called in Greek, avbeag, i. e. Pruna, a Live-Coal, from its burning Quality, eating into the fubiacent Skin and Flesh, and never coming to Suppuration, the Medicines of which kind, only increasing the Putrefaction, are to be forborn, whilft the rotten Flesh is cut into, and the Incision fill'd up with some spirituous diffufive Application; or a hot Iron, which exceeds all others, may be clapt down upon the Part, to prevent its spreading farther: And after digesting of the Eschar, with the like Applications as directed for Gangrena, fuch as the Unguent. Ægyptiac. also the Unquent. fuscum of old Fælix Wurtz. to which a little of the Ol. Terebinth. or Tingt. Myrr. & Aloes, may be added, as in other fordid and putrid Ulcers; not neglecting, in the mean time, some antipestilential Remedy to be taken inwardly, that the vital Indication may be provided for, or the Spirits fortified against the Contagion. But I have touched upon this in my Treatife before referr'd to, and therefore will leave it with this Description, as a Diagnostic, whereby the young Practitioner may the better know how to distinguish it, when it offers to his View; as it is delivered by Barbet, an eminent Writer in Surgery, and Practitioner at Amsterdam. el . being mosesuu

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There appears, faith he, in the Flesh one large Pustule, and sometimes many smaller conjoined or cluster'd, which being opened, a duskish or black Crust, as it were, comes into Sight, attended with Inflammation, Pain, Fever, and great Inquietude. This Crust removed, instead of Matter, a spongy, codaverous, or rotten Flesh, presents itself.

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But of the Nature and Manner of Production of these pestilential Diseases, we have spoke in the same Tract; and shall therefore here finish our Account of the acute inflammatory Tumours, subjoining first this short Prognostic to the fore-

going.

The Parotis will admit much the same as the Bubo, being frequently malign, the Carbunculus, the worst of all, partaking of the highest Contagion, and therefore generally proves a mortal Symptom. The other glandulous Affects, being more benign, have much less danger, the none of them ought to be repelled, but either resolved, as they are sometimes, or brought to Suppuration, as most commonly.

We shall now come to observe the cold and chronical Tumours; among which, first of all,

Of the SCROPHULA, or STRUMA, commonly called the King's Evil.

These are in the Greek named xounders, a Proces, or Struma. from the Hogs, with which Distemper, it is said, commonly this Creature is affected, whose Flesh, it must be own'd, is sometimes observed much fuller of these interspersed Glands, than that of other Creatures; but what Affinity they have with our Struma, being unaccompanied, so far as I know, with any other of the Symptoms, I cannot say, nor do I think material.

The Struma we define a bard glandulous Tumour, usually of the same Colour with the Skin, seated principally on the Sides of the Neck, about the Musculi Mastoidei, behind the Ears, and under the Chin, either more or less moveable, single, of the conglobate, or in Clusters of the conglomerate

Kind:

Kind: It being often observed in some of these Patients, to have them thus contiguous from the Ear down to the Clavicle. A memorable Instance of His. XIV. which Stadlerus gives among his chirurgic Observations; where he speaks of a Youth they had in the Hospital, with a Tumour extending from the right side of his Face, down the Neck: Which being opened, they cut out seventy-two glandulous Bodies, many of them as large as Hens Eggs, each in a proper Tunick, which proved troublesome to extirpate, by reason of the Vessels which were tied up (a tedious Operation of an Hour's Continuance;) after which laying down the Teguments, the Wound was healed up again by Agglutination.

The Operator, I find, was deceived in this Tumour, taking the same for an Alberoma, till after opening the outside Skin, when the Scro-

phulæ thrust out in large Bunches.

I faid principally, altho' there is scarce any Part of the Body, wherein these adventitious Glands are not fometimes to be found; witness Brassavola, who tells us he had a Woman under his Cure, that in all Parts of her Body, from the Neck down to her Groin, was full of strumous Glands: Nor are the Vifcera secure from the fame Malady, especially the Mesentery in the Abdomen, and the Organs of Respiration in the Thorax, which are found upon the Diffection of frumous Persons. So that when the Disease is arrived at any height, we may reasonably surmise the first of these to be affected, by Means whereof the Chyle being intercepted in its Passage to the common Receptacle, and the Latteals compres'd, a Rupture fometimes happens of those tender Veffels, and a chylous Dropfy enfues, which I have discover'd divers Times; or a Colliquative Diar-14.

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Diarrhaa thence arising, brings on a Marasmus. and destroys the Patient: The last may be inferred from the δυσπνία, or ftreight Breathing, with

a dry Cough often attending.

That the Glands, either natural or adventitious, The Glands the chief are the common Seat of this Malady, is beyond Seat of Controverly: But the manner of their Productithis Difon, out of what Juices, and by what Vessels conease. veyed, not so easy to determine.

Dr. Wharton's Opinion of this Difeafe.

Dr. Wharton, that strenuous Patron of the Succus nutritius of the Nerves, will have these to be the Instruments of Conveyance; for having discharged both Artery and Vein, as well as the lymphatic Vessel entring the Gland, and believing the Gland itself, into which this latter deposites the Lymph, in order to its Conveyance to the Receptaculum, must needs be destined for fome other Use, viz. that of secreting the nutritious Juice: Otherwise, saith he, the said Lympha might have taken a nearer Journey to the Store-bouse, without calling in at these Diverticula.

This learned Man, I fay, having thus clear'd. the Way for his own Hypothesis, proceeds thus, as I shall insert in his own Words *.

· Nervus itaque restat perpendendus, supra ' monstravimus Familiaritatem magnam & Com-

- mercium inter Nervos & Glandulas intercedere.
- ' Nervosque aliquid vel adferre ad illos, vel ab
- ' iisdem auferre. Impossibile autem est, ut Nervi
- ab his Glandulis aliquid auferant, priufquam ipix
- existant; sed necesse est, aliquid adferant, ut Ma-
- teria suppeditetur, ex qua fiunt. Succus quem
- ' Nervi exspuunt, multo delicatior molliorque est
- Sanguine, multoque fimilior Materiæ spermati-

Adenographia apud nos, p. 245 b svan l

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cæ. Si ergo contingat, Nervi turgentis & repleti Extremitatem, effundere Materiam ejulmodi in · Carnium Interstitia, Materia, sic effusa, statim Formationem molitur, & primò Cyflim, five Amiculum, quo tanquam Corio involvatur, Quia vero nova fubinde Materia e effingit. Nervo huc confluit, fit, ut Cyftis hæc fenfim distendatur, cumque ex ipso Augmento necessario Extremitates Arteriarum & Venarum proximas, aliquatenus comprimat, accidit ut libero Sanguinis Transitu, nonnihil impedito, aliqua eiusdem Portio in Tunicam formatæ Cistulæ derivetur, novosque in eadem Rivulos exsculpat, qui postea in Arterias facessunt: Quia vero Parts in quam hi Rivuli immittantur, Virtute formativa prædita est, ne Sanguine jam effuso opprimatur, Rivulos alios venales efformat, per quos in Extremitates Venarum circumjacentium superflua ejusdem Portio exoneretur: Atque adeo habemus primum Glandulæ de novo productæ Rudimentum, ejusque Generationis Modum, partem mittentem, Nervum nimirum, partem vivificantem, Arteriam: Partem exonerantem, venam; item Materiam missam, Albumini Ovorum similem; partem recipientem, 'Carnium Interstitia; & specialius Tunicam immediatè eandem Materiam, ceu Ovum de novo formatum, investientem.

From this Hypothesis of the nervous Channels, taking up and unloading themselves in the Interstices of the carnous Fibres where they terminate, he deduces the Facility of the Translation of these adventitious Glandules from one Part to another, or of their sudden disappearing in one Place, and rising soon after in another. For if, saith he, the Nerve be overcharged, it can easily spew out some Portion of that Humonr, with which

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it abounds, into the Part's wherein it terminates: As again, when it falls out, the same Nerve to be emptied or unloaded, it can as readily take up the same Juice it had before discharged, and convey it either to its proper Emunctory, or to some other

neighbouring Part.

Hence also the Reason, why, when the tough and viscid Humour of these Glands is broken and dissolved by the mercurial Globales in the taking of Calomelanos, or in rubbing the crude Quick-silver into the Pores, they are easily suck'd up by these nervous Tubes, and conveyed to their proper glandulous Emissaries in the Mouth, where they are drain'd off in a continual Rivulet of Lymph, till the morbid Particles being this Way secenced, there remains no more to be thrown out, when the Glandules contract their Pores, and having done their Office, shut up, as it were, of their own Accord.

But waving any farther Account of this Matter, and referring such as are more particularly desirous to inform themselves of this Gentleman's Sentiments, relating to the same, to the aforesaid Treatise; I shall speak a few Words concerning the *Prognostic*, and proceed to the

Cure.

Prognofiic.

As to the first, this Distemper admits of an uncertain Event, according to its different Nature and Degrees. Thus if the same be bereditary, or arrived to any Height, the Mesentery is, as before observed, commonly obstructed, and the Patient dies tabid: Or if the Joints are affected, as they frequently are, with white Swellings, so called, the Bones are generally souled, before the Matter appears outwardly, and the Ligaments rotten. No better is to be expected, where it has taken hold of the small Bones of the Carpus

and

and Metacarpus, the Tarfus, or its Metatarfus, known by a Thickness of the Joint, Finger or Toe affected, even before it inflames or suppurates, when it proves a Work of long Time, these small Bones, as well as the Heads of the Joints, being difficultly exfoliated) and very uncertain in the Issue or Conclusion.

On the other fide, if there appear only some plandulcus Swellings under the Chin, or about the Neck, provided they are securely situate, if they resolve not under a physical Regimen and suitable Application, they may be taken out by Incision, or wasted by Escharotic, and the Patient thereby freed of the Distemper; though perhaps some unseemly Stigma may remain after in the room of a Cicatrix.

The Indications for the Cure of this Difease, Cure in we shall find perhaps the same, whether its Ori-general. in lies in the faid Juice of the Nerves diftemperd, or as we rather conjecture in some particuar Acidity, or fomewhat of Kin thereto, in the Scrum of the Blood, or in some Fault in the Lymph, as others; fince before we can gain any Ground upon the same, the Dyscracy of the Sucus in the one must be amended, whilst the Acitity in the others is corrected; especial Care being taken for a future Supply of such a sweet, emperate and wholfome chylous Juice, out of which all are derived, as may cut off any future Fomes for the Disease: Indeed, without altering he Juices of the Blood in general, we are like o gain very little Ground, there being scarce my Part of the whole Fabric, which, in its Perambulation, it doth not at some Times call on.

Thus in the Eyes, it shews itself in a trouble- The Sympome Ophthalmia, producing in the Corners there-toms enuof merated.

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of both the Anchylops and Ægylops; in the Lide the Epiphora, and Lippitudo; in the Nose, the Ozana; in the Lips, the Labrifulcium, or thick pouting Tumour, especially of the upper, with a Chap or Cleft in the midft thereof: On the In. fide of the Throat, the tumofied and farcomatous Tonfille; under the Tongue, the Ramula; on the Wind-pipe, Broncbocele; these two being by some reckoned (but I think not rightly) among the frumous Affects; under the Chin, and on the Sides of the Neck, the Struma properly, and which is, as I may fay, the great Path. gnomonic of the Diftemper in general; upon the Membranes of the Muscles, the Gummi; upon the Tendons, the Ganglion; though the first of these is rather an Attendant upon the Lues venerea, the last also commonly owing to some Wrench upon the Part: But on the Joints we have the fixt immovable white Swellings, the indisputable Offspring of the Distemper; and befides the external Parts of the Body disfigured by those adventitious Glands, some of the internal alfo, as we have already taken Notice, interspersed therewith. What shall we say, when we find the very Marrow of the Bones infected, nay, the Solidity of these Parts themselves not Fence sufficient against the Acrimony of these Humours? Witness still the worst of all, the carious Ulcers and terrible Exostoses; witness the formidable Spina Ventofa, where the corroding Solvent, beginning inward, preys upon the Bone like an Aqua Stygia, five fortis duplex, penetrating the inward Lamelle, eating through the outward Cortex, and this even in the largest Bones of the Body: So that in this Particular, for its corrofive Nature, it may be faid to come up with, and even far to surpass the Pox itself, although

though the acrimonious Salts, by which they act, are of a diverse Nature, as appears in the Method of their Cure.

Since then this gigantic Disease requires some Herculean Force to subdue it, a mercurial Salivation, as for the other, has been propos'd and practised oftentimes for that Intent; I wish I could say, for my own Part, with the Success I had expected: Having for some Years past sound more Benefit from a mercurial Medicine given between while, and purged off again, together with proper Alteratives, than by the same continued, in order to raise a Ptyalism: Nor can I believe this Remedy to be, what is commonly call'd Specific in the strumous, as it is found in the venereal Affects, where we meet with so general an Advantage from its Exhibition.

When the Disease indeed is recent, and the Stuffing of the Glands rather humoural than stelly, a Colliquation or melting the viscid Humours by such Means, may dispose them for Evacuation by some proper Cathartic: A strict physical Course being after continued, to alter the Blood, and promote the true glandular Secretions; but otherwise in the common Course of Spitting, the strumous Salts not being so suitably adapted to, or lick'd up by the mercurial Particles, as the venereal are to be found, and more of the natritious ones being together drain'd away, the Blood is hereby impoverish'd, and either a nervous Atrophy ensues, or a pulmonary Phibisis comes on, and destroys the Patient.

Nor should it seem strange to find the Lungs affected in this Disease, the Structure thereof being glandulous, much savouring the strumous Production: It being very common to have Tubercles

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of feveral Sorts engendred therein, in some of which

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which I have found, upon cutting into their Cyle, the like Contents, as in the Atheroma, Steetoma, and Meliceris, is observed; whilst in other, a cretaceous Substance, like that in the Intermodus of some arthritic Persons has been discovered; but to come more strictly to the Cure in general.

Venescition, unless to take off some severish Efferoescence arising in the Blood at some times, is in these Cases not so absolutely required as Purgation, which is to be repeated at proper Intervals, according as the Patient's Age, Strength, and Habit may allow, with some of the same Phlegmagogues, directed for Oedema, unto which Calomel is to be adjoined, on Account of its attenuating Property, and its Fitness to reserve and scour the obstructed Glandules.

In the mean time, unless the Habit be very thin, and the Patient disposed to a Heetic, let but Diet be rather drying than moistning, prepared of such Aliment as affords a sweet and pure Chyle, a woiding all gross, obstructing, or phlegmatic, such as Fish, especially those in standing Wasers, Cheese, all smook'd, season'd, or dry'd Meats. Pork like wife by some, how justly I cannot say, is forbidd strumous People: Neither will Milk, which is no cessary to be beeded, be found always agreeable in these Cases, from which I have known, not only the our ward Strumæ much increased, but the Mesentery also stuffed with the like Glands, and the Consumption thereby hastened, for which the same had been inconsiderately prescribed.

By Alteratives, I mean, whatever has a Power of correcting this particular Dyscracy of the Juices, and opening the obstructed Tubes, without

any fenfible Operation.

Among these a Decoction of the Woods claims a Preheminence; to which are added one or other of

Antistru-

of the Specificks, so called, such as the Rad. Scrophularia, Filipendula, Succifa, Saponaria, Bardana, Cart. Juglandis Arboris, Herba Jacobaa, Geranium Robertianum, Chelidan. maj. Cynoglossium, Marrubium album, Digitalis, with some others of less Note, to be observed presently.

In these Decoctions, it is very common to put also a Lump of crude Antimony, of four Ounces, or this. Weight, grossy powder'd and tied up in a Rag; in giving particular Recipe's, for which I think it needless to spend your Time. A Specimen you have thereof in Dr. Fuller's Decoctum liberans, and his Decoctum edulcorans, of a Diet, in his Cerevisia ad Scropbulas, and his Decoctum

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For such as are not able to be at the Expence of these, or unwilling to be at the Trouble of preparing them, which must be continued for a long Time, I have frequently ordered a Solution of the Calx viva this, to a Gallon of Spring-Water, which being decanted, two or three Onnees of the Rasina Liquiritia sliced, may be steeped therein; these not only taking off the brackish Taste, and changing it for one more pleasant, but giving likewise a very agreeable Smell and Colour to the same.

As to the cold Infusion of several others of these Drugs, prescribed by some Physicians, I must confess, I think the Cost ill bestowed, the Water being before saturated with the Salts of the Lime, and the Woods too compact to yield any Vertue this Way, which require a Decoction of many Hours, with as many taken up in a preceding hot Insusion preparatory thereto: For which Cause, when I would have the Water more throughly medicated therewith, I either

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order them to be boiled in Aq. Calcis, somewhat weaker, prepared for the Purpose; or having made the Decoction in Spring-Water, to each Quart thereof, half a Pint of the common Aq. Calcis may be added: And thus the Salts of the Lime being communicated to the Blood, are admirably well fitted, as Dr. Morton has taken Notice in his Discourse de Phthis, by their alcalim Property, to obtund the acrid Particles therein, and precipitate the same, having done as great Service in these Cases, if not more, than many other more pompous Forms of Remedies.

Besides these Liquors, which are to be taken as a Diet, there are moreover other Medicines to be prescribed, for the same Intention of altering and sweetning the sharp Juices: Such I mean, as the Antimon. Diaphoret. Bezoard. Murerale, Æthiops Mineral. the Gum of Guaja

cum.

As for the testaceous Powders, tho' I believe them very proper to sheath the Points of the offending Acid, at leastwise blunt their Force, and to edulcorate the sour Humours lodg'd in the Primæ Viæ, the Ventricle and Intestines: Yet by Reason of their Grit, or exceeding Hardness, unless very finely levigated, I should suspect their Passage thro' the Lacteals, or passing, their being coacervated in the mesenteric Glandules, as I remember once to have found them in a strument tabid Patient upon Dissection, who had taken great Quantities thereos.

I have therefore a better Opinion of the A-felli or Millepedes, being suited by that Plenty of volatile Salt they contain, and the Tenuity of their Parts, to incide the viscid Humour, and to open these glandulous Obstructions, passing them

throughly medicated I

off by Urine. Hence with good Success they are usefully prescribed, not only in these Infarctions, but for attenuating, absterging, or cleansing all mucilaginous and tartarous Concretions upon the Viscera, which they precipitate the same

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The Method of prescribing them is, after they are washed and dried to bake them in an Oven, and reduce them into Powder, which is given from 3j. to 3s. in any convenient Vehicle, such as White-wine; but their Insusion alive therein, and taking the Expression, is much preserable: Thus 3jj. or 3jjs. of the live Millepedes, may be steeped in a Pint of good White-wine, and two or three Spoonfuls of the Expression, given for a Dose, twice a Day; or the swallowing a score of them at a Time, which is easy to many Persons, whereby their volatile Parts are preserved; impaired otherwise, if not destroy'd, by the Heat of the Oven.

I shall trouble you with but one more Remedy, and that is the Lapis Spongiæ, or Sponge Stone, with the Sponge itself calcined: Which I have experienced in these Cases (and have known it succeed with some other Practitioners) among which ive me leave to relate the following, in as few

Vords as I can beaming

A Countryman, about thirty Years of Age, HIST.XV. resented himself to me for Advice, with both ides of his Neck (where the Strume were placed racematim, as I may say) like a Bunch of rapes, but more fitly compared to that of Turps, with which extending forwards, the Lanx was so compressed, as to endanger Suffocation. He had the like Glands upon the pettoral susceptibles, about the Axille, with other gangliode Tumours on his Arms and Wrists: A Case Vol. I.

fo pertinacious, and by many Years riveted, that fearing I should do little good with him, I prescribed a Diet of the Woods, with some Antistrumatics; Purgation with Extr. Rud. & Merc. dulcis between Whiles; also an alterative Electuary of Gum. Guajac. Æthiops Min. Pulv, Millep. made up with the Conf. Fruct. Cynosbat. together with a Roll of the Empl. de Ranis cum dupl. &. to be applied externally upon the Glands Plaister-wife, and renewed as there was occasion; returning him back into the Country, where, before his coming up, I might have told you, he had been falivated, and had fpit plentifully for thirty Days; notwithstanding which, the Distemper gained upon him, and grew work than before.

But growing weary of Method, he quickly after threw all afide; till meeting in Company with one who had laboured under the like Malady, and had got his Cure by a Remedy under which he lived at large, without Regimen, he procured from his Correspondent here in Tom fome of the same for our Patient, being a large Gally-pot full of a dark or blackish Powder, out of which he took a Spoonful Night and Moning in a Draught of Beer; and finding his Kernels waste, he was encouraged to go on, especally perceiving how eafily it was purchased; hi Friend making no Secret of the Matter, bu frankly telling him what it was: Upon which that he might not be farther troublesome, h defired a Relation he had here, according to the Direction given him, to buy a large Quantity the most gritty or sabulous Sponges he could pic out, which drying in an Oven, he reduced Powder; and having continued taking the fam for about three Months, the Glands were disperse

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dispersed, and his Distemper vanquished; so that being in Town about some Business at the Year's End, I saw him with a smooth Neck, scarce a Vestige of the same remaining, having, as he expressed himself, piss'd away the King's Evil.

Somewhat related to this is the Pulvis ad-Strumas of Dr. Bates prepared of the Lapis Spongiae three Parts, Sal Gem. two Parts, Tartar. Vitriolat. one Part; with which I have done Service also in some of these Cases: But whoever thinks hereby that he has got a Medicine infallible, will, I can assure him, find himself mistaken. Grulingius prescribes it thus:

R Spongiæ, Lapidis Spongiæ, Pumicis, ana p. æ. calcinentur, & capiat zj. pro Dosi, bis in Die cum Potu Diætetico.

In another Part of his Writings I find it thus.

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R Sal Pumicis 3B. Sal Gem. 3ij. Sal Tart. 3j. m. f. Pulvis. Detur in Vino, vel Aq. Schrofulariæ, incipiendo a Luna decrescente ad Novilunium.

For the same Purpose, in another, I find this:

R Pulv. Radic. Gladioli 3B. sumat in Cochleari Syrupi Violarum, omni Mane per Mensem.

I come now to the topical Application, or the Topical Chirurgery more especially required in these tu-Medicinus. messed Glands; which we are first to attempt with Discutients, and Emollients of the stronger Sort, as were directed for the Scirrbus. The Empl. de Ranis cum Mercurio is frequently applied for this End, as also that of the Gums, Ammoniacum, Galbanum, Bdellium, to which the crude Mercury may be added, as it is in the new Discensatory. Some neat Forms of which are to

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be met with in Dr. Fuller's Empl. Antimoniale, and his Linimentum de Bryonia prescribed for the same Purpose; as also in Bates's Empl. ad Strumas, and Diagalbanum, with his Unguent. Digitalis.

But truly the Success attending these Applications, in the more stubborn and confirm'd Simmæ, is not always answerable; for we often find, notwithstanding all we can do, our Expectations frustrate.

The following is taken from Zacutus de Prox. admirabili, Vol. 2. Lib. 1. apud nos, p. 24. Obf. 101. which by Reason of his so strenuously vouching for its Infallibility, I have here annexed, & penes Authorem sit Fides.

R Rad. Bryon. magnæ, bene nutritæ & rotundæ, ponderis IbB. seca in Taleolas minutissimas, & frige cum Olei Oliv. rec. Ibiij. quousque siccentur, & contabescant, cola, & addendo Terebint. Abietis IbB. Ceræ Citrin. zv. ab Igne remota f. Unguentum viscidissimum, quod nunquam (inquit Autor) testor Deum, in Scrosulis, me fefellit.

The Herb Aperine, anglice Goofgrafs or Clivers, beat up with Lard, and the Struma therewith anointed, discusses the same, whilst the distilled Water of the whole Plant lends farther Help thereto. Also the Rad. Apij is by our samous Mr. Ray recommended for the like Use. Crolling as highly extols the Chelydon. min. or Pilewors, whose Roots, he says, are a kind of Specific therein. An Ointment prepared of these Roots is directed thus:

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R Rad. Chelyd. min. mundat. ac contus. Axung Porcin. a. q.v. terantur simul & coqu ad Radicious ficcit, bisque repetatur hoc Opus ut Radicibus ben impregnatur impregnatur Axungia, quo peracto (inquit Autor) nobile babebis Unquentum, cum quo tepefacto mane & sero illinentur partes affectæ.

Etmuller, as also Mr. Ray abovementioned, speak much in the Praise of the Pulvis Cyani per aliquod tempus assumptus, or the Tincture extracted from the Flowers thereof, being of like Efficacy.

A Physician of Eminency, sometime deceased, had taken up a very great Opinion of the Rad. Cynoglos. as well inwardly used, I mean its Decoction, as outwardly in Cataplasms, applied to the Gland; which, he tells us, he had frequently found successful.

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But beyond all these, among the Botanic Writers, the Fol. Digitalis trita ac Strumis imposita, ejusve Succus Unguento, bear away the Bell.

Dr. Bates's Preparation of this Unquent stands

R Butyri Mayalis thiij. Fol. Digital. rec. contus. quot immisceri possint, insolentur Dies xxx. dein coque donec Flores sint crispi, & siat fortis expressio, pro locis strumosis inungendis (inquit ille) nil aquale.

This feems to be the same in use with Mr. Wiseman, which he calls the Valentia Digitalis, having undergone a repeated Insusion of fresh Leaves, by which the same is farther impregnated with the Vertues of the Plant; and by the Use hereof externally, whilst his Decost. ad Strumas is exhibited internally, the Glands will insensibly be resolved, as the Author has delivered to us.

Helmont speaks much in Praise of the spongy or hairy Excrescence, growing out of the Canker K 2

Rose, whose Powder being taken to 38. mix'd with Sugar, is a very noble Remedy; but when he says it must be taken Luna decrescente I must own with me it abates much of its pretended Excellencies.

The Rad. Rusci in fine Powder given to a Dram every Morning in White-wine, especially if an equal Proportion of those de Filipendula vel Scropbularia are added, and administred in like Dose, are praised by Etmullerus; as is the Paronychia cum Folio rutaceo, by our Boyle in these Words. Herba bæc in Cerevisia insusa vel costa, & pro Potu ordinario usurpata, sine ulla Evacuatione sensibili Scropbulis medetur.

Arnoldus Villanovanus, speaking of the Rad. Scropbulariæ, which we have before numbered among the Specifics, gives this Account thereof. Radices ejus recentes per decem Auroras jejunè co-

mesta, Morbum Regium certe curant.

Another Way of giving them is in this wife.

R Radic. verno tempore & accrescente Luna effossarum siccat. & Pulv. exhibeantur ter in Die, ex Decosto earundem. Celeberrimum (inquit) bu est ac Remedium laudatum.

An Ointment prepared of these Roots is thus directed.

Rad. Scrofulariæ rec. bene mundat. tois. contundantur cum Butyr. rec. q. f. deinde in Vose clauso locatæ digerantur in simo equino vel in B. M. per quatuordecim dies, postea super Ignem lentum liquescant cum levi Ebullitione & f. colatura; unde babebis Unguentum in Scrosulis & Strumis valde prosicuum.

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For the same Purpose the Decottum Succise, likewise, has been recommended.

But when our Author, as some others of the Astrological Tribe, have limited the Time of digging them out of the Ground, at the Increase of the Moon, and much more where he orders an odd Number of them to be strung as a Necklace, and hung round the Child's Neck, who is thus diseased, he trisses; and if it were not for the Powder and Decoction of the Root he prescribes to be given the Child at the same Time, 'tis my Opinion, no one had been the better for the Appensa, any more than the Children of this present Age among us have been forwarded in their Teeth cutting, by that Bauble or Trinket called the Anodyne Necklace. But to proceed.

When the Glands discuss not, but inflame, the best we can expect, for the most Part, is a superficial Suppuration, leaving their Basis to be after eradicated by Escharotics, a painful and tedious Work, and whilft we are doing which, other Strumæ frequently arise upon the adjoining Parts. Wherefore, if the same be well-conditioned, feated free from the large Blood-veffels and Tendons, and flips about under the common Teguments, the best and easiest Way also is to take it out whole by Incision, either longitudinal, if it be small, or crucial, when of the larger Size. After which, the Lips of the Wound being laid down again, are to be digested and agglutinated, as in other Wounds thus made shall be hereafter directed.

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But when by Reason of their lying under, or upon some Vessel, as in those about the Jugulars often falls out; or among the Tendons, as on the Metacarp and Metatarse, we must, if they happen to burst themselves, be content to level them

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the best we can by Escharotics, still repeated as the Sloughs throw off; till we have consumed as much of the Gland, and gone as deep as may be safely adventured; when probably some powerful Desiccative may induce a Cicatrix, which may so tie down the Remains, as to create no farther Trouble; and if the same be not so smooth and even, as in other Wounds and Ulcers, the Patient must take it as it salls out, the utmost of our Art being unable to prevent some rugged, and less seemly Scars, after this Distemper.

The Method of thus wasting them, and with what Escharotics, I shall lay down when I come to speak of Ulcers with Hypersarcosis, concluding in the mean Time this Head of the Disease relating to the strumous Gland, with this farther Admonition to the young artist, that if at any Time the same begins to inslame (a Sign that it will suppurate, tho' it may be long first) the Discutients being laid aside, let the stronger emollient Suppuratives be applied, as the Rad. Lil. alb. Bryon. Altham Cyclam. Cucum. Sylv. to which you may add the Fici ping. Stercus Columb. and if the Progress be very slow, for stirring up the sluggish Humour, and rousing its Heat, the Rad. Pyreth.

Sem. Stapbidis & Sinapios.

Caution.

Again, be sure take Care to defer letting out the Matter as long as possible, still remembring, quod Pus generat Purem, or that Matter begets, at least increaseth more: So that the more of the Gland you can get to suppurate, the less you will have to do with your Escharotic or Catheretic Medicines, to waste the Remainder, when probably your Pracipit. rub. alone, or mixed with the Digestive, may accomplish the Work, and by the Assistance of your Desiccative, finish the Cure.

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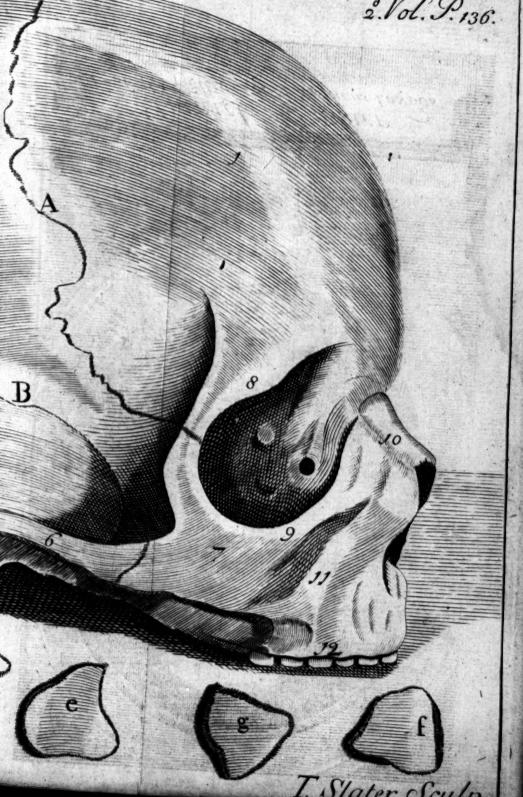
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Wiew of a Frounded on y 24.0 f Feb. 1703. Elvely; at last died Convulft. 125.06 May II. as The Fracture in as The place Trepan be The Bones taken erand placed contigu ch .f. g. A Seperal no view of y Same Bo fo The trepand Per 11-Os Frontis he The right Bree ne Os Occipitis n-Os Temporale Proces Mastoid th Os Tugale ne Oss. Maxil. Su ıg Orb. Sup: Oculo 2-Orbita inferior 1. a nafi y amala seu 4 it Maxilla Supe ie cum dentibus . Sutura Coronas b. Sut Squimmo fo u Sut Lambdoids e Meatres and i h 1. Stater Sculp

View of a Fractur'd Skull, taken from a Child of MIJ. R. aged 6 yes sof May following; 3 lunar Months &4 Days: Most part of y he Fracture in Situ uplace Trepan'd Bones taken out adplaced contiguously f.g. A Seperate in of y SameBones he trepand Peice Frontis he right Bregma 2 Occipitis Temporale roces Mastoides ... Maxil. Sup. orb. Sup: Oculi Orbita inferior a nasi smala seu 4 tum Maxilla Superior um dentibus Sutura Coronalis Sut Squimmo fa Sut. Lambdoides Meatres and itorius

at of y Time Brisk & Lively; at last died Convulft.





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It would take up too much of your Time, and swell this Section beyond proper Bounds, should we run through a Description and Method of Cure at large, for all the several Species of this Disease: However, that we may render our Idea of the same as serviceable as we can, we shall briefly handle the most remarkable in the same Order we have already recited them, beginning with the Ophthalmia, or Inslammation of the Eye.

An Ophthalmy is supposed to be strumous, when Strumous it has been of long standing, arising without manifest my, its Cause, and yielding not to the common Remedies of Signs and Bleeding, Blistering, Purging, with the anodyne Cure.

Collyria, vulgarly prescribed.

It is known to be so, when complicated with a thick chapt Lip, a crusty scabbed Nostril, especially if there be any strumous Glands about the Sides of

the Neck, or under the Chin.

In the Cure of this Inflammation, the same Antistrumatics are to be directed, as we mentioned before for that Disease in general; unless that in place of the hotter Cathartics, the more lemient and gentle Purgation is by some preferred, giving Calomel over Night, and purging it off therewith next Day, or the Day after; repeating the same once, if not twice a Week: And remembring that on the purging Days, especially if the stronger have been administred, some gentle Anodyne is given at Night; such as that of 3s. or 3vi. of Syrupus de Meconio in 3s. or 3si. of the Aq. Flor. Paralys. or the Aq. Papavo. alb. On the intermediate Days, the Expression of the Millepedes may be given as above directed.

As for Topics, having made all the suitable Revulsion and Derivation of the Humour, by cupping on the Neck and Shoulders, bleeding with the

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Lancet in the Arm and Jugulars with Leeches to the Temples and behind the Ears, Issues also inter. or rather supra Scapulas, or the Seton subter Nu. cha, the Applications are to be proportioned to the feveral States of the Inflammation: Thus, in the Beginning, all Epithems or Collyria are to be moderately repercutient, fuch are prepared ex A. quis Rosar. Plantag. Sperm. Ranarum, cum Aqua ex Alb. Ov. conquassata, extracta.

To these are added the most subtile levigated Powders, de Lapide Tutiæ & Calaminari, the Sief

Alb. Rhas.

In the Increase, Digestive, and Resolving, mixed with the former; among these are reckon'd the Aque Euphragie, Chelidonii, Fæniculi, cum Mucilaginibus Sem. Lini, Fænugrec. Alsbææ: To which in the State are added the Gum, Sarcocolla cum Latte Nutrit. as more powerfully digefting than some of the other. Again, in the Da

clension, Resolvents with Restringents.

When great Pain attends the Fluxion, some mild and anodyne Collyria are more convenient; fuch are the Mucilagines Sem. Malvæ, Pfyllij at Cydon in Ag. Papav. extractæ: Also the Lac Miliebre ex Mammis in Oculos recenter muletum, Sanguis Columbinus instillatus. Item Mucilag. Sem. Papav. & Hyoscyam. alb. in Aq. Rosar. extracta, to any of which may be added, in case of extreme Pain, a few Grains of Opium.

When there is great Heat, Itching and Redness, a little Saccbarum Saturni 3B. to Zij. or ij of the Collyria, with gr. j. ij. or iij. of the Vitri- e Ele

olum album.

Whilst these are in use Intercipients may be ragia, laid to the Temples, ex Gummi Mastiche vel Iacamabacca, una cum Granis aliquot Opii & Camdes at phoræ simul liquefactis, & supra Alutam tenuem cir-ompo Epithems! cularis Figuræ extensis.

Epithems also to the Forehead, in the Nature the Oxyrbodine of the Ancients, or frontal Demsatives, ex Bolo vero, Sanguine Draconis, Thure m Albuminibus Ovorum, Aceto Rofarum, & Faria volatili, or the Albumina Ovorum cum frustato fluminis rap. agitata. 13 grant bloods cont

Which last Sort are to be frequently renewed,

they grow fliff and dry.

Instead of these, more especially over the Eveis, may be applied Cataplasms, ex Pulpa Poorum acidorum sub Cineribus coctorum, cum aliubus ex Mucilaginibas supradictis mixta, or a ecoction ex Fol. Rof. rub. Flor. Sambuc. cum fica panis albi, vitello Ovi & pauculo Croci adter diffiled from Loney is recommended for all

A Fotus of the same Decoction may be yet ther ferviceable to resolve the Tumour, and we a Breathing to the Humour impacted, if diciously prescribed: And where the Cilia, or ye-lashes are apt to be glued together, as very mmonly happens after Sleep, the same are to lightly smear'd with a Feather dipt in the nguent. Tutiæ, or my Cerate de Lapide Calamini, dissolved in a Spoon for that Purpose, upon ing to reft.

Whilst these are applied locally, there are more- Oxydorrer fome other Internals to be prescribed, which, cica. om their supposed Faculty of strengthening the ght, are named Oxydorcica; fome Forms of hich you may meet with in the Cerevisia Oxyrcica, Pulvis Cibarius, Pulvis Ophthalmicus, and

e Elect. Oxydorcicum of Dr. Bates.

What specific Virtue there may be in the Euragia, the Basis of these Compositions, I am des afore-mentioned to be mixed with these ompositions, or added to the other Ingredients:

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And truly, if the Ophthalmy be strumous, the other Alteratives before recited seem preserable, to correct this particular Discracy of the Juices, altho' I shall not oppose the rest being directed between Whiles.

If there should happen any Danger to the Sight, by Speck or Suffusion on the Pupil, some gentle Detersive may be drop'd in, as a Collyrum prepar'd ex Sacch. Cant. albo, cum Granis aliqued Sal. Ammoniaci vel Vitrioli albi, dissolv'd in A. Faniculi, Verbena, Euphragia, Calidonii: The Juices also of those Plants are often mixed with Honey, and made into a Liniment, or with the sine Powders of Myrrh and Aloes, also the Water distilled from Honey is recommended for these Uses.

I have seen very good Effect from the subile powder of Crocus Metallorum, insused for some Days in either of these Waters, 3s. or 3j. to 3j of the same being poured off clear at the Time of Use. But there are many Companitions for the End interspersed in Physic Books; some proparation you will meet with in the Collyrium Amoniacum, Collyrium de Succis, and the Collyrium Vitriolicum of Dr. Fuller's Pharmacop. extemp. and a very celebrated one in the Aqua Ophthalmica Sapphirina (so called from its Colour) in Dr. Bate.

Some other Forms of Collyria, I will, notwith flanding, here fet down, as I have used them myself, and which have been approved in diver

Confultations.

R Aq. Ros. rub. Euphragiæ ana zij. Aloes puris subtilis. præp. zß. Sacch. Saturn. 2j. m.

R Aloes opt. pulv. Sacch. cand. præp. and 3 Camph. 3j. Aq. Euphrag. Ziij. m. pro Collyrio a Oculos obfuscatos seu tenebricosos.

Re Lap

terails.

R Lap. Calamin. exquisite lævigat. ziij. Aq. Sper. Ranar. Ziv. m. in Ophthalmia.

exact a judgment in propos R Unquent. de Tutiæ zij. illinentur cilia b. f. bumore tenaci Mane conglutinata.

evisions and devising the Flumours offending R Album Ovi unius, concute cum 3j. Aluminis; & Linteus eodem madefactus applicetur supra Palpebras, renovando exficcatus in Defluxione calida atdeluded People that confult them and behaled Theme, Leannor cho

R Aloes, Tutiæ & Sacch. cand. subrilissime lævigat, a. p. æq. m. f. pulvis Oculis insufflandus in noble Organ, should take up . fomed murolli

im of Car prince Cherurale Contarions, that most noble on R Croc. Metal. pp. zj. aq. Chelidon. zvj. post debitam Infusionem instillentur gut. iij. vel quatuor tepide, sine Morsu valide abstergit in Obscuritate

R Vini albi ziv. Vitriol. alb. 3B. folve & filtra, dein adde Mel. opt. 3B. in Oculis defluentibus.

the particular Name R Aq. Rof. Zij. Troc. alb. Rhaf. Bij. Tutiæ prep. 3B. Sacch. Saturn. gr. v. m. in Humore acri ac ardentim and histimuse on the bas molecol

Coffee allowed my own, upon their R Aloes opt. pulv. 3j. Saccb. cand. prap. 9iv. Camp. 9j. m. detergere ac refrigerare.

is concoully his 1 R Aloes 3B. Sacch. Satur. 3B. Aq. Rof. 3ij. ad eundem usum. It has another as a second of

er Profitte of Madicaments, rich And thus much of the frumous Ophthalmy; wherein, however short, I think there is enough faid to convince the thinking Part of Mankind,

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how little regard is to be had to the most famed Eye-Waters, or Salves, for all Difeafes indiferi minate of this Part, which require to much V. riation, and so exact a Judgment in proportion. ing their Strength, and directing their Virtue fo as to answer the several Indications of repelling resolving and digesting the Humours offending in the feveral Stages of the Inflammation; much a bove the Reach, I am fure, of all our Quacking Oculifis, who at Adventure try Experiments upon deluded People that confult them.

A Perfuageons to enterprise the couchtaracts.

Being got upon this Theme, I cannot choose fron to Sur- but admire that none of you, Gentlemen, who are fo well acquainted with the Structure of this noble Organ, should take upon you, among ing of Ca- other Chirurgic Operations, that most noble one of couching the Catarast. in an allaha sond A

> 'Tis you, indeed, that are alone qualified: But the fear of miscarrying at the first fetting out, and Loss of Credit thereby attending, as also that it might lessen perhaps a general Practice, should you become confpicuous for this, has, I doubt, withheld you and made room for these bold Intruders, who assuming the particular Name of Oculiffs, are daily committing the most irreparble Mischief, as I could evince, if there was Occasion, and Time permitted, from many, very many, Observations of my own, upon their lgnorance as well as Knavery. One of the most noted of these Men, in some Discourse I had with him, acknowledging ingenuously his Ignorance in any Theory of Vision, the Mechanism of the Organ, as to its Coats and Humours, and the Nature or Propriety of Medicaments, rightly fuited for removing the leveral Difeases thereunto incident; affirming farther, that if he fucceeded once in the Operation of penetrating the Cornea, and

and depressing of the Catarast, in ten Times, it was as much as he defired; that one extolling him more than the other nine could fink his Reputation: Whereas, continued he, if such as you were to undertake this Work, and could not recover nine in ten, you would be accounted Bunglers.

Thus do these People plead a fort of Privilege to play the Knave; and having so done, an Exemption not only from Punishment, but even

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Let me then conjure you, Gentlemen, no longer to neglect this Operation, nor to fuffer the most genteel Part of our Art to be usurped by these intruding Impostors, who leaving their proper Occupations, turn Eye Quacks, altho' they know nothing of the sublime Subject they work upon, no more than of the Materia Medica with which they work:

Your Predecessor, Mr. Banister, (whose Breviary relating to these Eye-Cheats is well worth your perusal) made himself famous in this Way, and yet was bred up to general Practice, and continued therein, till the Multiplicity of his

Bufiness diverted him therefrom.

He wrote a Treatise above a hundred Years ago, of the Diseases of this Part, the Eye and its Coverings, which he numbers up to an hundred and thirteen. Since him, unless Master Turbervil, we have had sew Persons of Learning or Education, who have cultivated this most useful and ornamental Part of Chirurgic Practice, though several have well described the Origan, as Dr. Briggs, and some other curious Anatomists.

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Cataract and Suffufion. Dr. Pitcairn, in his Account of a Suffusion of Cataratt, hath taken Notice of a vulgar Error that hath long prevailed among us, in relation to this Affect, which being short, I shall lay down in his own Words, or therewith corresponding.

There is, faith be, one inseparable Sign of a Suffusion or Catarast, taken Notice of as well by others as Plempius, (who, by the Way, has

wrote admirably well of the Difeases of the Eye,) which I would have noticed by all who

fludy the Nature of the Eyes, not to agree in any Respect at all to a Suffusion; for they affirm

a Suffusion to be then drawing on, when various Representations float before the Sight, as Hairs,

Dust, and the like; which Appearances are, in

the Opinion of all Physicians, a true and legi-

timate Suffusion, if they are represented continually without any Intervals.

These Representations they ascribe to Corpuscles floating in the aqueous Humour, which,

by increasing, form the Cataract : Some also

afcribe them to the Condensation and Coagula-

tion of the aqueous Humour, and others to that of the crystalline; but all these know nothing

of the Nature of the Eve. The storw of

For fuch Corpufeles floating in the aqueous

Humour or Crystalline, either are not perceiv-

ed on the Retina, nor any Thing adhering to the exterior Surface of the Cornea, nor a Cica-

trix therein, can make the Representation of

any Image on the Bottom of the Eye; whence

e neither one nor more of these can be the Cause

of the Appearance of little Bodies swimming about, as it were, in the Air: For such is the

Convexity of the Cornea, and the Polition of

the Retina, that an Object must be placed at a greater

greater Distance from the Retina, than the Cornea is, in order that its Image may be difinctly painted on the Bottom of the Eye, that is that all the Rays proceeding from each Point of a visible Object, may converge to as many Points on the Retina; whence there is no Point in a visible Object, from which Rays flowing do not, at least ought not, to touch every Point in the Cornea; therefore, unless all the Rays emitted from each Point of an Object, are collected in one Point of the Retina, they will not be of fufficient Force to reprefent there the distinct Appearance of the Points. i. e. the Image of the Object. But it is impossible this should be effected, according to the Rules of Optics, if the Object be too near the Retina, or not removed from it a sufficient Distance.

'Hence it follows, that if the Beginning of a Catarast is accompanied with the Representations of Images floating about, then there is also in the Eyes a Gutta Serena; and in such a Case, although the Catarast be removed by a Surgeon, yet an incurable Blindness will ensue, which often happens, and seem'd to be the Case of the Patient of Timæus, in p. 55. Book I. where the honest Man took that for a simple Suffusion, which was also a Gutta.'

But now, tho' we have been wanting of Menuly learned and judicious for this Practice, yet the we never without our ordinary empirical Ocusts, and of late fome extraordinary Pretenders dereunto: So that through your Neglect of approving this Branch of your Profession, the ery Name of Oculist has, in my Remembrance, applied little other than Fraud, Collusion, Cozenta, or downright picking the People's Pockets, Vol. I.

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extorting large Sums of Money paid before-hand, and warranting a Cure, or Recovery of Sight. where the same is absolutely irretrievable. But I am very fenfible I digress, and have nothing to plead for my fo doing, unless a hearty zeal for the Profession, of which, for many Years, I had the Honour to be a Member.

The Symptoms next recited, were the Anchy. lops and Ægylops, Diseases of the internal Canthus, or Corner of the Eye, in which the lachrymal Gland is concerned, and from whence the Fiftula of the fame Part is called Lachrymalis.

Fiftula lachrymalis.

Before it ulcerates it is by the Greeks termed

αναύλΟ, but afterwards Ægylops.

The Prognostic may be gathered from the Me thod of Cure, in which, Universals premised, fuch as Bleeding, Purging, &c. you may attempt to resolve the Humour by some gentle Anodyn and diffcutient Cataplasm, such as was directed for the Phlegmon; but if it inflame and suppurate, you must hasten Maturation, as well as the Discharge, by reason of the Part it lies upon and the Danger thence arising by Delay in letting out the same. Having dilated the Simuoling and digested the little Abscess, you may try a Sorcotic of Myr. Aloes, and Sarcocol. made up with Mel. Ros. or a Tincture of the said Gums in Wing mix'd with equal Parts of the Mel. But when notwithstanding your Endeavours to incarn and agglutinate, the Matter still continues to dif charge, not only by the outward Orifice, but also under the Cilium into the Corner of the Eya you may try some more powerful Desiccatives fuch is the Solution of the Lapis medicamentof Crollii, in Aq. Plantag. or a ftrong Aq. Cakin affifted by fuitable Compression on the Cavity for which a late invented Inftrument by the Skrew

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These falling, it behoves you to consider whether or no you have a good Bass or Foundation to heal upon; and having made Trial thereof by your Probe, if you discover any Roughness on the subjacent Bone, or if the same be bared of its Covering by the Acrimony of the Humour, it will be to little Purpose to proceed farther in the Way you are in, till by a fine pointed actual Cautery you have dried the same, and fitted it for Desquamation, or perforated quite through, thereby deriving the Matter by the Nostril, and difpofing the Caries to throw off that way; when your outward Ulcer, which before had baffled your Endeavours, will heal up with the milder Epulotics, or perhaps with a little dry Lint, without any farther Disturbance.

Note, That in the Use of Medicaments to this Part, you must not only have Regard to the Eye tielf, fo near at hand, but to the Gland and its Caruncle; for if the same happen to be too deterfive, corrofive, or sharp, there may be danger of Rhyas, or Confumption of the faid Part; as by the Digestive and Sarcotic too long continued, in Entambis, or too great Prominence of the ame, may ensue: For which, as Incarnatives vill be wanted for the former, fo Catheretics

may be required for the latter.

The Epiphora is another Species of the Disease, Epiphora. which by Dr. Pitcairn is termed Oculorum Caarrhus, being an Affection, as he fays, of the unica adnata, and arifing from the arterial Blood, rouded and dilating the Glands there fituate, laving the same Cause and Cure also (as this Genleman delivers it) with other Catarrhs.

But this Account fuits better, I think, with

the Ophthalmy, or common Inflammation of the Adnata: The Distemper here intended, being of tentimes the Result of the Small Pox and Measles, by which Diathesis, or preternatural Disposition of the Body, the Blood having contracted a strumous Discrass, and depositing some of its acid

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by which Diathesis, or preternatural Disposition of the Body, the Blood having contracted a strumous Discrass, and depositing some of its acrid Serum upon these Parts, their Texture is hereby vitiated; and not only the Glandules, with their excretory Ducts, but the Tearbag, (as it is named by some of our modern Anatomists,) with the Puncta lachrymalia, are eroded and set open, whence this Taraxis, or Humorum Perturbation, with a continual Essumption of the serous Humour, involuntarily proceeds.

In order to remedy this Malady, which is very difficult, and, when of long Continuance, I think irremediable; Univerfals being premised, such a Bleeding, Blistering, Issues, with proper Purgatives repeated between whiles, as also a strict Regimen in Diet, which ought to be drying rather than moistning, the Topics proposed by the said

noted Phyfician are these:

First of all to blunt the Acrimony of the Humour, and constringe the Glandules, from which the same is apt to ouse forth, a Fotus may be prepar'd ex Decost. Fol. Malv. Bismalv. Con Granat. capit. Papav. alb. Flor. Melilot. Balaust. Sem. Fænugreci; vel,

R Aq. Ros. & Faniculi, ana zij. Infus. Co Metal. zs. Margarit. pp. 3ij. Vitriol. alb. 3 Troch. alb. Ros. p. zs. m. f. Collyrium.

R Aq. Fanicul. Flor. Chamamel. ana zij. Lopi Tutia pp. 3B, Sacch. Scturn. 3B. m. pro Collyi R Aq. Plantag. vel melius efusaem Decost. in Aq. F. Ziij. Aq. Flor. Chamæmel. Zj. Mucilag. Sem. Psyllii in Aq. Ros. extr. zij. Vitriol. alb. As. m. f. Collyrium.

In the mean Time let the Corner of the Eyes be touched with a little of the following Ointment, which our Author aforesaid affirms to be a most excellent one for the Purpose, viz.

R Butyr. Maialis, fine Sale & Aq. Euphragiæ prius loti, Ziv. Tutiæ, pp. Sacch. cant. alb. Pulv. & Sang. Drac. pp. ana zij. Margarit. pp. zjss. Vitriol. alb. gr. vj. Sarcocol. zss. Camphor. 3ss. Laud. Lond. gr. iv. m. f. Unguentum, vel,

R Unguent. Pomati Ziv. Sacch. Saturn. ziß.

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Or lastly, this Cataphlasm of Poterius may be laid over the Eye-lids, the great Virtues of which, the same Person acquaints us, he has often experienc'd, being shifted twice a-Day.

R Pulp. Pomor. acid. in Aq. Ros. cost. Zij. Mucilag. Sem. Fænugr. Zs. Alb. unius Ovi, Lapid. Hæmatit. pp. zs. Cort. Granat. pp. zj. Cremoris Lastis, vel Ol. Rosar. q. s. ad Consistentiam Pultis, M.

But more of this kind may be taken from what we have faid already concerning Ophthalmia.

The next was the Ozena, an Ulcer of the Nostrils, so named from its setid or strong Scent, which, if strumous, has usually the same Attendants for its diagnostic Signs, with the Ophthalmy, and should more methodically have been placed among the Ulcers; but having a Design

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of bringing all the Species of the Difease under one View, I shall observe it here.

The Ozena admits of a doubtful Prognessic. being a stubborn Malady, hard to cleanse, so a to get a firm Foundation for healing upon, and when of long standing, a Work difficultly ac.

complished.

In the Cure, the usual Evacuations by Bleeding and Purging may be necessary to carry off the Humour other Ways, whilst the same antistre. matick Alteratives are prescribed, as for the other Species, to correct the Acrimony thereof; and having loofned the crusty Matter usually stop. ping up the Paffage, by putting up a little Oil a Bit of fresh Butter, or throwing up some emollient Injection, fuch as the Decott. Malva in An Hordei; you are, after thus digesting, to mundif or deterge by another Sort prepard ex Fol. Agrimon. Plantag. Centaur. Min. Hyperic. adding to the strained Liquor a little of the Mel. Rosar. a 3j. to 15fs. Or if the Ulcer be putrid, the Time ture of Myrrb. and Aloes, 3fs. more or less, according to the Degree of Putrefaction, and the Sense of the Part, may be added: As also the Unquent. Ægyptiacum 3j. or more, especially the Mel. thereof fluctuating on the Top, which may be farther encreased, and is a most suitable Medicament, not only for the fordid Ulcers of this Part, but of the Throat alfo.

The Ulcer being deterged, we may attempt to heal or dry up the same with Unquent. Tutie, thrust up with a Tent, or some other Epulotic, which availing not, a stronger Deficcative must be used, as a Solution of the Lapis medicamen tofus, or the Aq. Calcis, with a little Mel. Rofar. likewise a strong Tincture of the Fol. Rosa. Cort. Granat. Flor. Balauft. drawn in the Forge-

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with Tutio Bate one · Ql, Sect. II. Of Strumous Symptoms.

Water, or a rough stiptic Wine thrown up with a Syringe, made with a Snout for that Pur-

pose.

But when these and other Errbines of the like drying Nature succeed not, we have Recourse to the Cinnabarine Fumigation, of which I have amply discoursed in that Part of my Siphylis relating to this Symptom when it proves ve-

Some have recommended the Fume of the Wax-Candle to be burned under the Nostril, for the same Intention, at least within Reach of the Smoak thereof.

But observe, that in setting about the Cure of this Disease, as well as the Ophthalmy, with certain others of the same Tribe, you must be careful to distinguish the venereal from the strumous: For, as in the first, we can do nothing without Mercurials; so in the last, together therewith, we are to direct fome antistrumatic Remedies between whiles.

The Labrifulcium, or chapt Upper-Lip, an- Labrifulother Attendant on the Strume, is best provided cium. for by the same internal Course, prescribed to alter and rectify this particular Dyscracy of the Blood, and its fecreted Juices, which, together with mercurial Purgation, oftentimes takes down the Swelling, at least for a Time, till by getting of a fresh Cold, or some other Trespass in the Non-naturals, a new Fluxion arises, and the Part fwells up again.

The Chap or Cleft itself may be anointed with a little Ol. Amygd. cum Sperm. Cet. Unquent. Iuliæ; or my Cerate de Lapide Calaminari. Dr. Bate has two Remedies in his Dispensatory, the one he calls his Unquent. ad Fissuras, the other Ol. Tritici, being an Oil strongly express'd from

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Wheat bruised, and put between hot Iron Plates; which, however they may happen to succeed in common Chaps or Clests in the Skin from the cold Air, to which many People are liable, yet I much suspect their Efficacy in our present Case.

Arnoldus Boot has treated of this Symptom more particularly in his 10th Chapter, as you will find under the Title of Chilocace; where in the first Place he tells you, that as Children are the usual Subjects of this Disease, it is necessary the Remedies should be made as palatable as can be. He begins the Cure therefore with an opening Apozem, ex Decocto Fumaria, Beton, rad. Lapath. Cichor. Polypod. rendering the same purgative with Sena, Agaric Tamarind. of which the Diseased is to take a Draught two or three Times in a Day, rendered pleafant with a little Syrup of Violets or Cichory; having made a general Evacuation by the Lancet, he bleeds with Leeches behind the Ears, in the way of Revulsion, as also Fontanels or Issues.

His Topics for the Lip are Epithems in the Way of Fotus, prepar'd ex Decott. Herb. Cherefol. Pentaphil. Myrridis, Rosar. rub. ac Fol. Salviæ, in which a little Sal Vitriol. or the Vitriolum album depurated by repeated Solutions and Coagulations, has been diffolved; whilft the Chap or Cleft on the Inside is touched frequently with a Mixture ex Aq. Plantag. Sacch. Satur. & Mel. Rosar.

Tonfille.

Inon V

The Tonfillæ were the next of the Species we observed, which, if the Symptom of this Disease, are sometimes so enlarged in Bulk, as to meet on each Side the Uvula, to the Hindrance of Swallowing, as well as Impediment to the Voice.

When

When they have been of long standing, and continue always the same, or rather are still enlarging in their Magnitude, and arise not from the intercepted Perspiration, or common Catarrb upon these Parts, it is to little Purpose to go to work with Gargarisms, either restringent, or refolutive; there being nothing now but Extirpation of the enlarged Amygdala, by Ligature, Excifion, or their Confumption by the potential or astual Cautery, that can free the Patient from this Trouble and Inconvenience: Neither of which are yet to be enterprized, but by a skilful Hand, and after full Affurance, that there is nothing malign or cancerous in the Swelling; as there is likewise a steady Hand required in the Surgeon, so also good Resolution and Presence of Mind in the Patient at these Times, that no Disturbance be given in the Operation, especially that by cutting, the Nature and Manner of which Mr. Wiseman, as well as some other Writers of chirurgic Operations before taken Notice of, have described and laid down, to whom, for greater Dispatch, we must refer you.

The Ranula, however numbred by fome among Ranula. the strumous Symptoms, is often met with, where

there is no Appearance of that Illness.

It is a soft, whitish, and as it were, a pellucid Tumour seated on the sublingual Glands, on each Side the Franum, or Bridle of the Tongue, sometimes on one Side only, at others on both, extending thence to the farthest of the Dentes molares, and lifting up the Tongue, binders the free Motion of the same, occasioning a thick Speech; which some have fancifully compar'd to the Croaking of the Frogs: Others, from a supposed Resemblance, that this Tumour bath to that Creature, will have it thence denominated Ranula.

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The Prognostic of this Tumour carries more imaginary than real Danger, being frequently cut, or burned into, and quickly healed.

As for Topics, it is but feldom that they gain upon the fame, especially when it has been of long flanding: However fome of the volatile or of the fixt Salts, with certain Aromatics and flip. tic Powders, may be held under the Tongue, to attenuate the viscous Humours and discuss the fame; fuch as the Sal. Ammoniacum, Sal. Gem. Pulv. Rad. ZZris Caryopbil. aromat. Cort. Granat. Hystop. ficcat. & Pulv. Galla, &c.

These, with others of the like Nature, having been ineffectually tried, you are to open the Tumour, and let out the Contents, either by a pointed actual Cautery, which is commonly made

Use of, or by Incision.

Hist.xvi. Some Years ago a young Woman came to me, with fuch a Tumour on one-Side of the Tongue, out of the Hands of a famous Empiric, who having got some Money of her, and not knowing what to make of it, altho' at first he had promised her Cure, left her off as incurable, with this fad Prognostic, that if it were open'd, it would be present Death: I proposed the said Opening, upon feeing what it was, but being terrified at his Words, she applied to some others, who were of my Opinion, and affured her there was no Danger: Upon. which, returning to me again, I appointed the next Day for opening the fame, when heating a pointed Cautery, whilft a Servant held her Head on each Side, another bearing hard up under the Chin, I laid my Canula upon the Fore-part of the Tumour, preffing it down with my left Hand, whilst with my hot Iron in my right, I entered the fame, and instantly burn'd through the Tunic, upon which there there spurted up a glairy Matter, like the Whites of Eggs, the usual Contents of the like Tumours's after which, I supplied her with a Lotion prepar'd of Aq. Hord in which some of the vulnerary Plants had been boil'd, edulcorated with Mel. Rofar. to a Pint of which 3B of the Tincture of Myrrb. and Aloes had been added for the better Detersion: And I heard no more of her in ten Days Time, the living remote from me; when she came again, and shewed me the Wound almost healed up, the Slough having cast off some Days before; however, in two Months Time it filled again, emptying itself as it overflowed out of a fmall Orifice, still remaining unclosed; into this I clapt the Shank of a small Pair of Probe Sciffars, and flit up the Length of the Cavity, out of which feeling along the Wound, with more of the fame Humour, I turned out a small Stone, as big as a Horse-bean, and much of the same Shape: Afterwards I dreffed her daily with Dofils of Lint, thrust down to the Bottom of the Wound, dipt in the faid vulnerary Decoction, with equal Parts of Spirit of Wine, and about a fourth of Mel. Rosar. giving Directions for more of the fame to be laid in, as the former happened to flip out; and thus after few Days, the Cyftis digefting off, and the Wound well cleansed, was after firmly cicatrifed by some of the Decoction I had formerly used, and never afterwards created her any farther Disquiet.

That Stones, some of them gypseous or brittle, like the Gout-Stones, others more solid, like those found in the Bladder, should be formed about this Part as well as the Tonsils, and others near adjoining, we have many Examples in old Authors, particularly Hippacrates, Avenz. Thomas à Viega, Gentilis, Guaynerius Benedit.

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Kentmanus Gemma, as well as in Riverius, Forestus, Borellus, with others; and that strumous Patients should be liable to such Concretions is less admirable, if we consider the Proneness of their Juices to Coagulation.

The Bronchocele and Ganglion I shall observe

in the next Sections.

White "Swellings, wulgarly fo called.

The white Swellings of the Joints are the next we shall take Notice of, and these truly are some of the stubbornest Productions of the strumous Disease, being rendered still worse, oftentimes by those villanous People, who call themselves Bone-Setters, and who seeing a full unequal Joint, presently through Ignorance of the true Cause and design'd Fraud, pronounce it a Dislocation, and accordingly set about an Extension of the Limb, by which the Fluxion is presently encreased, and Apostemation hastned, which might otherwise very probably have been prevented, at least kept of for a much longer Time.

The Prognostic of this Tumour is ever doubtful, fince there is great Difficulty to disperse it, very hard to keep the same at a Stand, and if an Abscess ensues, as great Danger of a Caries at the Bottom, rotten Ligaments, fistulous Ulcers, and in the Conclusion a secondary or sypmtomatical Consumption, at best a stiff and useless

Member.

So that in handling of these Tumours, if the honest Artist cannot handsomely discharge himself, let him arm his Patient or his Friends with a just Prognostic of what may happen at long Run: And if he is called in Time enough, let him apply a Defensative all round the Joint, as if the Knee, Ancle, or Elbow, with a moderate laced Sock, Stocking, Knee, or Arm-piece, which at some Times, when prudently managed, restrains

ftrains the Humour, keeping off the Fluxion, and reduceth the Joint into better Shape as well

as strengthens it.

In the mean Time let the Physician be confulted, who may, by some antistrumatic Course, correct this particular Dyscrasy of the Blood, and at fet Times purge off the Cacochymy, with Calomelanos mixed with some proper Cathartic. . Above all, you must mind well, that you are not deceived, in taking the Case either for a Dislocation, or some common Abscess, from the one undoing your Patient by rough Usage, under Pretence of fetting a Bone that was never out: By the other treating it with Maturatives, and making Work for a fiftulous Ulcer with foul Bones, which will never after be in your Power to heal up again. As a farther Guide in the Way of a Diagnostic, if the Tumour be of the strumous Kind, arifing more especially from an internal Cause, there are usually some of the other Symptoms attending, as fore Eyes, swell'd Lips, Glands about the Neck, or under the Chin, or the Parents have been subject to the same Distemper, and entailed it thus upon their Issue. But if its Rise were first of all from some Strain or Bruise, the greater Caution is required in forming a right Judgment.

If Matter be already made, and that you are engaged in the Work, having secured your Reputation by the Prognostic as aforesaid, the same must be let out; when sinding, as it often happens in such Cases, the Joint soul, or the Apophyses of the Bone carious, you are to proceed, as in such Ulcers and Fistulas shall be hereaster observed, and as you may collect from a Case or two presently to be annexed; the like in the carious Ulcers of the Fingers and Toes, Carpus and

Metacarpus,

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Metacarpus, Tarfus and Metatarfus, Exoftofis,

and Spina ventofa.

A little Miss about ten Years of Age, the only Child of a Linen-Draper in Cornbill, having for some Time past been troubled with the Labrifulcium or swell'd Lip, quickly after had the same strumous Disorder seized on the upper Joint of the Thumb, or that next adjoining to the Metacarp. The Joint grew thick and large, beginning to stiffen in its Motion, with the Extremity of the Thumb pining and growing smaller by the Nourishment intercepted, as usual in the strumous Affects of these Parts; at least appearing so, from the Disproportion to the Part tumesied so near adjoining, there seemed Matter to be gathering, though as yet deep.

Upon Sight of this Tumour, and a View of the Lip, I gave them to understand, that the Distemper was what we call the Evil, and that they must expect a foul Bone underneath the Swelling, so soon as it might happen to break, which it now seemed to threaten, having changed its natural Colour, to a somewhat red and instant

Complexion.

However not being over-hafty to engage in the Work, I left them to take other Advice, not caring to lay on any Application, till they had so done: But hearing nothing from them till some Weeks after, I understood the Matter had made its Way through; when I was again consulted, togetner with Mr. Bernerd, and Dr. Edward Tyson deceased; upon searching, we found the Ligaments all loose, and the two Extremities of the Thumb, and metacarpal Bones cariated or rotten: Upon which we all concluded, that it would be a Work of long Time at the best, and the Issue then uncertain; that the chirur-

gic

gic Intentions were to lay the Bones in View, and prevent the spreading of the Caries, whilst the physical was level'd at the Disorder of the Blood supplying Nourishment to the Disease, to mend the cachestic Habit of her Body, more and more approaching, and secure her from the Phibiss, which seem'd to threaten from the same.

Accordingly with a Sponge-Tent, there was Way made to the Bottom, which together with the Pracipit. rub. to keep under the luxuriant Flesh, after several Months Attendance, dispofed the carious Bones to separate from their Ligaments, where in fome Places they were pinched to Pieces, whilst the Internode of the Thumb was raised in its whole Substance: which having now no Support or Connexion with the metacarpal Bone, hung only by its musculous Flesh, and was perfectly useless; wherefore I was defirous to have the fame separated, by no Means expecting in such a poor diseased State, as we had to do with, any Callus to intervene, at least so as to supply the Place; but the Parents oppofing, it was left on.

Her Physical Course consisted chiefly of a Decost. Sarsap. with Aq. Calcis, giving Calomel over Night, and an Insusion of Rhubarb in the Morning, which were repeated as her Strength allowed.

When at length thro' Want of Exercise, by Reason of a Hemiplegia also befalling her, she fell into a Chlorosis; the Physician was again consulted, by whose Advice a gentle chalybeate Course was now prosecuted, with a bitter stomachic Tincture: But then growing bestical, with a Cough and difficult Breathing, Pestorals were prescribed, with other traumatic or vulnerary Decoctions.

Yet

Yet notwithstanding all Endeavours, either by Physic or Surgery, and many repeated Consultations with other Gentlemen of both the Profesfions, we still lost Ground; the Habit of her Body now growing oedematous, especially her Feet and Legs, with the Arm of the Side affected. For which Reason I was very defirous of a Dif. mission, from so unsuccessful a Work as this was like to prove; acquainting them for that End that I could do little more than keep the Ulcer clean, the Caries being still likely to spread farther over the Bones of the Metacarpus, as it did some Time after, bursting out in several Abscesles which wanted to be laid open; some in the Palm, others in the back Part of the Hand; and what was farther discouraging, such was the hard Lot of this once promising young Lady, that a new and white Swelling arose upon the Cubit at the Year's End, which at length inflaming, feem'd quickly after to threaten Apostemation, having already lock'd up the Joint, and rendred the fame immoveable.

Under all these Discouragements, being still importuned to affift the poor Child the best I could, when I had got the rotten Bones in Sight, and the Ulcers in good Order, as to any fungous Flesh, I gave Instructions to a Maid-Servant hired for that Purpose, and who had seen the Method for fome Months past, under the Eye of the old Lady, how to supply my Place: So that I vifited them only twice a Week, and sometimes when out of Town, but once; till the Swelling being fit for opening upon the Elbow, I applied a Caustic, and discharged about a quarter of a Pint of a wheyish dreggy Matter; which being let out of the Outfide of the Joint, where the Tumour was most prominent, and introducing my

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VOL.

Sect. II. Of Strumous Symptoms.

my Probe through the Perforation made in the Eschar, I found a rotten Bottom here also, the Process of the Ulna called Olecranon lying bare ; which having dilated, after Separation of the Eschar, so far as was necessary to apply my Dreffings to the Bone; and removed the rotten Superstructure, I slackned my Attendance as before, coming only to visit them once a Week: In which Interval, a bold confident Pretender, to the Cure particularly of this Distemper, got Admittance to the Mother, which, I understood, he had for some Time before attempted, and under a Cloak, I should say rather the Gown and Cassock of Religion, promis'd such extraordinary Matters, fetting forth a Narrative of the like miferable Circumstances himself had in his Youth been under, and his Recovery by the most inofinsive Medicines, without any cutting, burning, Caustic, or other painful and terrifying Method of Chirurgeons, and their severe Usage of their Patients: That listening at length to this feeming Saint (tho' one of the vilest Men upon Earth) my Patient was brought forth, where the Maid aking off the Dreffings, he feem'd to pish at the Disease, declaring he had been ten Times worse imself, having lost both Fingers and Toes therey, and affured them, under God (though he knew was then about the Devil's Work) that in twelve Months Time he would restore her to perfect Health, so vanquishing the Seeds of the Distemer, that she should be out of Danger ever after om any Relapse.

Upon which the Child's Father came to me, let me know, that as I had long fince shewn Readiness to quit this unhappy Work, he was ow come to give me a Discharge, with his hanks, for what (according to my best Endea-Vol. I.

He faid, he ask'd for no Money till the Cure was perform'd, which I thought very strange, those People usually securing all they expect before they begin, well knowing they are likely to merit nothing more: But this Empiric finding he could not gain his Point the common Way, was forced to contrive another Bait to catch them, which was this.

When he had dress'd the Child about a Month with a superficial Plaister, neither regarding foul Bones, nor fungous Flesh, with which the Ulcers were quickly overspread, thus easily, without the usual Complaints, depending chiefly, as he faid, upon his Wonder-working Diet-Drink, he told the Lady, that the same was very chargeable, and that being poor, he defired the would let him have five Guineas to lay out at Market; and thus once in a Fortnight or three Weeks he accosted the credulous old Lady, with such an Air of Religion and Arich Piety, that he this way bubbled them out of many Pounds; when at about three Quarters of a Year's End, at least two or three Months short of the promis'd Recovery, the Distemper still getting Ground, and the Caries spreading, the Child daily pining, fell into a Marasmus, and died in the Night following that very Day this bold Pretender

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who, u down had given them still Encouragement to hope Success.

The last and most deplorable among the stru-Spina venmous Affects, that we recited at the Beginning, to a & were the Spina and Exostosis, which we cannot Exostosis. stay to particularise, otherwise than may be col-

lected from the following Hiftory.

A young Woman, of a strumous Habit, having His. xviii. for several Years past been afflicted with a swelled Leg, growing still fuller and harder, and beginning also to be more painful, was carried from one to another, who were at a Loss what to make of it: However, Endeavours had been used by Plaisters and Pultises, some to dissolve, and others to bring it to Suppuration. At length an Abscess arising, the Tumour was opened, but could by no Means be brought to heal up again; the Ulcers still spreading, till at length the Bone was discovered carious, and laid bare, for many Months, expecting a Desquamation: But being tird with Surgery, and very probably the Surgeons they had made use of, at least some of them, tird with the Work, they contented themselves with profecuting fuch Directions as had been given them by one of the last they had made use of, who had told them truly, it was like to be a Work of Time, and in great Measure to be committed to Nature, still hoping for some lucky Turn by the coming down of her Mens, which had been long expected to no Purpose, she might gain the better of this obstinate Distemper.

But long Time now elapsed without these Vifits, and the Ulcer still encreasing with callous Lips, they were advised to take my Opinion; who, upon Examination, perceiv'd a Sinus running down from above, which was just beneath the

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Articulation of the Tibia with the Femur, on the Infide the Leg, the whole Length of my Probe, towards the inner Ancle, the Bone bare and rugged all the way; from whence preffing up. wards, a Matter like the Dregs of Oil difcharged. The upper Part of the Tibia was fpongy, like a Honey-Comb, and vaftly dilated by its bony Cells, shooting forth like the Hyper. farcosis in the Flesh, although at the same Time it was hard and folid all the way downwards, from two or three Inches below its upper Apophysis, till within as many of the lower, where it feemed by its Bunching to be of the fame Contexture, porous and fpongy, like the common

Exoftofis.

The Patient was much wasted, and in great Danger of finking, being spent and tired out with Pain: I would willingly have difmembred her, as perceiving no other way of ridding her from her Grievance; yet the Operation was too hazardous for me to press it farther than they inclined, or should indeed seem to defire it: But this being opposed, and myself importuned by one of the Relations, my particular Friend, having made my Prognostic, I began, I cannot by her Cure, but an Essay for her Relief, by laying on a Caustic below, in order to intercept the Matter, and give Discharge thereof by a more depending Vent for the same; as also that I might the better discover the Extent of the rotten Bone, and convey Remedies thereunto. The Lips of the upper Ulcer were sprinkled over with Precipit. the Bone itself with the Pulvis Euphorbii; and so soon as the Eschar was cast off below, ! made way to the Bottom with the faid Precipit. and a Digestive on the outfide, strewing here likewife on the Bone the said desquamatory Powder. But

But finding this a very flow Way of Proceeding, altho' the Matter, or rather medullary Subfiance was much better drain'd off than before, yet the true Nature and Extent of the Caries not being discover'd, I prevail'd for dilating the Simus, and laying both Ulcers into one; stuffing the Incision with hard and dry Dosils of Lint, and binding the same on with as streight Deligation as she could admit.

The next Day taking out these Dosils, which had well distended the Wound, I discovered the Inside of the Tibia, with its Ridge upon the Shin, a great Part with my naked Eye, and the rest with my Probe, from a little below the Joint of the Knee to as little Space above the Malleolus, cariated or rotten; then dressing, as before, with my dry Lint and Digestive externally, I rolled it up again.

Having got thus much of my Work in view, my next Concern was, how to remove the callous Lips of the old Ulcer at the Top, that had been of many Years continuance, and to get a Separation of the foul Bone; for I found my Precipitate was as unable to waste the former, as the Euphorbium, or the strong Tincture thereof in

Spirit of Wine, would avail in the latter.

She had from the Beginning pursued an antistrumatic Course of the Decost. Sarsap. Filipendul. Succist. Scropbular. &c. as laid down for the
general Method, together with the Millepedes.
She had also, as I understood, taken formerly
great Quantity of the Cineres Spong. for some
strumous Glands about the Neck, which disappeared after. So soon as I had laid open the Sinus, I gave her Calomel. in small Doses between
whiles, rather as an Alterative, at least suffering
it to go off itself, than hastening the same away

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by Purges given for that Purpose, and this in Hopes to have disposed the stubborn Ulcer to a

better Temper.

When I had thus spent about two Months to little Advantage, I contrived a Canula the whole Length of the Cariofity in Sight, with a Counter of Cauteries, of about half the Dimensions, into which I daily clapt them down by Turns (first heating them) upon the faid Bone, in order to dry up the Humidity; which tho' they smoak'd and his'd, gave little Uneasiness to our Patient, her Fears thereof lessening after two or three Days using. I would have past the same over the callous Lips, but she would not admit; wherefore shaping a Bit of Paste, made out of the Crumb of white Bread dip'd in Rose-Water, and mix'd with corrofive Sublimate, after the Manner of the Troch. de Minio, I placed the same all round the Callus, dreffing otherwise, as formerly I had done; but before Night I was alarm'd with the poor Girl's falling (through Extremity of Pain, or the malign Quality of the Sublimate affecting the Nerves) into Convulsions, in which I found her between whiles crying out of Pain, and complaining of great Sickness and Faintness at Heart, as she express'd herself.

I immediately unroll'd the Leg, and coming to take a View of the Part, found this poisonous Escharotic (which I never after upon such Occasions would make use of) had eaten deep into the callous Lips, sticking fast therein, so that it was to little Purpose to attempt much Relief by forcing the same off, the caustic Salts having so penetrated, that there was almost a Necessity for their spending themselves; wherefore encouraging the Patient, the Pain seeming a little to abate, upon coming to herself, that

it would be for her Advantage, and effectually answer our Expectation, I embrocated all round with the Ol. Lumbric. putting on a Digestive, dip'd in warm Liniment, over the Outside; ordering a little Morsel of Theriaca in a Glass of

Canary, as an Alexipharmic.

The next Day I visited early in the Morning. and found her Pain much lessened, her Convulfions no more appearing, tho' fhe continued still reftless, with great Thirst, a feverish Pulse, and fick Fits fometimes returning: Also light Rigours, though much feldomer than they had been in the Night, intercurring. I found the Cruft flicking fast, but after the second Dressing with the warm Digestive, the Escharotic came off, bringing along with it a vaft Slough, and leaving the Ulcer more florid and susceptible of the Precipitate: So that keeping the same strewed therewith, and the Digestive over, I could not see but that all Things might go well enough in that respect, could we but find the rotten Bone. to move: In order to which we continued the daily Use of the Cautery on the same, and although upon Examination I discovered it was farther tainted at each End, yet having no Matter pent in, and so large a Portion thereof in Sight, I could not fee any absolute Necessity of farther enlarging, at least till we had Encouragement by its ftirring, to proceed farther in order to lift it out.

When I had thus spent about a Year, keeping the Ulcer clean, and the Bone as dry as possible, strewing on either the Precipitate, or Calx viva, where the Flesh happen'd to be luxuriant, I began now to perceive it shake from the Top to the Bottom, seemingly the whole Length of the Tibia, and the greatest Part of its Sub-

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stance; at which, I must confess, I was some what flartled, as expecting small Likelihood that Nature in such a Habit would ever supply such Defect, as this must occasion.

For my farther Satisfaction, I passed in a Tere. bellum quite through to the inward Cavity in feveral Places, whence iffued out the same oily Substance, as I had observed flow from the Worm. like Holes, interspersed in other Parts thereof. and this I did with little or no Pain to the Pa tient.

Once a Week, after this manner, I usually entered this Inftrument fometimes into the old Places, but oftner making fresh ones, till I had bored a great Number of them, still shaking the Bone thereby from Side to Side, yet nevertheless I perceived it stuck too fast to be extrast. ed: So that after a Year and half's Attendance. partly through the continued Discharge, and partly through the inveterate and malign Quality of the Disease itself, she grew tabid, and an obstinate Diarrhaa coming on, which opposed all Endeavours to restrain, obtained a Quietus.

The Day after her Decease I opened her Leg from the Knee to the Ancle, and found the Tibia about half way through separated, from an Inch below its upper Extreme to about the fame Space from the Ancle, entangled or detained by fome bony Striæ at each End, forming the protuberating Part, or Exoftofis, and shut in farther by the Muscles.

This doubtless was a true Spina ventofa, beginning in the medullary Juice itself, and by its corrofive malign Nature, corrupting the very Bones it should nourish; a Difease, of which the Greeks and Arabians have taken but little

Notice,

Notice, altho' it was doubtless known to both; to the former by the Name Teendw', from a small Worm eating into Wood; also Pædarthrocace, ex was: Puer, aelegov Articulus, & xaxòv Malum; from its being an evil Incident to the Joints of Children. Under this last Name Severinus has written a whole Book; the Arabians give it the Name of Ventositas Spinæ, and under this Josephus Pandulphus has published another, which he calls, Trastatus de Ventositatis Spinæ sævissimo Morbo; this hath been since enlarged a D' Georgio Abrabamo Mertino, Medico Noribergens, printed in the same Place, Anno M.DC.LXXIV.

Oetheus gives us to understand, that he once took out the whole lower Jaw-Bone corrupted, in a young Girl, a Callus after supplying the Place, and serving tolerably in the Room of

Teeth, for Mastication.

One of the most remarkable of these Cases I have met with, was a Bone shew'd me by Mr. Charles Bernard, where the Top of the Tibia, to several Inches downwards, was so enlarged by an Exostosis, or sungous Extuberance (for I cannot see any Impropriety of calling this Enlargement a bony Fungous) that it was as much as I

could grasp with my Hands,

From what we have said of this Disease in general, another of your Opprobria, we shall find the Cure tedious at the best, as well as trouble-some, and also hazardous in the Event; requiring the strictest Regimen and Patience in the Sick, as well as Art and Assiduity in the Undertaker thereof; who after all, in some of the Species, when he has taken much Pains, will sometimes find the same had been to little Purpose: Wherefore it is less Wonder, that some of you Gentlemen.

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Gentlemen, who are most able, having more than enough of other Business upon your Hands, are so very willing to get rid of this; and that, for this Reason, the strumous Patient becomes so easy a Prey to those vile Quacks, who get large Sums of Money, some of them,, of these credulous deluded People paid beforehand, with sair Promises of a Cure they understand as little of, as the Patients they impose on. Sed dulcis Odar Lucri, ex re qualibet, is, at least ought to be, the Motto of these knavish Medicasters, with which we leave them.

It is true enough, that Time, with some lucky Change of Temperament sometimes brought about thereby, has wrought wonderful Alterations in this as well as other Diseases; when happy is the last Medicine administred, and the last Person employed at such a critical Turn or

Tuncture.

dende Hide

It was this Reflection, certainly, that gave Rife to that Sarcasm upon Physic, Natura curat Acutos, Tempusque Chronicos: Which, under a limited Sense may be allowed, without Invective upon that Art; which if at the same Time wholly neglected, it is most certain, that the one will be found as little able to help herfelf, as the other to work a Cure abstracted from the But albeit it is the Misfortune of some to miss theirs, after much Pain and great Expence, yet it has been formerly the good Hap of others to obtain one in this particular Diftemper, with as little of either, I mean by the Royal Touch: Upon which Subject, because I know the same is ridicul'd by most, I beg the Favour of faying only this. Where or is less w

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That as it argues great Imbecillity of Under- Cure by flanding to be over credulous, fo to be incredulous, the King's or fceptical, when we have the Evidence of Facts, fouch con-is furely, on the other Hand, very difingenuous; afferted. whether the Cures of this Kind are brought to pass by the Power of Imagination, which is capable of performing many Things almost incredible, as I have instanced in another Place; by the Prayers of the Prieft, the immediate Interposition of divine Energy accompanying the same; or that of the princely Touch; or finally to the Efficacy of the Touch alone, is not for me to determine; nor can I, who pretend only to make good the Affertion, that fuch Cures have been wrought, which I find incontestably done to my Hands, by Mr. Serjeant Wiseman, a Person I must needs think well deferving of this Company, for his Industry in compiling his Chirurgic Treatises: In one of which, discoursing of this Malady, he hath affirmed, that in his Attendance upon the public Healings, he had been an Eye-witness (and bow, I beseech you, can we have clearer or more convincing Evidence?) of many hundreds of Cures performed by his then Majesty's Touch, without any Affistance from Chirurgery Nay, he does not scruple to affirm, that the said Touch had cured more in one Year, than all the Surgeons in London had done in an Age.

It may be, I know, objected, that among a hundred thousand, and a greater Number of Perfons have been touched, even fince the Restoration of King Charles II, it would be very strange, if diverse of them should not afterwards recover, which they might otherwise have

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I answer, that if any of those have been attended with such Circumstances, that the Alteration cannot fairly be imputed to any other Cause, it makes sufficiently for our Position; but instead of one, we have many hundreds, where the Evidence is undeniable:

Mr. Serjeant Bernard, whose Name, doubtless, will be had also in great Esteem among the learned Members of your Society; how great a Jest soever he might sometimes make among his intimate Friends about these Cures, has notwithstanding seriously affirmed to me himself, in Talk upon the Subject, that he had known many strumous Glands, which had stood out against the most powerful Discutients and Emollients, and that too under the strictest physical Regimen for many Months, nay Years, that had immediately disappear'd, after the late Queen's Touch, when both Physic and Chirurgery had been thrown aside.

Hist.xix. And I can affure you, upon my own Knowledge, that having got a Ticket of him for a poor Fellow in my Neighbourhood, almost blind with a strumous Ophthalmy, complicate with large Glands on the Mastoidei, which had defied the best of my Endeavours for his Relief, was, in a few Days after the Queen's Touch, at a public Healing, as well as ever in his Life, although the Glands had been of several Years standing, and the Inslammation on the Eye, betwixt whiles, of near the same Continuance.

And thus much I have adventured to fay upon this Topic, even after Perusal of a late Pamphlet*, purposely set forth to depreciate these Cures, and

TOWN THE

^{*} See a free and impartial Enquiry into the Antiquity and Efficacy of touching for the Cure of the King's-Ewil.

to represent the Princes practifing thereof, as no other than the Tools of parasitical Courtiers, knavish Priests, and others, whose Interest it was to

carry on the Delufion.

But really begging the Author's Pardon, notwithstanding F. R. S. at the Front of the Performance, I cannot find his Conclusions sufficient to make good his Premisses; and least of all in that Deduction, our bearing less of the Disease, and sewer dying thereof (as he tells us, he has collected from the Bills of Mortality) since the said Practice was laid aside; as to which his Opponents may perhaps think it as a sound Reasoning, to draw the Inference thus, viz.

That the poor strumous Patient being now denied the Blessings of the ansisted, or Charisma Basilicon, Providence may likely have so ordered, that the Disease should less prevail among us; or that such Succour now denied, and the Artist shy of engaging in the toilsome Work, he rests content, without applying any where, till Nature, at long Run, works his Deliverance; or that he is kill'd by some Quack obscurely, or

in a Corner.

But for my own Part, I can more easily account for this, in that the Touching (for we must, it seems, no longer call it Healing) being discontinued, the vast Concourse of the Diseased of that Kind from all Parts of the Kingdom ceasing,

no Wonder fewer Objects should present.

The Liberty our Enquirer has taken with the Characters, not only of Dr. Allen, Mr. Clowes, and Mr. Wiseman, but Dr. Heylin, Dr. Tooker, and many other Divines of the strictest Probity and Piety, officiating at these Times, as Men prostituting their Consciences for By-Ends and sinister Advantages, is, methinks unbecoming a Gentleman,

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Gentleman, and a F. R. S. I would rather hope, if there was nothing but Ceremony in the whole Affair, and no one better'd thereby, a there have been many thousands, themselves might be imposed on, through their Zeal to help the Afflicted, than defigning either to impose up on their Prince or their Fellow Subjects, as this Author's Drift is to persuade us. But I cannot think our Princes, some of them, so easy to have been imposed on; nor indeed that, abstracting from divine Right of Succession (which I shall not meddle with) or Benediction either upon the Undertaking, if the Cure is wrought merely by the Force of Imagination, having nothing therein magical, nor, I am fure, impious: I fee not, I must confess, any Harm that could, but possibly much Good might have attended its Continuance: And I can do no less than suspect, and shrewdly, as they fay too, if those in the touching Reigns were to ferve a Turn in promoting it, our Author has his Views also, in taking all this Trouble upon himself, of bespattering so many worthy Men; endeavouring to evince, that as it will be a Proof of the over Credulity of some of our Kings, to use his own Words, so will it redound to the Honour of others, who suspecting the Authority of prejudiced Persons (I suppose he means rather interested and relying on the autos lon of Mr. B bave altogether declined the Exercise of it. In Wonder Jayer Objects should well

Yet after all, I do not find this Gentleman for much displeased at Touching in general, but only with our Kings and Queens; for he owns, Mr. Greatracks to have cured a prodigious Number of Persons, even of this Distemper, and some, where King Charles II. had failed; but this Man, he informs us, was one of great Honesty and

and exemplary Sobriety, taking no Gratuity for his Performances: And what are we to infer hence? Unless the Quandoquidem, our touching Kings and Queens were, &c. and the Ergo, that they have cured no Body, only imposed on their People. But I forget: Being unable to gainsay the many indisputable Recoveries brought to pass hereby, we are run upon this Dilemma, that the King's Cures were wrought by the Royal Majesty impressing the Patient's Imagination; and those of Mr. Greatrack's, by his Sobriety and great Honesty.

To sum up the whole in our Author's Words; Happy is it for us now, that our Minds are free from those Incumbrances; an unrestrained Freedom of Thought, and a right Method of Reasoning, are become the happy Characters of this Age; and as we have learn'd not to suffer our Senses to be imposed upon, so we likewise have, to reduce every Thing to

the Standard of Truth.

From whence we are given to understand, that this great Discovery of the Folly and Infignificancy of the Royal Touch, to call it by no barsher Names, is owing to the present Indulgence of Free-Thinking, above what we enjoyed in former Times; which we need not furely envy any, that were therewith content: But when this Free-Thinking has been accompanied with Free-Speaking, and Free-Acting also, consequent thereto, I fear we have been no great Gainers by the Indulgence; fince it is plain to any one, who takes a View of the Fruits thereof, that we have not only thought but talk'd away our common Christianity, as well as Morality; and I think we may give Instances of our having acted more inhumanly, than any of our Ancestors, when Free-Tbinking was less in Fashion.

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'Tis Time I should now ask your Excuse, as well as that of the Author of the Free Enquiry, to which, surely, I may lay Claim upon his own Principles, I mean of delivering my Sentiments freely one Way, as he has disclosed his another.

Pardon then, Gentlemen, this Excursion, and I will quit the Subject with this farther short Remark, that as according to our great Master Hippocrates, there is a Desor to, or divinum quid, in the Nature of some Diseases; there may be the same also, for what we know to the contrary, in the Removal of others.



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Of Encysted TUMOURS.

Also of the fleshy, watery and windy Tumour, with an Account of Ruptures, both genuine and spurious.

N our last Section, making mention Difference of the Struma, we have sometimes between used the Word Scropbula indifferent-and Scroly therewith, as have others before phula. us: But Dr. Wharton (upon whose authority I cannot fay) will have them distin-

wish'd thus .

The Struma, faith he, is a Tumour sometimes Likewise s and sometimes bigger, shifting its Residence of the Aom one Place to another; whilft the Scrophula theroma, Steatoma, more permanent, and always increasing, to such and Melilagnitude at some Times, that, as be instanceth, ceris, with pere was one in the Hospital of thirty Pounds their Signs, and

* Vid. Adenographia.

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Benevenius mentions one as big again, namely, fixty Pound, growing to the Hip, which being gradually streighten'd by Ligature about half way, was after excis'd and cauteris'd, by which the Patient was freed entirely thereof.

Again, the Scrophula is softer, the Strum barder, the former more superficial, the latter deeper, and more compress'd; the former also is more fen.

fible than the latter.

In a Word, having fumm'd up these Distinctions, the Strume, continues he, are among our People called the King's Evil, the Scrophulæ being ternil Wens; from whence it has been infer'd, that he would have the encyfted Tumours go also under the Name of Scropbule, whilst the other, be fore described, take that of Strume.

But leaving this Diffinction of the Doctors, there is yet, I think, a more effential Difference, in that the one is truly glandulous, the other part

ly bumoural, and partly fleshy.

Farther, the encyfted Tumour is with less Dif ficulty brought to Suppuration, after which the Sloughy Cystes being digested out, together with the Contents, the Ulcer heals with less Troubles whilft the Struma very difficultly turns to Mat ter, and creates more Trouble throughly to a tirpate and get whole again. They are both in deed very fluggish Tumours, wherefore we have reckon'd them among the cold and chronical; an whatever Affinity or Difagreement there may if between them, 'tis certain, the one is more pl able or tractable than the other, and frequent ly met with in those Bodies, where there is maller the least Appearance of a strumous Disorder in the ney are Blood.

I remember to have removed four from the sind, t Scalp of an old Gentlewoman, dividing the Ski

of one of them by a fingle Incision, and flipping it out whole, whilft I cut into three others at the fame Time, and having digested out the Bags, containing their crude Matter, freed her from her Trouble in about three Weeks Time by the common Chirurgery; these last were all Meliceres, and ready to burst; the other steatomatous, or of more folid Confistence. She had a fifth on her Shoulder as large as a Turkey-Egg, out of which, the Skin having been some Time before broke on the Outfide, I dilated the fame, and took at Times some Ounces of a suety or fat Matter, when filling up the bottom of the Cavity with the Pracip. rub. with Dofils dip'd in warm Liniment, and a little Ol. Tereb. over that also a large Pledget of Digestive on the external Part, I left the same in for two Days; and thus after the fourth Dreffing, the Cyftis ame away in a large Slough, the Ulcer soon after incarning by the same Means, lessening only the Precipitate, as the Ulcer deterged, and ciatrifing with dry Lint, and my Cerate of Lapis Calaminaris; whereas a Struma of this Bigness, and this way attempted, would have been very probably the Work of as many Months, as this was Days, if not, at last, left incompleat. kind of Tumour here feated, is by the old Wriers called Talpa, from the Mole, or rather the ttle Hills that Creature raiseth above the Surface f the rest of the Ground; in like Sort these picumours appearing scatter'd up and down under he Skin and Hair of the Head, when they are maller, as about the Bigness of a little Bean, bey are called Lupia; the first are usually reckon'd the Atheromatus, the last to the Meliceris 1 th ind, though others number it with the Ganglion. Ski

We

We did in the foregoing Section divide these encyfted Tumours into three Sorts, explaining their Original, viz. Atheroma, Steatoma and Meliceris. whose Greek Nomenclature shall be given here. after.

The first we define, with other Writers, Tumour preternaturally seated on diverse Parts of the Body, very commonly the Head, Neck, Shoulders, and Arms; contained in its proper Capfula, of the same Colour with the Skin, neither easily giv. ing way to Pressure, nor returning easily after the Finger is removed, containing in it Matter like unto Pultis, or bard Curd.

The fecond, a Tumour likewise inclosed, not varying its Colour from the Parts adjoining, arifing from a small Beginning as the other, and gradually encreasing; it more difficultly gives was upon Pressure, but soon returns to its forma State; there is found therein a Matter resembling Fat.

The third, is like the other two, contained in a Cystis or Bag, of a more round and equal Figure usually than the rest; it easily recedes or gives wo, and as quickly returns to its pristine Figure, baving a Matter in it like Honey, or the thick Dregs of

You must note, that all three have this in common, to be attended with little Pain, unless leated upon some more sensible Part, where by the Tension of the Skin they prove troublesome or lying in the way of the Comb, as upon the Scalp, or in that of the Clothes, they happen to be compressed, and grow uneasy; or if fixed upon some membranous or nervous Parts, im pede the free Motion thereof; or lastly, begin ning to inflame, from fome hot and fuppurativ Applications, have fome Parts of them turned . into

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into Matter; I say some, it being rare to find a kindly Maturation, like that of the inflammatory, by reason of the cold, viscous and less digestible

Contents, of which they are made up.

Nor let it seem strange, that this Kind of Tumour should sometimes enlarge itself to an extraordinary Magnitude; for being enclosed by an
impervious investing Membrane, which grows
up with them, and having no excretory Duct, it
must needs follow, that by continual Supply of
more still of the same Liquor entring in, they

will ampliate their Dimensions.

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The Gentleman we so lately quoted, will have them to be certain excrementitious Particles of the Blood, laid aside as useless, in the Nutrition of the glandulous Parts; his Words are these in

he same Treatise, p. 254.

^{&#}x27;Credibile est, hosce Succos concretos Excrementa quædam esse rejecta a Carne glandulosa in ejus Nutritione. Carent enim hæ Glandulæ Vasis cujusvis generis excretoriis. & prop-N 3 'terea

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terea necesse habent Excrementa sua in Cysta in Substantia earum efformatas congerere: Que una ratio est cur in tantam Molem excrescant;

altera esse potest, quòd earum Venæ improportionatæ videantur earundem Arteris: Hinc

enim Sanguis per Arterias effusus, copiosion est quam is, qui per Venas reducitur; unde ne

cessariò sit, ut eadem indies augeatur; accedit, quòd Nervus harum Glandularum perquam ex-

iguus est, uti ex Sensu earum obtuso videre licet. Si enim illos (cutaneis Partibus priss dissectis) Aculeis pungas, Dolorem vix percipi

unt; cum ergo exiles adeo Nervos habean, certum est, Incrementum ab Arteriis potifi-

mum accedere, Nervosque superfluæ Materie

vel auferendæ, vel in alias Sedes transferenda,

impares effe.

From what has been already discoursed upon these Tumours, it is plain, that they will admit, generally speaking, a much better Prognostic than the Strumæ; being neither so stubborn in their Nature, nor their Contents fo difficultly digeted and deterged: Yet nevertheless, without removing them entirely, together with their Cafe which incloses them, they will be apt to appear again, or prove finous Ulcers. When they are fed by some large Blood-veffel, or lye close adjoining to any Membrane, Tendon, or nervous Part they occasion consequently the greater Trouble, and exact our greater Diligence and Care, than when loose and disengaged, or pliable and fafely situate for Removal; which is done, as you have heard either by taking them out whole, or when the same is less practicable, to open them es ther by Caustic or Incision; and having di gested and deterged them, together with the Cyfule, to incarn, as in other Ulcers, when then

Sect. III. Of Encyfted Tumours.

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Having faid I think enough of the Nature and Manner of Production of these Tumours, together with the Prognostic, we shall touch upon their Cure, which, as we just now intimated, is accomplished with less Difficulty than the strumous; nor want they so strict a physical Discipline, many of them having been effected without a Grain of internal Medicine, or standing in need thereof; tho' they all require the same Method of Extirpation, unless that the Meliceris is more liable to burst, and cannot so readily be turned out whole. But it then makes this Amends, that the Contents being thinner, are fooner discharged, when the Cyftis only remains to be digested out, the Ulcer after healing with little Difficulty; which brings me directly to add a few Words concerning the two different Methods of Proceeding with them, Excision and Suppuration, unless when very small, or in the Beginning, they are fo kind as to give way and discuss, under some of the gummy Applications, fuch as Empl. ex Ammon. Diach. cum Gum. and the like.

The way by Excision is doubtless the more expeditious, and may be safely enterprised, where safely situate, I mean free of the Arteries and Tendons; the Method being alike with that observed in extirpating the Strume: But greater Caution is sometimes required, that the Capsula be not divided, or the proper Bag containing their Humours, together with the other Teguments, lest there happen Difficulty after in turning the same

out whole with the Contents.

The way by Suppuration is more tedious, for the Reasons formerly alledged; however when by some powerful emollient Cataplasm, such as N A we

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we have proposed for the Bubo, or a Paister of the Gums and Mucilages, you have digested what you can, and the Matter seemeth ready to break through, you may lay on one of your ftronger Caustics, such as the Lapis infernalis, which will be able to penetrate the investing Membranes. together with that of the Cyftis itself; after which, and the Efebar separated, as was shewn in the Phlegmon, the Cavity of the Ulcer must be filled up with your Digestive and Deterfive, among which none exceeds the Pracipit. rub. to answer these Intentions; where the Ulcer is very fordid, some use the Unguent. Apostolorum, others the Ægyptiacum, others again the Fuscum Wurt zii; but I think the Bafilicon flavum, well load. ed with the faid Precipitate, or this latter sprink led thick (as I have above directed) upon the indigested Remains, will hasten Separation of the fame, together with the Cyftis, as well as any of them, if not much better. After which your chief Care will be to provide a good Foundation for your Superstructure, which is effected by the common Sarcotics, as in other hollow Ulcers will be directed hereafter.

But where the Tumour is very large, as in some of the wenny Kind falls out, that are incapable of Excision, you will find, after casting of the Eschar, a necessity very frequently of cutting up the whole Body of the Tumour, in order to cleanse away the Trash therein contained, and destroying their Cystis; in some of which you will find a kind of Curd, in others a Gypsum-like Substance, in others somewhat Analogous to Sand, Hair, and such like Trash, as we meet with in the apostemated Cells of the female Testicle of Ovarium; awod should be whamset enothed sell

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But take heed, that in these Dilatations, as in all others, you carefully observe the Tract of the Fibres as much as possible, keeping clear of the Arteries and Tendons, and securing all you can a good Use of the Part, when you have repaired the Breach.

There is yet another way of removing these Tumours, and that is by Ligature, taking Place only where the Basis is small, at least not too big for the fame, but hanging, as it were, by a Peduncle, or Stalk, which being strengthen'd, and the vital Heat and Spirits thereby intercepted, the Part on this Side the Ligature first grows livid, after mortifying entirely, separates of itself, or is removed by the Knife, without Sense of Pain, or Effusion of Blood.

In proceeding this way, unless the Stalk be very small, and the Ligature may be safely and sufficiently fo streightened, as to perform the Work at once, you are to make a Slip-knot, by which, for the greater Safety and Conveniency, you may gradually constringe, as your Patient can suffer it; and tho' you are fomewhat longer in performing the Task, yet will the same be easier to him, and many dangerous Symptoms of Fever, Convulsion, &c. be avoided, which might otherwise intervene by the too strict and hasty Compression thereof.

When the Ligature is fallen, or fit to be cut off, the Part constringed being thereby perished, from its Nourishment now stop'd, growing livid, or black, and shrivel'd, you may dry up what remains after fuch extirpation, with some deliccative Application, as we have shewn in our Treatile de Morbis cutaneis, where we handle this manner of taking away certain pendulous Sarcomata, with other Excrescences preternaturally sprouting thence.

I had

His. XXI. I had once a poor Shoemaker under my Care, of a cold pituitous Temper, who had the greatest Number of these crude congested Tumours I ever met with in the same Subject, forwards from the Clavicles over the Shoulders to the lower Angles of the Scapula behind, no less than nine; some near adjoining to each other, some again at farther Distance, from the Size of Pigeon's Eggs, to that of a large Tennis Ball; three of the largest were superficially suppurated, and had burst through the Cystis, their thick curded Matter appearing in View, being all of the alberomatous Kind, and of many Years Growth; sinding them safely situate, I undertook the poor Man's Cure, as follows.

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Those where the Matter had broke through, I cut farther open by a crucial Incision, at the fame Time fnipping off the Angle of each Lip, for the more commodious coming at their Sordes, and haftening out the fame, which I sprinkled thick with Precipit. as above directed, and ap plying a Pledget dipt in the warm Liniment of Arcaus, with equal Parts of Bafilicon, and a little Ol. Terebintb. for its easier Penetration and quicker Digeftion, suffering the same to lye on two Days; and thus each Dreffing brought of thick Sloughs of the viscous Matter, loosening the rest; so that at several Dressings, besides what came thus away, I lifted out with the Point of my Spatbula feveral Ounces, till by Degrees in this Manner having cleared away the Rubbish, their Cyftes likewise digested out, incarned and cicatrifed with the same Applications, and the Affistance of my Cerate.

Those which were yet whole, I opened in like Manner, avoiding the cutting into their inclosing Membranes; when lifting up the Lips

Sect. III. Of Encysted Tumours.

of the Wound, I separated the same therefrom with my Knise; after clapping down my Spathula all round, I divided the adhering Fibres: Yet in raising up the Cystes from the Bottom, notwithstanding my utmost Care, most of them broke; but removing the much greater Part at this single Dressing, the Residue was soon after digested out, and those Lips, which lay commodiously for the same, were, after a little Time, by Compress and good rolling united, whilst the rest, being like to grow troublesome, were taken off, and the Ulcers being mundisied, incarnated, and after cicatrised.

The Work was a little troublesome, and the parting of the adnascent Fibres painful, otherwise neither the Bags themselves, nor their Furniture, little or nothing sensible of the Knife or Applications, however warm and spirituous.

The Rise of these Tumours seem'd to proceed from a crude and improper Diet, such as great Quantities of Herbage, Pulse, Milk, and Cheese, with Water for his Drink, being by a Charge too great for the poor Pittance of his Wages, reduced to the utmost Penury; by which, and his continual sitting Posture, stooping forwards with his Strap over his Shoulders, these pituitous Humours might very likely be heaped up, and settling upon these Parts, grew at length so troublesome, as to render him in a Manner incapable of pursuing his Employment.

When I had thus freed him from his Complaint, I advised him, by way of Prevention, to leave off drinking cold Water, instead whereof I directed him to a Guajac. Decotion, which was easily purchased, as likewise a bitter Insusion, with the Tint. facra between whiles, to invigorate and fortify the Concoctions, and mend the

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pituitous Condition of his Blood; and farther, that he should take all Opportunities of exercising himself, or to supply the same by rubbing of his naked Body with a coarse Hair-cloth, Night and Morning.

The following Case was communicated by Dr. Bower to the Royal Society, which having some what therein uncommon and remarkable, I will

deliver to you in the Doctor's Words.

HIS. XXII.

Alexander Palmer, of the Parish of Keith, in the County of Bamff, in the North of Scotland, about fifty-four Years of Age, observed, when about twenty-seven, a little hard Swelling in the Muscle of the lower Jaw, on the left Side, without any Hurt or manifest Occasion; which at first went on slowly, but after proceeded more quickly, and the older it grew, it still came on the faster, until it increased to a prodigious Bulk and Weight. From the first Appearance of this Humour to the total Excision of it, there were about twenty-seven Years: He had excessive Pains and Unceasiness in it, and at last it mightily extenuated and emaciated him, who was otherwise a strong

and robust Man.
This Excrescence was of the natural Colour of the Skin, and seemed to be an Atheroma, being a glandulous Substance, with several big Blood-vessels in it, and had Hair growing on

it, as on the other Part, as may yet be feen:
It was almost round, and very hard, and was
as fensible as the other Parts; for when the poor

Man was working in the Fields, some fix or seven Years ago, he accidentally made a great

Gash or Wound in it with a sharp Iron, which was very painful, but was cured by a Surgeon,

was very painful, but was cured by a Surgeon, after

Sect. III. Of Encysted Tumous.

after the manner of an ordinary Wound, the Cicatrix being still to be seen therein.

. This Excrescence having grown so big, was attach'd to the Muscle under the left Eve. called Obliquus minor, or inferior, to the Ear and its Muscles, and to the Muscle of the lower Jaw, named Deprimens: By reason of its great Bulk and Weight it could not hang down freely without some Support, therefore it rested on the Top of the Shoulder, which made a confiderable Dimple in it, that is yet very observable; besides, it was holden up by the Man's Hand in the Day Time, and laid on a Pillow in the Night Season. Some three or four Days before the total Excision was made, the Patient observ'd this Tumour began to mortify at the lower End, which made him fo uneafy, that he took a Knife and cut off a good Part of it. This occasioned a great · Hemorrhage, so that he reckoned there was lost a Scots Pint, or four Pounds of Blood before it could be stopt. The Patient at last applied himself to Mr. Gordon, Surgeon of the Place, who made a total Extirpation of it on the 19th of January, 1717. He made a close Ligature, taking in the Basis of the Excrescence, and all the loofe Skin, and contracting it as much as possible, he cut it entirely off with a sharp Razor. There gush'd out of the Ex-' crescence after it was cut off, and was lying on 'the Ground, as near as could be guess'd, two ' Pound of Blood; for it was nourished by seve-' ral large Blood-veffels, perhaps by some Branches of the Carotid Artery much enlarged, and others coming from the Ear, the Muscles of ' the Eye and lower Jaw abovemention'd. When Mr. Gordon brought it to us, which was full

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Sed. III.

three Months after it was cut off, we took off with a Knife about a Quarter of an Inch broad of the Basis of it, and in that small Space ob. ferv'd four big Blood-veffels. The Bafis, as it onow appears, is five Inches Diameter, which feems too large for the whole Side of the Face: fo that after the Exfection, I think the loofe Skin has turned backwards, which may make the Basis not appear so big. After all this Blood was loft, the Excrescence was weighed, and was full nineteen Pound Weight; fo that before his own Incision, and this Operation, it behoved to be feveral Pounds heavier, a prodigious Weight to be depending on fuch a Place. This Tumour was of a spheroidical Figure, and when measured, was thirty four Inches about by the longest way, and twenty eight by the broadest. The Hamorrhage, which was great, was flopt by the vitriolic Powders, and other Aftringents; and the ordinary Dreffings were used, and this great Cure compleated in fix Weeks time, the Patient recovered and going about his Bufiness to the Admiration of every Body. The Lid of the left Eye continues still downwards a little, as does that · Side of the Mouth, occasion'd by the great Weight depending on that Side of the Face; but it may be expected they may come again to their right Posture; for the Head at first after cutting, inclined much to that Side, by Reason of the said Weight, which being re-· mov'd, it now begins to fland upright: Since he is perfectly recovered, though the Skin, and even a deal of the musculous Part of the Cheek and lower Jaw was cut away, which is filled up with Flesh, and of the ordinary Colour of the Skin, like that of the other Side of the

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10 e, Face, fo that Hair grows thereon, as on the other, which he ordinarily shaves, which is indeed as surprizing as any thing in the whole Affair.

Before I leave this Part of my Discourse, I Ganglion shall observe to you two other Tumours belong- and Broning to the same Class, I mean the Ganglion and chocele, Bronchocele; the former seated usually on the with their tendinous Parts of the Hands and Feet, as also Signs, and upon the Internodes or Joints of the Knee and El- Cure. bow; the latter always upon the Bronchus, or Afpera Arteria, whence the Name is taken a Broyng.

The former, which is usually owing to some Wrench or Bruise of the Tendinous Parts, is so manifestly a Disease thereof, that we need neither doubt of the Humour slowing from the distorted Fibrilla of the same, nor of its Coat or Capsula being surnished from the investing Membrane thereof expanded in the Place, and inveloping the dissused Juice coagulating underneath.

Upon which Account, where the same admits not of Resolving, it proves usually very trouble-some, in Regard of its Affinity with the Tenden underneath, and from which it can searce safely be parted; or admit it should suppurate, it will prove difficult to heal, and apt to fill again, unless its Enclosure also be digested away with its Contents, which is sometimes hazardous.

The Cure of the Ganglion has been diverse ways attempted, as by some powerful resolutive or discutient Application, such as we have before laid down for the other encysted Tumours; over which there will be required a strict Compression and suitable Bandage. For this Purpose, it has been customary to bind on a piece of Lead,

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beat out exceeding thin, and to streighten the same as the Patient can bear it, with some Ribbon or other Ligature, the said Lead being first smear'd over with Quicksilver; others will have a Piece of Gold ordered in like Manner, and bound down upon the Part. The Empl. de Ranis cum Mercurio is directed by others, as also de Cicuta cum Ammoniaco, that with the Empl. ex Ammoniaco being what I have usually tried; also the Gum itself spread upon Leather, and bound on for some Time, insensibly disperseth, and scattereth these Tumours.

Johannes Agricola, as Grulingius remarks, Cent. 2. p. 18, 19. was wont to rub the Part strongly with the Ol. Sulph. Ruland. and then applying his Empl. Diafulph. after the same manner, he directs the Ol. Scorpion. at Laterit. cum Fol. Sedi maj. superimpositis & quotidie renovatis, with which two Remedies, nay with the Leaves alone thus used, he affirms, he has cured above a hundred Persons thus dis-

eased.

Jacobus Meekeren* proposes the laying of the Hand, where the Disease is there seated, prone or flat upon a smooth Table, and supposing the Ganglion on the Back thereof, he directs it to be there fast held by an Assistant, whilst the Artist himself, with his Fift striking forcibly upon the Tumour, breaks the Cystis, and diffuses the Humour, after which he treats it as a simple Contusion.

But this Experiment I shall not encourage, by Reason of the Accidents that may ensue upon this rustical Usage, especially in some ill habited Pa-

^{*} Observ. Medic. Chir. Cap. 63.

tients; besides the Cystis remaining, the Tumour

may chance to fill again. A pathygot Chodustica

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The last Remedy is Incision, when it will neither discuss nor suppurate, carefully dividing the Skin, and separating the adhering Fibres, to take out the whole; or if it breaks, digefting out that glairy Matter contained, together with the Membrane that inwraps it : But here you must be fure to avoid all unctuous or greafy Applications, instead of which the Liniment of Arcaus, with a little Balf. Tereb. as also the Precipitate, according as the Ulcer is more or less fordid, are most expedient. And telle and I smal for donor bas

Ambrose Parey mentions one of eight Pound Weight, cut from the Side of the Neck, as large as the Patient's Head, to which notwithstanding

he gives the Name of Lupia.

Hollerius observes another of like Bigness taken

from the Groin.

quot the daler. A Shop-keeper in my Neighbourhood fend. H 1 s T. ng for me upon another Occasion, took this Op xxiii. portunity, turning down his Stocking, to shew down me his Knee, where just beneath the Rosula, here appear'd a Ganglionide Turnour, as large as Turkey Egg, moveable every way, and tranfparent in a Manner to the Candle on the oppoide Side; upon the Flexion of the Joint it felt very tense, and was somewhat painful, going up r down the Stairs, and stepping alternatim, or nterchangeably with his Feet. It had been filing leifurely for seven Years, and growing still igger and more troublesome, he was desirous If I would have given way) to have it opened; ut confidering its Situation, and well foreleeing he Trouble I might meet with, which he had o Apprehension of, I advised first of all, as he ad done nothing yet for its removal, that we Vot. I.

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Discutient, together with a laced Knee piece well fitted, allowing a finall Cavity to receive the Tumour therein, which was accordingly made and worn for some Time over an Emplaster a Ammoniaco, incompassing the same, by which the whole Juncture was not only much firength ned, but renewing the Plaister once in ten Davis the Tumour gradually decreased, and after four

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Months Time entirely varished out of Sight His. xxiv. Another I knew of the like Kind, who, after an accidental Fall upon the Part, burft the Coffin and though for some Time after confin'd by the Fluxion, got rid of the Ganglion, and by wearing a Knee-piece, with a defensative Emplate fome Time after, was fecured from a Relaple.

These Tumours seem to take Rise from some extravalated Lymph, or from the mucilaginous Liquor of the Internodes diffused, and forming itself a Capfula from the Membranes thereof gradually encreases and thickens into a jellyish Confisence

chocele.

The Bron- We The Bronchocele is a Tumour fituate upon the investing Membrane of the Windpipe, or between that and the Muscles of the said Part, where fometimes takes fo large a Compass, as to exten itself from one Jugular to the other, lying his and prominent, like a Hemisphere, or half Globe or at least of a spheroide Figure.bus . and wor

To It takes its Rife commonly from loud Crin Coughing and Vomiting ; as also from a sudden Jerk, or hafty turn of the Neck, as I have be informed by fome therewith affected has 1999

It is called also Hernia Bronchialis; but if the be a Rupture in the Case, as that Name will in ply, it is most likely to be that of some lymphil Veffel, diffusing or shedding its Contents between the Membranes of the Afpend Arteria, and the . Murch might

Muscles incumbent, where being leifurely accuinulated, it diffends the containing Parts, and rom the broken Fibres thereof, makes itself a Cover, which grows along with it, in like maner, as has been observed formerly of the other

apfulate Tumours.

There are others who derive its Origin from ome nutritious Juice extravafate, and turning nto a Flesh-like Substance, after the manner of ertain other Sarcomata, to be described preently; and indeed both these may be right, ince we often find the Body thereof made up artly of a fluid, and partly of a more firm and landulous Substance: But to proceed to the Prog-

offic and Cure thereof.

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The Bronchocele, by Reason of its unhappy Silation among the large Blood-veffels, the recurent Nerves and Wind-pipe itself therein concernd, at least its investing Tunicle, affords a very azardous and uncertain Issue; and if it admit ot of Discussion, there is little Encouragement to meddle farther: For if it suppurates, here is left commonly a very sordid and sinuminary Ulcer, which since you can't dilate so contended any Advantage by Rolling, which the same all not allow, you may be put upon risking our Patient's Life, or leave him in a Condition ot of Discussion, there is little Encourageorfe than you found him, with an incurable eeting Fistula or Dysepulatic Ulcer ; so that if ly Thing be done in order for the Cure, it ought ways to be attempted first of all by some proher To Discutient, as was proposed for the Gangli-For this Use also serves the Empl. Antimoale of Dr. Fuller, to be met with in his Phanscopaia extemp, but indeed these Tumours are the of commonly left to themselves withe great

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Danger by Incision on account of their Situation, and the Difficulty of healing, when they come to suppurate, having very much discouraged their Undertaking; wherefore the much greater Number now content themselves without any Chirusgery, when apprized of their stubborn Nature and the Uncertainty of Success.

Tis much more rare to find these Tumours in the Necks of Men than Women, or at least will being less obvious to Sight, they pass unheeded and we are not so often consulted about them I am sure, to one that I have observed in ou Sex, I have met with half a Dozen on the

Throats of Women.

HIS. XXV.

A Country Woman, after a violent Fit of Coughing, to discharge somewhat fallen down up on the Larynx, perceived instantly a Swelling of the Outside of the same, which gradually enlarging, after sew Years encompassed all the Forepart of her Neck, taking in both the Jugular Veins

Thus terrified by perceiving it still farther encrease, she was advised by some of the supestitious Neighbours, to have it stroaked a Times, (for less could not have done the Feat) the Hand of a Person strangled under the Gallow for which End she made a Journey of sifty she to London, and as Opportunity gave leave, to the Experiment; but sinding no Benefit here after her Return, a bold Empiric coming to those Parts of the Country, had promised could empty the Swelling, by thrusting in the Thorn, assuring her, there was nothing in it. Wind he would let out, which she gave way and he thrust the same in on each Side into Body thereof.

But the membranous and nervous Parts be farther irritated hereby, and nothing but Bl

Danger

or Serum deeply tinged therewith discharg'd, a Fluxion arose upon the Outside, which soon after instaming, was by some other Undertaker mistaken for a common Abscess or Apostem, and accordingly opened, when meeting only with a sleshy Substance, after a great Quantity of Blood had run out, he attempted to waste the same by Escharotics, of what Kind I know not, but still attended with more Pain, large sleets exhausted her Strength, and being brought hereby very low and weak, the Ulcer spreading, she made a second Journey to London, and consulted me, as she had been advised.

I found a large Plaister on the Outside, which by its glittering Particles, seem'd to be the crude Antimony powder'd, and incorporated with some Plaister, then taking out many large Dosils and Pledgets, sound an Ulcer, which might be truly named xaxonone, crude, setid, and putrid at the Bottom, with callous pouting Lips all round about,

Upon which, seeing little Prospect of serving her otherwise than by my Endeavours to palliate so enraged now and stubborn a Malady, and she expecting a Cure, I declined meddling therewith, and made way for one, to whom she applied afterwards, and who undertook it. Some Months past, I understood by a Relation she had in Town, who first brought her to me, that the Ulcer, in Spight of all Endeavours spreading, eating deeper, and I am inclined to believe, proving at last cancerous by rough Usage, one Night upon a Fit of Coughing, the external cantolid Artery burst, and she sunk in a few Minutes after.

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That the Nature of this Tumour may be the better apprehended, I will here transfer an Account thereof, presented by the ingenious Dr. Douglass to the Royal Society, in these Words.

His. xxvi.

. 1850

I had lately (saith he) the Opportunity of opening a Woman about fifty Years old, who had a very large Tumour or hard Swelling in the forepart of the Neck, possessing all the Space between the whole Extent of the lower

Jaw, and the upper Part of the Sternum, with a confiderable rifing in its Middle, laterally is

Point inclining to the left Side, though the biggest Part of the Tumour was on the right.

The Skin on the Approof this protuberties

Part was thin and shrivell'd, of a Colour different from the rest, and look'd as if the Swel-

s ling would have broke in that Place.

Fat under it, only in a Cavity between two Lobes, to be afterwards described; on its right

Side there was a small Appearance of some, for

the Skin being less stretch'd there, the Cells of the Membrana adiposa were not quite emptied.

The fleshy Fibres of the latissimus Colli were

fcarcely visible, the Mastoidaus and Coracobjoidaus were extremely thin, and in their Ascent

they adhered very firm to the subjacent Tumour

The Sternobyoidaus and the Sternot byroidaus

that run up the Forepart of this Swelling, were

distended so thin, that it was difficult to sepa-

The right carotid Artery in its Afcent to the

Head, ran along the outer Edge, which encreasing, did much obstruct the Current of the

Blood that way. The internal Jugular, the

Par Vagum, and the intercostal Pair, went allo

over some Part of this Swelling, in their Defect

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Glands of the Jugular Vein were swell'd to the Bigness of little Eggs, being placed at some Distance one from the other, with a Hollow between, where some Fat was found; these two Lobes made the Tumour very uneven also on its right Side.

These Muscles, the Jugular with the Glands adhering to it, and the rest of the forenamed Veffels being removed on both Sides, I could leafily observe the Bigness, the Figure, and the Circumfeription or Limits of this preternatua Tumour, with all its Adhesions to the adjacent Parts. In Magnitude it feemed to exceed that of two Fifts joined together, its Fiz gure was almost triangular, with a broad Basis under the Chin, floping a little on each Side; as it descended to the upper Part of the Store num, where its Point was pretty narrow; its Surface was made uneven by three Rifings, of which the largest was turned to the left Side, the other being placed on the right, as above remark'd. It adhered by membranous Filaments to the maxillary Glands, to the digastric Muscle, and to the Stylobyoidaus, under which, on the right Side, a small Portion of it in the Form of a Nipple did intrude itself, as it were, under the Tongue; in the upper and Forepart it also adhered to the Os Hyordes.

Scapula, and lower down to that Part of the Cucularis, that terminates in the Clavicles backwards, to all the Forepart of the Afpera in the Charles discounted and fourth cartilaginous Rings, and the Os Pettoris, as also to that Muscle of the Head called Rettus internus major, and to some Part of the Scalenis its

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lower Part was engaged under the Jugulum. or lunated Part of the Breast-Bone to which it adhered. It was eafily freed from its Connections to all these different Parts, but not so from the Glandule Thuroidee, to which it adher'd after a far different Manner; for where the Thuroidal Glands are joined to one another; a little below the Cartilago Cricoides, on the Forepart of the rough Artery, there was no feparating of it without cutting its Substance; whence it plainly appears, that the Union of these Glands was the Root or beginning of this Tumour; and yet, which is very remarkable, the Glands themselves kept their usual Figure, and were no larger than ordinary. This Tumour was hard and very firm, being exactly of the Confiftence of a Cow's Udder when boiled; yet in a few Places it was foftish, containing a liquid and thick Juice. folia Colour was chiefly of a whitish yellow, only in some Places it was exceeding red, from tits having a greater Store of Blood-Veffels, and in others it was very white. I pared off all the foft Hart, and the hard Substance that remain'd I boil'd, and then clear'd it very well;

f cartilaginous Body, which, possibly, had the Patient lived longer, would have required the fame Degree of Induration. It very much refembles a Piece of white unpolish'd Rock Coral; but whether it may be reckon'd offeous, or if it be rather the viscid Humour of the Glands,

5 having left sticking to it at one Corner, a fost

harden'd and concreted into this irregular, chalky or gravelly Substance, or whatever else it may be, I leave to better Judgments.

The first Appearance of this large Swelling was about thirty Years ago, caused by the breaking

breaking of a Vein, as the good Woman used to express it in a hard and very difficult Labour. It increased very slowly, not arriving to any confiderable Bulk, till a few Years before the died: It was never very painful, being a true Scirrbus: Many Things by feveral Perfons had been used, and applied unsuccessfully: Its Bigness at length became very troublesome. in impeding her Swallowing and free Breathing, and at last it quite choaked her, by compressing the Wind-Pipe upon which it lay? Assects, of the chare middinals, the Vellele themfole

Of the SARCOMATOUS, or fleshy TUMOUR.

Ways, of two look to the necessified Having dispatched the encysted, the next of the Of the thronical Tumours I shall observe, is the Sarcoma, Sarcoma, being defined a fleshy Tumour, arising in any Part of the Body, from some Effusion of the nutritive Juices out of their Tubuli, as happens in Contusions and by some other Accidents. This Tumour being certainly made up of the fame Materials, and having the like manner of Accretion with that of other Parts, but with this Difference only, that the latter is restrained by the Course of the Veffels, to some certain Figure and equal or regular Dimensions, whilst the former is inform, and under no certain Restriction or Limi-

For when this precious Liquor, by Reason of ome Obstacle, is perverted from its primary Use or Office of nourishing some certain Parts, rather han lie unactive, busy Nature will be still formng something thereof, however rude or unshap'd, s well as useless it may prove.

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The fame Lufus or Aberration is daily feening Plants, with the like Excursions of their Sap, analogous to the Blood of Animals, when by fome Accident of Let or Stop in its more regular progreffive Motion, it is forced to deviate or turn. afide out of its Channels and a side of a

A Digreffron concerning the Analogy between Animals.

. And truly, whoever firstly furveys the ani. mal and vegetable Bodies, may find a greater and nearer Refemblance than at first they might imagine; fo great indeed, that the ingenious bug-Plants and nic Anatomift, Dr. Green; itells us, that what the Viscera are in Animals, the Vessels themselves. are in Plants: That is to fay, as the one are Veffels conglomerated, of the Vessels of the other are Viscera, extended or drawn out in Length. But to carry this Similitude a little farther other Ways, if we look to the outer Teguments, has not the Plant its double Skin or Covers as well as the Animal? If more inward, has it not its parenchymatous, as well as fibrous Substance, together with its Medullary the Pith in its Centre, in which the Succus Nutritius, like that of the Nerves, after many Percolations is refin'd, and being arrived at its utmost Purity, here referred like that deposited in the Glandules of the Brain, for the most noble Uses? Has it not its proper Vessels, in which, as the Blood of Animals, in their arterious and veneus Channels, its Juices are duly circulated; its Air peffels for Respiration its Lymphatics and Lasteals, (for fuch like are the Gum, and refiniferous Vessels) and consequently their Parts suitable to our Glands, wherein these Juices are fecerned, before conveyed into their faid Pipes or Paffages, mol minimon to sold of

No Wonder then that Plants, as Animals should have their States of Sickness, as of Health that balf Palfies, and formetimes a total Depri vation The

vation or Extinction of the vegetable Life should instantly befal them: What else is the Blight, which in one Night's Time entirely kills the one Side of a flourishing young Tree, but a Sort of Hemiplegia ? Or what is that, which by a Flash of Lightning or a Clap of Thunder instantly defroys the whole Plant, unless a Sort of Apoplexy? But leaving the internal, let us come to the external Maladies; and here we find them with ourfelves, as liable to Wounds, Contusions, Fractures, Ulcers, Cancers, Gangrene, and Mortification, Laftly, which gave rife to this Deviation, do we not daily fee, that by Impediment some way given to their nutritious Juice, taking into their accustomed Tracts in a right Line, they oftentimes deflect, Qua datur Porta, to the Sides, where wanton Nature, from the faid luxuriant Juice, forms diverse Excrescencies, as in the animate Species is to be observed. Sats vaft of vino

Thus, what are the leffer Tubercula, projecting up and down the Cortex, but so many Warts and Corns? What the larger indurated Knots thereon, but as many Nodes or Scirrbi? What the fofter Extuberations, but as many Sarcomata? The gummy Exudations, but a Sort of Sinoviæ, or nervous Gleets? Not to mention the fungous Adnascencies observed in some of the vegetable Kingdom, fuch as the Agaricus Laricis, the Viscus and Galla Quercus, with others, wherein the ludicrous Sports of Nature, with her Superfetations, are conspicuous; but asking Pardon for this Digreffion, we return to our Sub- Difference Tendens, in a good Hable of ject. MA

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The Sarcoma is diffinguished from the Tu- the Sarcomours last observed, in that it has no Cystis, or ma, and proper containing Capfula like those, nor is it other Tumoveable as they are; neither yet does it give with the

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way as the rest to any Pressure, having no Cavity, but is firm, compact, and more folid.

As to the Cure, whoever reflects upon the Nature and Matter of this Tumour, will eafily apprehend it is to no Purpose to expect it should either be repelled or discussed, and as little to hope for Suppuration; fince it is made up of Flesh itself or the extravalate nutritions Twice here carnified, and turned to a folid Substance; and if the Base or Foundation thereof be not small enough to allow of the Ligature, as has been faid of fome of the other Tumours last recited, it can be no otherwise removed than by Knife or Fire, either attual, or potential : By the first, I mean the bot Iron; by the latter, the Escharotic, or Caustic Applithe field luxusiant doing the field luxusiant doits

It may indeed so happen as to want all three, not only to stay the Hamorrhage, or Flux of Blood, but to eradicate and confume the Balis, which being done, and the Wound digefted, you are to incarn, if there be Occasion, or otherwife to dry up the Remains into a Cicatrix, as shall be hereafter directed.

A Caution.

Difference

the Sarca-

WAY Care.

But before you enterprize any of these Operations, you are thoroughly to examine the Nature of the fleshy Body you are about to eradicate, either of these Ways: Thus, when of a mild Appearance, soft and trattable, of the natural Golour or kindly Afpect, attended with little Pain, situate free from the larger, or fed only by some capillary Blood-vessels, clear also of the Nerves and Tendons, in a good Habit of Body, and a governable Patient, there will be greater Encouragement. On the contrary, when hard, livid, unequal, painful, seated on the Joints, or among the tendi-nous Parts; nourished by some large Artery, the Bo dy

dy cacochymical, and the Sick unruly, 'tis better not to meddle therewith, and and ve roupill at

Farthermore observe in all Operations of this Kind, and indeed in many others, tho' feemingly of less Moment, it will be requisite that the Patient's Body should be prepared three or four Days before by Phlebotomy, Clysters, or lenient Purgation; as also an abstemious Diet, which latter ought to be continued through the whole Course of the Cure, to prevent a Fever with the confequent Symptoms; and this shall suffice for a Prognostic as well as Cure. However, I shall farther enlarge to inform you, that the Noftril is a Part remarkable for a certain Species of this Disease, which, when arising in the Nature of a common Fungus, or Hyperfarcofis, or stopping some Part of the Passage, is properly enough denominated a Sarcoma; but when sprouting in the uppermost Part thereof from several fibrous Shoots, and gradually enlarging as well forwards to the Ala Nifi, as backwards behind the Uvula, it is termed Polypus, from its supposed Likeness Polypus. to a Fish of that Name. They have both the like Manner of Growth with other fungous Excrescencies, being as spongy oftentimes, as those about a Fontanel in some lax and over moist Habits, through the conftant Humidity, particularly in this Place, which is a Sort of Emunctory or fink to the Brain, and constantly receives the dripping Serum or Mucus, separated by the Glandules thereof

The former often rifeth from fome Ulceration or crusty Scab therein pick'd off, or hastily remov'd, by which the Parts being made raw and bloody, this spongy Flesh ariseth; the latter feems to pullulate from some capillary Artery, terminating in the investing Membrane on the Infide

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Infide of the Nostril, some way distorted; or its Liquor by some Let obstructed in its Return, here carnifying and gradually increasing, divaricates as well downwards, and appears in the Infide of the Nostril, as with its sibrous Shoots above; where, as before observed, some Parts thereof are discoverable behind the Os Palati; whence, as well as forwards, they are often ex-

tracted together with their Roots.

The Sarcoma or Fungus stopping up the Passage of the Nostril, may be first attempted with the stronger Restringents, blown up with a Quill, or conveyed with an Instrument to the Part: Such as the Pulvis Gallarum immat. Cort. Granat. Flor. Balaust. Sumach. Hypacist. or these proving insufficient, a Catheretic may be admixed, as the Calcant. Alumen, Vitriolum, also the Merc. Pracipit, rub. And after the Fungus is hereby wasted, for deterging and drying up the same, you may dress as has been directed for the Ozena or Ulcer in these Parts, observed among the strumous Symptoms.

The Polypus may be set upon after the like Manner; but if seated kindly for the Work, appearing mild, not black, livid, bard, or painful, as remark'd before, but soft, pale, or reddish, indolent and well-conditioned, the best Way is by the Forceps for that use invented, to extract it whole

with its Branches, as but now observed.

Note, that in conveying your catheretic or caustic Medicines to the Fungus itself, you carefully avoid, as much as possible, touching any of the sound Parts round about: Wherefore the Alum or Vitriol Stones, or the lunar Caustic, being fixed in a Quill, are usually and conveniently enough thrust up against the Sarcome or stelly Body, and held there for a few Minutes; or the End

End of a Probe dipt in the Butter of Antimony may be conveyed to the fame; which being removed after some little Time, in case of Pain. warm Milk, or Barley Water may be injected. to demulfe and affuage the fame, and take off. or prevent any Inflammation thence arifing.

Benivenius, after the Evacuation aforesaid by Bleeding and Purging having cleaned the No. fril from its Mucus, puts up a Tent arm'd with a Mixture ex Ceruffa & Lithargiro, made of the Confistence of Honey, cum. Ol: Myrtil. ac Omphase after which the Crust casting off, he exficcates the Parts with others, prepared ex Ceruffa, Cadmia, Olibano, Siliqua parte interiore diligenter attritis, cum Melle addito, by which used three or four Times a Day, he removed this Complaint in a Woman, whose Case had baffled many other Breath, the fault up a little Outrain eranoitifur?

A young Gentlewoman having long Time HIST. complained of a Stoppage in her Nostrils, occa-xxvii. fioning a great Alteration in her Voice, fent to a Surgeon near at Hand, who looking up the fame, discovered a Polypus, the Branch on the left Side appearing much lower than that on the right. He began her Cure with deficcative Applications, but finding little Riddance thereby. put up a Piece of Vitriol in a Quill, and rub'd the Excrescence frequently therewith: This neither availing, he conveyed up a Bit of a tuner Caustic, when the Patient growing unruly, a Fluxion arising from the Pain, and the Parts round about excoriated on the inward Membrane. the confulted me, who after a View of the Noitril, coming to examine the backward Part of the Fauces, which had hitherto been overlook'd, I perceived a flabby pendulous Body hanging down, which I would then have extracted that way,

way, not doubting to free her from her Complaint without more to do; but terrified at the Thought of an Instrument, she chose rather to dispense with the Disturbance, than thus easily to be relieved thereof; upon which I lest her.

Some Months after this, drawing her Breath strongly through the Nose, as in hawking out of Phlegm thereby into the Mouth through the backward Passage, she was suddenly choak'd or strangled, lying in a Fit; being hastily called to her, and forcing open her Mouth, I perceived with my Finger some clotted Blood therein, and feeling farther backwards, drew forth therewith the Polypus, which being loosned from its shbrous Ties in the foresaid Motion, was slipt down upon the Glottis; when instantly recovering her Breath, she snuft up a little Oxycrate, till a strong Tincture of Roses was provided, and immediately after this was freed of her Complaint.

The Sarcoma weighed almost an Ounce, refembling in its hind Parts those of a Frog upon the squat, with the four Legs or sleshy Appendages, which divaricated into each Nostril; being put into a Phial of Spirits, she kept it to shew her Acquaintance as somewhat monstrous.

The Original of this Disease, as given in to the Royal Society by Mr. Giles, I find thus de-

livered

HIST.

In June, faith he, 1684, I was called to a Patient who had a Polypus in the right Noftril,

which I drew forth without Pain or any bad Accident; but after this Extraction, the still

felt some Trouble in her Nose, and Moisture

did pass with Difficulty from the same to the Throat. This engaged me, seeing no more in

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the Nostril to look into the Mouth, where I perceived, behind the Uvula, a strange Body of the Bigness of half a Nut, which I judged to be a Portion of the same Polypus, and being encouraged by the Advice of Mr. Fede and Mr. Vary, I pull'd it out in their Presence: We found it of an extraordinary Shape, the Piece by which I laid hold of it was formewhat hard, and of a dark brown: It was fastned by two Branches, which feemed to have taken their 'Shape in the Nose, being each as large as a weet Almond, but their Substance softer and whiter; it had also a little red Stalk of the Bigness of a Cherry Stalk. There was not a Drop of Blood spilt, nor did the Patient feel any Pain in the Operation, all Trouble being removed.

At the End of two Years the Patient died of 'a malignant Fever; and forafmuch as fome Time before her Death she complained of new Trouble upon this Part, we obtained leave to open the Organ. After we had broke the Bone, we found nothing in all the Nofe, but a little Piece of Flesh very soft, which came out of a Cleft of the Processus Pterigoides; we followed it exactly, which brought us into the Sinus of the upper Jaw; we broke this Bone 'also, and perceived in this Sinus, a roapy and clear Humour, in the middle of which there was a Body like, in Figure, Confistence and Colour, to a greater one, which we had before taken out; we took Notice also of a little red Speck, which seemed to be the Root of this Polypus. bulence tiatib I com was Y viners the

Immediately under this Gentleman's Remarks, in the Abridgment of the Transactions, stand the following from an unknown Hand.

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The Polypus's are spongy Excrescencies, which according to Authors are form'd upon the

! Membrane that covers the Nose within, by fome Alteration made there. Some are form'd

e also in other Parts (as in the Cavities of the

Blood-veffels) but this Membrane is more difpos'd to the Production of them than others.

because the most spongy of the whole Body.

and full of Blood-veffels. When these Excres-

cencies appear very red and turgid with Blood, the Extirpation of them is very dangerous, for

fear of Hamorrhage?

Leaving these, we come to another fleshy Excrescence, more particularly affecting the Gums, call'd Epulis, and arifing at fome times out of the Alveoli or Sockets of the Teeth, overspreading feveral of the fame. In the Extirpation whereof, it will behove you rightly to inform yourfelf, whether there be not any malign or cancerous Disposition therein, that being arm'd, you may make your Prognostic accordingly, and leave it; or otherwise finding it of a mild and kindly Nature, like the common Fungus, if the Base will admit, you may make Ligature thereon, deftroying the Root by some catheretic Medicine; otherwise consuming the same by Cautery, attual or potential, of which you will find Examples in Bayrus, Lib. 6. Ch. 16. Placentinus Chir. Lib. 1. Ch. 20. Hollerius Obf. 26. and Parey Lib. 7. Ch. 4.

The Tonfilla that are farcomatous, we described among the Species of the Strume, so that giving you one Instance of a large Sarcoma I cut off many Years ago, I shall conclude my Difcourse of the fleshy, and proceed to the water,

Tumours.

A poor Man, who had been used to carry His. xxix. great Burthens for his Livelihood as a Porter, began to observe much Uneasiness upon the back or hinder Part of one of his Shoulders; but overlooking it some time, till his Knot was thereby ready to be thrown upon one Side, he at last took Advice of several, who endeavoured to disperse the Swelling with Ointments and Plaisters of divers Sorts; but notwithstanding all they could do, it still improved and grew larger, so that he was forced to lay aside his Knot, and to undertake nothing but what he could carry in his Arms or

upon his Head. After feveral Years that he had been thus afflicted, he confulted me; I found a Swelling as big as a Penny Loaf, which at first I took for one of the encyfeed, steatomatous, or gypseous Tumours; but upon stricter Search, finding it more solid and compact, and fix'd upon the superior supracapulary Muscle, extending towards the Acromium one way, and within as small a Space of the Vertebræ Colli ac Thoracis, on the other, feeling folid and fleshy, I concluded it a Sarcoma, arifing first of all very probably by Contufion; whence, from fome broken or distorted Tubuli, the nutritious Juice was spilt and effused, which gradually enlarging by a fresh Supply of the same, or fed by the capillary-Vessels growing up with it, it was arrived at its present State, and by a farther Extension of the outward Teguments, feemed likely to improve to a much larger Bulk; fo that I made no Scruple to deliver my Opinion peremptorily, that Excision was the only Remedy, and that it was, fo far as I could apprehend, fafely enough fituate for the Opera-

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Upon which, having fome good Friends concerned about his Cure, I prepared his Body by Bleeding, lenient Purgation, and two Days regular and more abstemious living than at other Times: When one Morning being provided of my Apparatus, (Buttons of Lint rolled up bard, which being armed with restringent Powders, were to be clapt up close to the Mouths of the Veffels, large Pleagets of the same, stiptic Powders ex Vitriolo Romano, Chalcanto, Alumine, Bolo, also a Phial of the Aq. Stiptica, ex Phlegmate Vitrioli cum Ol. ejusdem Præp. actual Cauteries in a Chasing-dish of lighted Charcoal just at Hand, a Bason of Oxycrate, cum alb. Ovor. a Plate of Farina Volatilis, Compresses of Tow and Cloth, and a two-beaded Roller with Scapulary) setting the Patient on a Stool with his Back to the Window, and an Affiftant on each Side of him, I began by paffing a couple of Needles strung for the Use, like those employed for excising the Breast, crossways through the Body of the Tumour, which entered not but with some Force, and seemed to pass as through a kind of grisly Substance very little fenfible; when taking up the four Tails of the Silk in my left, with my Knife in my right Hand, I cut from the upper Part downwards, keeping as close to the Basis all the way as I could, till I had brought away this preternatural Body; upon which two arterial Branches fpurted out, and when I had fuffered them to empty a little while, I finged with a little Button Cautery for Security, and prefently restrained the same; the rest of the Wound I coverd with the larger Pledgets, sprinkled with Bole, over which a Pad of Tow dip'd in the Oxycrate, and strew'd thick with the Farina; after that the Cloth-Compress with more of the same, and laftly,

laftly, the Bandage, each Head thereof decuffating under the Arms, or passing one End on one Side, whilft the other was brought to the opposite; then taking several circular Turns round the upper Part of the Cheft, and fixing the Scapular as a farther Security, I finished my Dreffings for the first Time, and put him into his Bed.

Two Days after I loofened the fame, and covered the Wound at this fecond with a large Pledget armed with that common Digestive ex Terebinth, cum Ovi Vitello, dipt first into a warm Mixture, ex Linim. Arcai, cum tantillo Ol. Terebinth. Thus in few Dreffings, the Wound being digested, the Gleet ceasing, and the symptomatic Fever gone off, observing some Inequalities in the Ulcer, I sprinkled the same thick with the Precipitate, and continued the Digestive some Time longer, but the Flesh being of an uncommon Hardness, would not give way thereto; wherefore strewing on the Calx viva, I laid over a Pledget of Liniment only; but notwithstanding this or the prepar'd Lint, the Vitriol or Allum Stones, this horny Substance would not be levell'd in some Part of the Edges, where the Knife had not gone deep enough, as also in two Places near the Centre; wherefore having first tried the lunar Caustic, and the Butter of Antimony, and finding them too flow in their Effect alfo, all Things confidered, more painful, I prevail'd for a Touch or two with a flat Cautery upon these little Hillocks, having two of them got ready for that End, which I used alternatim, and took down those callous Inequalities, the Patient suffering it with great Resolution, and very little Complaint, though the Trial, I think, carried much more of Terror than Torture, this Flesh P 3

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Flesh having so few of the nervous Filaments interwoven in its Texture, must needs render it less sensible both to the Knife and Fire, as I observ'd it was to the Needles passing through at first.

These new Eschars were treated like other Combustions, with Pledgets first arm'd, then dipt in the warm Bafilicon, mixed with a little Limment run down along with it, together with a few Drops of the Ol. Tereb. whereby feparating, and the Surface now smoothed, to prevent its repullulating, I left off the Digestive, and lightly strew'd on the Calx viva for the more strongly deficcating the Flesh, and bringing on a Gcatrix, which after three Months was firmly accomplished by the fine Powder of Lapis Calamin. dry Lint, and fometimes a Touch round the Edges, with the Lapis Caleftis, or Vitriol. Stone, with an external or superficial Pledget of my Cerat. de Lap. Calam. fince which he has remain'd well, though he could never be perfuaded after to carry Burthens upon either Shoulder.

His. xxx.

A Case of some Resemblance to this, tho' more unhappily fituate, and much more rebellious through its malign Quality, I had a View of near the fame Time, on a Gentleman who came to Town, and took a Lodging at an Inn within Bishopsgate; the Tumour stretching itself from the upper Spine of the Omoplate, or Scapula behind to the Top of the Humerus, and thence overspreading Part of the Deltoides Muscle. It was taken off by Mr. Charles Barnard, but the Ulcer proving stubborn, and shewing after its cancerous Disposition, threw out large Fungi, which neither submitting to the Escharotic, nor to the Cautery itself, in the midst of great Anguish, Hamorrhage and Gleet, together with as great great Expence of Spirits; these latter being exhaufted, and the Tragedy at last falling upon the nervous System, the unfortunate Patient, notwithflanding all that Art could do, funk under the Disease.

This kind of Tumour feated thus between the Shoulders, or upon the Back, is by the ancient Writers called Natta, being made up as often Natta. of a Fat-like, or fuety, as of a Flesh-like Matter, whence by others it is reckoned among the Steatomata.

One of the largest of these that I remember His. xxxi. to have feen, which covered in a Manner both the Shoulders, bunching out like an half Peck Loaf, having been first of all attempted by an ignorant, but bold Woman, with an Escharotic of the Sublimatus Corrofivus, mix'd up with some Ointment and spread Plaister-wise, all over the Superficies thereof, by which fuch horrid Pain, Convulsion, expensive Gleets, and other febrile and nervous Symptoms were haftned, as had brought the poor Patient (before a robust Man) into the most imminent Danger of his Life; which, after some Days palliating and recruiting, was in like Manner with the former, taken off by that ingenious and fair Practitioner, Mr. William Petty of Fenchurch-Street, a Gentleman, who has all the Qualifications of an honest and able Artist to recommend him.

The remaining Tumours we proposed to take Notice of, as belonging to the Chronical, are the aqueous and flatulent; of the first Sort, by the Surgeons are usually reckoned the three following, Hydrocephalus, Anafarca, and Hydrocele.

There are indeed other Tumours from Water, as the Hydrops Pettoris & Abdominis, which

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last is usually called Ascites; but these particularly fall under the Care of the Physician, and so truly does the Anafarca, though when complicate with Ulceration, Gangrene, and Mortification, the Surgeon is to be confulted: However, overlooking the two last, we shall speak to the three first, and begin with a short Account.

Of the HYDROCEPHALUS.

Hydroce-Caufe.

This, as the Name implies, is a watery Tuphalus, its mour of the Head, either seated on the Outside of the Cranium or within, although this latter should, I think, be named Hydrops Cerebri, vel Hydrops Membranarum Cerebri: But it is the external Tumour that we intend in this Place, which we define a dropfical or watery Swelling of the hairy Scalp, or between that and the Pericranium; the Cause of which may be ascribed either to a Redundancy of serous Humour in the Blood, outing forth its capillary Veffels, or to a Diffusion of the same from some Contufion or Diffortion thereof, as by Blow or Fall, as also by Compression of this Part in Child-Birth, whence the Freedom of Circulation being impeded, the ferous Humour gleets all round, and raiseth this pappy Swelling. How far a too great Stricture of the Pores in the Skin of this Part may, at some Times, by inhibiting the Perspiration, farther thicken the Scalp, the Part here chiefly affected, I cannot fay; but a Want of Heat in the same, as lying betwixt the Bone, its Membrane, and outward Tegument the Skin, will, doubtless, retard the Dissipation thereof. My as the Make of Self

This

This Tumour is diffinguished from Oedema, by its deeper Pits or Impressions, and their somewhat longer Continuance after the removed Impress, being rather an Anasarca of the Scalp or Skin of the Head; and thus far of the Description and Cause.

For the Prognostic, the Hydrocephalus may be Prognostic. accounted more or less dangerous according to its Situation; and thus, if it lie only between the Skin and the Skull, there is less Danger; if between that and the Dura Mater, more; and still greater, if the Brain itself be deluged by the serious Humours distending its Ventricles and whole Substance, as appears oftentimes upon Dissection.

Again, the Danger is greater, where the Tumour ariseth from some Cause internal, such as the
Weakness of the Blood itself, some Rupture of the
Lymphatics, or over Laxity of the Vessels, than
when occasion'd by Contusion or outward Compression:
Lastly, there is more, where the Distemper
is complicate with a Dropsy of the other Parts, than
when it is a Disease only of this.

In order to the Cure of the Hydrocephalus, Cure. much the same Method is to be taken, as was directed for the Oedema; although some will not allow the Stupes wrung out of the Fomentation to be applied so hot by reason of the Near-

ness of the Brain, and its Membranes.

But when by these Means some Part of the Water is raised into Vapour, and discussed thro' the Pores, the Remains may be dried up by the restringent Fotus and Cataplasm directed for that Tumour; and where the Distemper increases, or gives not way to this Method, the Scalp must be prick'd and scarified with a Lancet in sundry Places, by which, as out of so many small Rivulets.

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which foment with your Difcutients as before, or mixed together with Restringents, that may keep open the Pores and dry up the Remains, which at the Close must be still more stiptic and corroborative, to invigorate the Fibres, and shut up the Mouths of the weeping Vessels, that their farther Essusion may be prohibited thereby.

During this, a strict drying Diet must be prescribed, such as was observed for the other cold and phlegmatic Tumours; gentle Hydragogues be. ing given at proper Intervals, fuch as the Rad. Falapii, or its Rosin, with a few Grains of Calomelanos; if the Infant be very young (and fuch usually are the Subjects of this Disease) the Syr. Rof. Sol. or that de Cichor. cum Rheo, may suffice; whilft, for farther Derivation of the Humour, Veficatories may be applied to the Neck and behind the Ears, and continued for some Days, Weeks, or Months, like those we call perpetual; also a Fontanel in Nucha, so soon as the Child is born with this Infirmity, or where the fame is feared; for fuch by reason of their weak Heat, and greater Humidity, are most liable to the Disease: These, I say, are both conducive to the Cure, as well as a Preservative against Relapse; and truly tho' an Epispastic on the whole Scalp feems too fevere a Remedy for that tender Age, yet I have found a couple of small ones behind the Ears, kept open as above, both very tolerable, as well as ferviceable, in the like Cases. And here give me leave to acquaint you, that having applied the common Epifpaftie, of what Magnitude you think proper, and thereby raised a Blifter, you may keep the little Mouths of the Vessels constantly weeping and discharging their Humour, by flightly imearing over the common Melilot vulcts.

Melilot or other Plaister, such as de Minio, Diapalma, or Diachylon simplex, with this following Liniment.

R Unquent. Bafilic. vel Aurei vel Nigri zj. Can- The perpetharidum in subtilissimum pulverem redactarum zij. tual Blisol. Olivar. q. s. ut exinde liquesactis, f. Litus ad ter. usum supra præscriptum.

The Liniment may be made either stronger, or weaker, by adding to, or diminishing from, the Quantity of the Cantharides; for as the Texture of the Skin differs in divers Subjects, not only in Regard to the Structure of the sudoriferous Glands, the Sweat-vessels and the Excretory-Ducts thence arising, but also in its reticular Compages of Arteries, Veins, Nerves, and lymphatic Vessels, here admirably interwoven, so can there be consequently no exact Standard fitted, or prepared to suit with all.

The same Stimulus, which will overhaul and vellicate, may prove in a Manner septical, and induce a Slough on some tender Skins, will scarce twitch the more robust Fibrille of others, at least not sufficient to make them spew out their Contents; not to mention the different Degree of Viscidity in the Serum or Lymph itself secented, which with more or less Difficulty is to be

discharged.

Placentinus directs an Ointment prepared ex 3j.

Flor. Sulph. & iv. Ol. Chamemel. by which he recovered an Infant labouring with this Disease, ordering however at the same Time, for the better Discharge of the Serosities, a Cautery in three several Parts of the Scalp.

Lufitanus this following, which cured an Infant fifteen Days old of the like Diftemper.

R Pulv.

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R Pulv. Absynth. Chamæmel. Melilot. ana 3j. Butyr. rec. Ol. Chamæmel. ana 3jj. Ceræ parum ad Ignem f. Unguentum.

Likewise this he extols for the same Purpose.

R Mel. ziv. Sal. zij. Pulv. Origan. ziß. m. instar Unguenti:

Paulus has written largely of the same in his fixth Book and third Chapter. Several mon-strous Cases you will see also in Schenkius, where some were found with the Sutures standing vastly assunder. Others the whole Cranium membranous, whilst the Scalp was also so pust up, that the Eyes were lost in the Head, which was found to weigh much more than the whole Body besides.

But waving these, I shall give an Observation of my own of the same Distemper, attended with some uncommon Appearances, and after a few Remarks, proceed to the other aqueous or watery Tumours beforementioned.

HIST.

A Child (about three Years old) of an eminent Merchant, having from its Birth been subject to obstructed Viscera, grew about this Time Ricketty, with the Apophyses of the Joints pretenaturally bunching out or knotty; the Head also, which was originally large, began to appear adematous, with the Face in like manner bloated

Dr. Edward Tyson was their Physician, and prescribed several deabstruent Medicines, some of them reckon'd as Specifics in that Disease; as Apozems ex Rad. Cichor. Filic. Mar. Osmund. regal. Cort. Cappar. Median. Fraxini, Famarisc. Fol. Agrimon. Ceterach. Ling. Cerv. Capil. Ven. interchangeably

terchangeably one or other, as he thought convenient, edulcorated with the Syr. Capil. Ven. vel de 5 Rad. Purgatives likewise to carry off the ferous Humours by Stool, ex Rheo cum Calomel. in the Syr. Viol. Rosar. vel de Cichor. Juleps ex Ag. Fanic Lumbric. mag. & Syr. Capil. Ven. Expressions of the Millepedes in the same Waters: also Chalybeates, such as were suited to the Age, to invigorate the Blood, and give a Spring to the Fibres, as the Tinetura Mart. and the Syrupus Chalybis. A Fontanel was made sub Nucha, and Velicatories applied both to the Shoulders and behind the Ears, which were continued open by a fresh Stimulus from the drawing Ointment before mentioned, feveral Weeks; and this in the way of the physical Prescriptions.

To the Scalp, which was overflowed with a watery Humour, I applied thin double Flannels wrung out hot of the following Fomentation, and fuffer'd them to dry on, repeating them twice a Day.

R Summit. Rorismar. Fol. Salviæ Beton. ana mj. Flor. Samb. Chamæmel. ana mß. Anthos Lavandul. ana pj. Coqu. in Aq. Calcis, q. s. pro Colaturæ thij. Tempore usus infundendo tantillum Spir. Vini Camphorat. & f. Fotus, in quo intincti Panni lanei molles, calidéque ac strenuè express, applicentur circumcirca, Calvario prius raso, per Semiboram pro uno Tempore, & rencventur eodem modo bis quotidie,

Nevertheless the Distemper being out of the Reach of Medicine, altho' the Scalp seemed by the outward Application to be much thinner, and the extravasated Serum thereby discussed; yet upon the Discontinuance thereof but for two or three Days, a fresh Supply came on, and at length falling

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falling into a Coma, he was carried off fud.

denly.

The Day following, in the Evening, I opened the Head, the Doctor standing by, making a strait Incision with my Knife, from the upper Part of the Nose, or between the two Orbits, over the Sagittal Suture, to the lower Part of the Occiput, the Skin however slabby, being now sallen and subsided, which with a Spathula making way for my Fingers, I therewith stript and turned down below the Ossa Petrosa on each Side, laying so much of the Cranium in View, that by passing my Saw circularly through, the same might be raised up, and the Brain thereby exposed to our Observation.

The fingle lengitudinal Incision I think much nearer than the crucial, as less mangling the outward Part, and when the View is finished, and the Skull laid down again, the Scalp, drawing over shuts all close, and which I have sometimes so ordered, where the Hair especially is clipt only, that the Stitches being thereby obscured, the Corps has been after exposed, without observing, that the Head had been ever looked into, or the

Brain diffected: But this by the way.

When I had with the back of my Knife rafed off the Pericranium to make way for the Saw, I drew a Thread dipt in Ink around for its Direction, then bearing gently therewith, first of all upon the right Bregma, till I had made a shallow Sulcus, when pressing somewhat harder, the same slipt in unawares, and a bloody Serum oused forth in great Quantity, or rather a serous Humour tinged with Blood, upon breaking through the spongy Cranium; whereupon observing the soft Nature thereof under its outer Shell, or Lamina, I gently went all round the Superfice

perfice of the Remainder, to avoid the like Inconvenience, and entering the Point of a strong diffecting Knife in the Place I had first flipt thro' with my Saw, I cut the rest quite thro' with little Trouble; then lifting out the divided Cranium, I was furpriz'd at the uncommon Make, great Thickness and Softness thereof, measuring about the Offa Frontis and Occipitis more especially about half an Inch, in fome Places three Quarters, the outer and inner Plate being exceeding thin, whilft the intermediate Substance was a loofe Compages of bony Striæ, confusedly passing from one Side to the other, or a kind of Diploe, or Cells made up of the faid Strie, fill'd, I cannot fay fo properly with a Meditulhum, as a Cruor or bloody Serum, which running out of the Cells upon their Division, had coloured the faid Serum, diffusing itself from some light Gashes made in the Crassa Meninx, by the Point of the Knife flipping in some Places thre'

When we had made our Remarks upon the Skull, and going to lift out the Encephalos, a Stander by, belonging to the Family, told me she had express Orders to forbid our proceeding farther; whereupon imbibing what I could of the Serum with Sponges, I contented myself in taking a View of the same in Situ, and snipping up the Dura Mater in its whole Length, suck'd up after the same Manner the Remains of the serous Humour.

In parting the Falx, and turning the two fore Lobes aside, to have a Sight of the Medulla oblingata, a more limpid or clear Liquor arising from the Ventricle, broke forth in a large Quantity.

But replacing these, and pressing the anterior Limbus somewhat backward, that I might see the Optic. Ocul. Motor. with the rest of the Nerves passing through the Orbits, and Foramina narium, I perceived them so exceeding tender, that they broke off so soon as ever they came into Sight.

Hence proceeding backwards, and raifing the hinder Limbus in like Manner, that the Crura of the oblong Marrow might present, more of this serous Latex I found had been there floating; so that the whole Brain lay as it were steeped in a Pond of Water, as well within, as on the outside; and yet the Child, but few Days before its Death,

was as fenfible as most of its Age.

Thus having (tho' but slightly) observed those Parts of the Brain, peculiarly so denominated, without meddling with its Appendage the Cerebellum, sitting on the upper Part of the Cranium, I instantly drew up the Scalp on each Side, and stitching the longitudinal Incision, left the Head as seemly as if it had been untouched, even before the Dressings; but when the Cap and Forehead Cloth were put on, the passionately fond and sorrowful Mother was admitted, who, though lifting the Head from the Pillow, could scarce believe that the same had been opened.

I could not choose but take Notice, that in pressing, however gently, upon the medullary Parts of the Brain, it seem'd to deviate through its whole Compages from its usual more firm Contexture; whence to difference its Nature from the softer cortical or cineritious, it had its Denomination of Callous; but in this Subject so exceeding pappy, separable, and, as it were, rotten, that it might rather be termed Pulticular, scarce suffering the Touch, without being as it

were marked thereby.

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And here indeed I have been often put upon a ferious Confideration, how fuch a Heap of Pultis like Matter, a kind of Quag or Bog, and which, as Sydenbam observes, carries so little Analogy in its Form, and appears feemingly fo unlikely to manage an Office of Intelligence, should yet be qualified for the same; that here, I fay, as in some great Emporium, the Business not only of Sensation, but Imagination, Memory, Reflection and Ratiocination, should be principally kept and transacted: Or that as the Rays of Light from the Sun are instantly transmitted to all the sublunary Parts of the great World; so hence the Sensitivum Quid, in like Manner, through the nervous Tubes, having here their Origin, should as suddenly as those Rays darted from that great Luminary, be likewise conveyed to all the Confines of the leffer; or that hence, as swiftly those imperceptible Messengers called animal Spirits, should, at the Nutus Anime, rush through their Meandrous Paths like Lightning, and having dispatched the Mandates of the Will, as speedily bring back their Errand to the common Senfory: That here, I fay, the Soul should hammer out the liberal Arts and Sciences, and furnish the Knowledge of most other Beings, whilst she retains so short a Glimpse of the di ori, or rather, still remains in almost perfect Ignorance, how these Appearances are really brought about: Aftonishing surely this! A most stupendous Providence! And may we not furmise, design'd at least to humble us, if not to acknowledge our Depen-

VOL. I.

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^{*} A Digression concerning the Impersection of our Knowledge, in Regard to the Brain and its proper Offices, particularly Sensation and Intellection.

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dence, when we reflect that the same supreme Being, who, as the facred Records witness, faid to the proud Waves, bitherto shall you come, and no farther; has laid the like Injunction upon the most prying Eye, the most expert and inquisitive Diffector, whether Physician or mere Naturalift, when he has look'd over the other Parts. the Fabric of the Muscles with their geometrical Proportions, the Articulations of the more stable ones, the Bones, the Divarications of the Vessels, Veins, Arteries, Lymphatics; the admirable Mechanism of the organic Parts, so well adapted to their feveral Uses; nay, even the curious Filaments, or Plexus of the Nerves themfelves, with their Source at this Fountain Head, the Brain, meet now with the same buc usque, sed non ultra.

For would we confess the Truth, how short indeed thereof are all our Hypotheses and philosophical Systems, even the modern ones laid down by the Mathematicians themselves, concerning fome of the inferior Acts of the animate Bodies, Sensation and muscular Motion; where instead of the Demonstration those Gentlemen pretend to, we must put up with Probability, and Verisimilia are to supply the Place of the proprie ac realiter vera: How can we think otherwise, when even the Foundation of some of them is yet disputable; and in the Schools it has been lately made the Matter of a public Thesis, An deniur Spiritus Animales? An Anima ipsa sit materialis, vel immaterialis? Either Side of which Argument has its public Opponents: Nam si prior, Cogitatio, ac Materia, sunt res incompatibiles; s posterier, Substantia immaterialis, non potest agert in rem materialem.

These Difficulties have perplex'd the greatest of our Naturalists as well as Physicians; though I think this last Age, however degenerate, hath produced among the latter but one open Champion, how many soever lye under Covert, for the Materiality of this Being, who, though bold

enough and barefaced, is still a Coward.

In the Midst of these dark Glimmerings, or rather in a Mist of Darkness, through all Ages past, stands yet this Primum mobile, the Soul; and what better infight our late Mathematicians have given us, in explicating this Phanomenon of Sensation, let others judge: Whoever, I think, looks over one of their Descriptions of 'the arterial Fluid passing the Origin of the Nerves, and there constituting a two-fold Substance, the one more subtile, dignified with the Name of Spi-'rits, the other viscid, and gentler drilling through ' the nervous Tubuli; and thus, saith he, as ani-'mal Motion is effected by an Efflux of these 'Spirits into the Muscles, or by their direct or Longitudinal Motion, so is Sensation by a Reflux of the same towards the Brain, the Origin of those Nerves; for since there is a Reflux, as there must be in every Sensation, that is, the Object striking and compressing the Extremity of the Nerve, 'either by itself, or some Particles flowing from it, whence the Part next adjoining is dilated by the refluent Fluid, the next above being contracted in the Interim; and so, by these alternate Contractions and Dilatations, an undulatory Motion is excited in the Nerves; wherein, faith our Author *, the mathematical Foundation of Sensation confiftetb.

Pitcairn, in his Elements of Physic.

Now, whoever, I fay, confiders or reflects upon all this, together with what follows, of the Conflux of the nervous and arterial Fluids. with their sudden Rarefaction and Expansion of the same every Way, either of one or other, or of both, as they flow into the Muscles, which ' are farther necessary to that Motion,' will find the same however fitter adapted, yet as short, I think, of that Sort of Demonstration it pretends to, as the Willifian Explosion they have fo much derided; several of these Explications being, I think, rather gratis sumpta atque dista, than mathematice probata, vel demonstrata, and which perhaps we may live to fee demolished, in order to make way for some other Superstructure.

Thus far indeed we feem to be incontestably arrived, viz. that this Pulp or pappy Substance we call the Brain, is the prime or chief Refidence of what we call the Soul or Mind, from whence her Mandates iffue forth; that hence those little Threads, the Nerves, have also their first Rise or Origin, like so many Couriers or Messengers, either conveying by simple Contact their Intelligence, or containing somewhat that does some way or other (but we know not how) convey or deliver the same as well to, 28 from the common Senfory, is also indisputable. But how all this, I fay, should be transacted quick as Thought, or indeed how Thought itself should influence those subtle Bodies called Spirits, or the supposed nervous drilling Fluid in the Manner explicated, in order to this Sense and Motion; or finally wherein this Thought confifts, is still as much a Mystery, as in the Days of Galen and Hippocrates, and all that has been faid amounting to little more than Guess or mere Hypothesis, the WOY1

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the Phantoms of speculative Men, bewilder'd in their own Imaginations; and hence, no Wonder, the Diseases of the nervous System, or those we call cephalic, are so much above our Reach, and, as it too often proves, so unsuccessfully attempted; so that it was not without great Reason, that the candid and judicious Sydenham, who had so accurately and graphically described others, both acute as well as chronical, being asked, why he had not decypher'd also the Diseases of the Brain, ingenuously replied, because he did not understand them: But returning to our Subject.

That the Heads of all ricketty Children are not thus form'd, I think, is plain from Observation; but this is certain, that they are usually much larger than others in their Compass externally, and that from the unequal Distribution of the nutritious Juice, their great Humidity and laxer Habits, not only the Extremities of the other Bones bunch out, or protuberate, but the Skull is more capacious, the Interstice of the two Tables wider, or the Diploe thicker, the Brain itself also much larger, and sometimes deluged by Serosities over-

flowing the fame.

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Tis from this large Bulk of the Eynemal Grand that some will have these Children to be more witty, or riper in their Understanding, than others of the same Age; which I see not how should happen, since a dry Temperies, if not on the Extreme, seems more likely to retain the Ideas, than the humid. Besides, do we not daily observe an over-moist Brain attended with Ideotism, Stupidity, or some lethargic Distemper, whilst the dry runs into Fury, Deliria, and manical Disorders? Neither the Magnitude of the Skull or Brain contributing surely so much to the Underson

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Understanding, as the due Modification, or exact Mechanism of the Parts, of which this latter

is compos'd.

What hath contributed to such a Remark may, perhaps, be this, that these Children being stinted in their Growth, we are apt generally to take them to be as young again, as others of the same Stature, and consequently to be more pleased with their Talk; beside, through Inability to Action, Play, or Diversion, as others, by their sedentary, and, as it were, contemplative Life, their Imagination is less hurried and distracted by Diversity of Ideas, consused and distracted by Diversity of Ideas, confusedly crouding upon the common Sensory; and therefore what they do conceive, makes firmer Impression and abides longer by them.

Hı.xxxiii.

A Skull somewhat like the former, but not altogether so thick, I remember to have dissected in Company with Dr. Coatsworth, which he thought might be well enough denominated an Exostosis totius Cranii, there being a very great Distance between the two Tables, appearing cellular, or porous as a Sponge, and admitting the Knife as the former to divide the same.

Hr.xxxiv.

I once had the View of a Child about two Years old, whose Head measured twice the Compass of another standing by, of a greater Age; it was shewed me as an Object of Charity; upon pressing all round the Scalp, the same felt exceeding pussy, like the Flesh of Veal blown up by the Butcher, receding upon Pressure, and a Flatus breaking through some Perforations or watery Ulcuscula near adjoining.

By the usual Stupidity attending these monstrous Heads, I conjectured there might be a serous Extravasation, as well under as above the Cranium, which though very large, yet was vastly

dispro-

disproportionable to the Compass of the external Part, or the Scalp, the Fulness lying principally therein, appearing rather emphysematous than anglarcous; and indeed it was my Conjecture. that the vile and wicked People who had the Care of it, though one of them went for the Parent, had if not entirely raised this surprizing Swelling, at least very much enlarged the same by Blow-pipes enter'd at those Foramina, tho' in some Places scarce to be perceiv'd, yet in other very manifest, which, they said, were Issues made in the Country, to drain away the Waters: I intended to have administred all the Help I could, but having given them a Disgust, or by some Expression I had let fall, apprehending I might detect the Roguery; when I came next Day, the Child was remov'd, as the Neighbours told me they had given out, into the Country, and I never after could understand what became of them.

The Description of an Hydrocephalus, as I find the same delineated by Dr. Freind in the Transactions, many Years past, I shall here set down.

The outward Dimensions of this Head, before it was open'd, were as follow, viz.

'Nape, twenty three Inches; the Circumfetence from the Nape round the Ossa Bregmatis,
twenty six, but round the Os Frontis, twenty
four; from Ear to Ear over the Crown, nineteen; from the Eye-brows to the Chin, four;
from one Extremity of the Eye-brows to the
other, four and a half; from the Chin to the
Coronal Suture, seven and a half; Circumference from the Chin round the Crown thirty;
from one Extremity of the Ear backwards to

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the other, round the Nose, twelve, and round the Nape, fix and a half; from Temple to · Temple over the Forehead, eleven; Circumference of the Head round the Os Frontis and · Occipitis, twenty nine; Circumference of the Neck, nine and a half; Length of the Neck. two; Length of the Body, thirty three; Circumference of the Thorax, eighteen; Length of the Feet, four and a half; from the middle

· Finger's end to the Acromium, twelve and a half;

· Circumference of the Arm, five; of the Calf,

· five and a quarter; the Thigh, eight. After the Integuments were remov'd, the ' Top of the Cranium appear'd foft and mem-The Extent of the Membrane from branous. one Temple to the other was eight Inches; between the parietal Bones, three and a half; from the Os Frontis to the Os Occipitis, twelve; in the Middle just upon the Crown lay a Bone (in some Places a little cartilaginous) five Inches Iong and one broad, joined to the Membrane on every Side, of the same Thickness with the rest of the upper Part of the Cranium that was bony, which was extremely thin every where; and the Laminæ lay so close, that in many Places ono Diploe could be discern'd; the Membrane was as thin as the Pericranium, which yet was eafily divided from it: None of the Sutures were entirely closed; those of the upper Jaw ' very loose: In the Temporal and Lambdoidal were an infinite Number of the Triquetra Wor-" miana, all which had so many distinct Sutures: ' Upon piercing the Dura Mater, a great Quantity of Water flowed out; it lay as well be-' tween the Dura Mater and the Pia, as in the · Ventricles of the Brain; the Liquor was thin, pale and infipid; there was taken out five Quarts of it: The Dura Mater was firm and entire, of its usual Thickness, and stuck very close, as well to the membranous as to the bony Parts of the Cranium; all its Processes and Sinus's very fingular, the fourth Sinus ' somewhat larger than ordinary. A very large Vein of the Dura Mater entered the longitudinal Sinus, directly forwards towards the · Crista Galli, contrary to the Course of the Blood. The Pia Mater was very much diflended, and feemed to be ftretched as much as it could bear; it lay smooth and equal upon the Surface of the Brain, there being neither any Circumvolutions in the Brain for it to go between, nor any Partition to the Corpus Callosum, though the Falx was large in the Dura Mater: The lateral Ventricles were very thin: Towards the Cerebellum, their upper Part was quite wasted, so that nothing was left to cover the Cavity in that Place but the Pia 'Mater: This was so thin, that in stooping down the Head to empty the Water it broke, and hindred us from knowing exactly how much Water the lateral Ventricles contained, but by their Cavity, which was very large, one might guess they held a Pint at least each. The third and fourth Ventricle had some little Water in them, but were scarce larger than usual: The Brain had all its Parts plain and entire, though its Substance in most Places was but very thin and loofe. About the Corpora Striata and Thalami Nerv. Opt. it was tolerably thick and firm enough, though nothing to what it is in a natural State: The Cerebrum and Cerebellum, when laid out in their right Position, were eleven Inches long: The Cerebrum cross the lateral Ventricles, nine broad.

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broad. After all the Water was taken out both

of them weighed a Pound and a half.

Leaving the rest of the Dissection of the Parts of the Brain, we shall conclude the Remarks in our Author's Words.

The Mother of this Child brought it to · Oxford for a Sight; the faid the was three Weeks in Travail, and at last was forced to

- have the Vagina ript for its Paffage: The Child
 - was two Years and fix Weeks old; it could fpeak a little; it could not go nor hold up its
 - · Head; was always merry, and never subject to
 - Drowfiness, Pain in the Head, want of Appetite, or Indigestion; its Sight was dim, and
 - the Smelling dull; never had any Illness, unless
 - two or three Days before it died, when it feem'd much troubled with Gripes, and upon
 - opening the Abdomen, the Guts were found
 - extremely swell'd with Wind; every Thing

else was as it should be.

Of the ANASARCA.

Anafarca.

The Anasarca is defined an bydropic, or watery Tumour seated between the Skin and the Flesh, or in the Interstices thereof as the Name implies, of a white, shining, or pellucid Colour, dull of Sense, and pitting as the former; more common to the Thighs, Legs and Feet (in the Scrotum it being called rather Hydrocele, of which presently) by Reason of their declive Position when the Body is erest.

Caufes thereof.

Decree

The Cause of this Tumour we ascribe to the impoverish'd State of the Blood, the Destruction of its Balfam, and Defect of the native Heat, by which the Compages thereof being loofened,

and

and its priftine Tone destroyed, it runs into a ferous or watery Humour, and breaking forth the Vessels, diffuses itself round about, till it has made a Kind of Quagmire of these depend-

ing Parts.

How far the Lymphadutts are concerned also herein, I shall not be positive, it being perhaps not material, fince these are derived from the Extremities of the Vessels aforesaid, and carry off the superfluous Serum from the Blood, which by Rupture or some other Way they may very probably shed at these Times.

That ingenious Anatomist Mr. Cowper, deriving the Origin of these Vessels from the said

Extremities, argues thus:

'The Rife of the Lympha hence is still more clear, if we consider in some States of the Blood, when its Crafis is weakned, fome Parts pass this Way, and the Lympha is tinged by it; as it happens by injecting Water by the Arte-' ries after Death, when Part of the Blood still remains in its Vessels, you will see the Lym-

' phaduets fill'd with a bloody Water.'

The procatartic or antecedent Causes are usually what is called now a Days good Fellowship or Bottling, Morning Draughts, and that pernicious Custom of Whetting, under Pretence of creating an Appetite, subverting the same, which being fucceeded by the Afternoon's Tipling, and fitting at it late at Night, in little Time destroys the esurine Ferment, if there be any Ferment at all, which is denied by some; however that be, relaxing the Tone of the Ventricle weakens its native Heat and Spring, till at length unbending the Solids, and diffolving the natural Compage of the Fluids, there is way made for this Inundation of the serous Humours to break forth their

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their Inclosures, and run out into the Interffices of the Flesh, or dropping into their Cavities, to

make a Pond in each of the Venters.

I need not, I think, stay to enlarge, by shew. ing you how from the fame cause, the Viscera themselves become putrid, and the Liver more particularly rendred fcirrbous: Whence by De. grees a Stop to all the regular Secretions, till the Deluge coming on, and increasing, at length the poor Wretch, who, like Tantalus, thirsts in the midst of Water, can no longer keep his Head above the fame, but the rotten Fabrick unable now to support itself, drops down into the Grave.

There is yet another Cause of this Disease, viz. great loss of Blood, from Accidents of Wounds, Bleeding at Nose, which happens too at the break. ing up of the Constitution by bard Drinking, the Hamorrhoides, and overflowing of the Menses; from whence the Texture of the Blood being weakned, and its Gluten, as I may fay, disfolv'd, the new Chyle not rightly affimilated, runs out

into Serum, and overflows the Parts.

In prognosticating upon this Disease, we are to account the same more or less dangerous, according as it is complicate, the Manner and Way it has been produced, the Habit of Body, with the Age of

the Sick.

Prognofic.

Thus when it is attended with an Ascites, it is always dangerous; also if it came upon bard Drinking, especially of Spirits or distill'd Waters, when the Bowels are tainted, the Tone of the Stomach or the Appetite destroyed, the Liver grown bard, the Mass of Blood and its Balsam dissolved, the Vessels also, in a Manner, lax or half rotten, with the outward Complection, as it were, coddled and itteritious, the Sick moreover in a declining Age, the Case is ever desperate.

On

On the other Hand, where there is no Dropfy of the Breast or Belly, or where the Swelling is owing to some accidental Hamorrhage, by Wound or the like, the Habit otherwise good, the Appetite strong, and the Diseased rather on this than the other Side of his Meridian, the Cure is hopeful.

About which I shall not stay to enlarge, but only hint to you, that the same is chiefly founded in the strengthning or invigorating the whole Mass, after the superfluous Serum has been carried off by some proper Hydragogue before observed, and corroborating also the relaxed Fibres.

This Cure indeed fo wholly depends on the inward Prescription, that unless in Case of Ulceration, as formerly observed, there sometimes needs no Help from Surgery; excepting also, as falls out sometimes, by prescribing Vesicatories to the Parts, in order to drain away the serous Humour thereby, the Physician makes Work for the Surgeon, it being an easy Matter to get the Skin of these People off, but very difficult to get it on again; and how indeed should it be expected otherwise, when the Blood is thus weakned and depraved, its native Heat, and glutinous Particles, both which would affift in repairing the Breach destroyed; and you have nothing but a putrid or stagnant Humour to furnish the Materials of Digestion, Incarnation, Agglutination, or Cicatrifation, in the Place of a well constituted and rightly affimilable nutritious Juice, the Medium of them all?

When the Case so happens, you must take Care by a good elixiviate and discutient Fomentation, prepared of the hotter Plants, as directed for Oedema, or for the Tumour last described, to cherish the decayed Heat, dissipate the impacted Humours, and if possible, to keep off

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Gangrana, whilst the Ulceration is dress'd with some warm Digestive, such as the Linim. Arcai with the Balf. Terebinth. or a little of its Oil, if the same shall ensue, in the Manner prescribed for that and the Mortification.

Hydragogue Medicines. The internal Remedies directed commonly to purge off the Serum, are usually one or other of the following Hydragogues and such are reckon'd the Gutta Gamba, the Cortex, Semen & Succus Ebuli, also the Succus Ireof. nost. the Pulvis & Resma Jalapii; Medicines ready compounded are the Diaturbith. and Diacartham. For this End likewise serves very well the Vinum Hydropic. of Bates.

There are besides these certain other samous Water-purges, such as the Cataputia major, seu Ricinus vulgaris, called Mexico Seeds: Ricinus Americanus, or the Barbadoes Nut; the Grana Tiglia, seu Granadilla, i. e. Nuclei Moluccani, or the purging Nut of Molucca. Soldanella. Of Kin to these is our Elaterium, prepared of the Facula, or inspissate Juice of the wild Cucumber, which, though surly enough, is not so strong as the

reft.

But these, how highly soever extol'd by villanous Quacks, and bold ignorant Empirics, who, if they cure one, kill more than twenty by administring thereof, I purposely pass by, as too dogged and dangerous Medicines to be given, without the utmost Caution and Regard to the Strength and Habit of Body.

Some Forms of these Remedies I shall here set down for the Advantage of young Practitioners, as I have successfully directed myself, or been in Consult with other Gentlemen of the Faculty, when they have been prescribed, still allowing

allowing for the Difference of Habits, Age and Vigour, or Strength of Constitution.

R Pulv. Rad. Jalap. 3B. Gambog. gr. x. Zinziber. gr. v. Syr. de Spina q. s. m. f. Bolus.

Red. Rapban. rustic. Vini Absynth. Hoj. Spir. Bac. Junip. Hoss. Infunde tepide & filtretur: Sumat Cochl. quatuor Mane ac Vesperi, pro tribus vel quatuor Septimanis.

These were originally from our famous Countryman Dr. Lower, the former to purge by Stool,

the latter by Urine.

The following is an eafily prepared Medicine and a good Water-purger, infomuch, that upon its Success in an *Hydropic* Patient, the candid Sydenbam acknowledges he thought himself Mafter of an infallible Remedy for that Disease, but sound himself quickly after mistaken.

R Vini albi ziij. Syr. de Spin. Cerv. ziis. m. f. Haustus.

Re Cort. inter. Sambuci p. ij. Absynth. Rom. ms. Rad. Gent. 3s. Sem. Sinapios, Dauc. Sylv. and 3ij. Infunde in Vini alb. Gallic. sij. & bibat Haufulum ter in Die.

This last was Dr. Radcliff's.

r

g

R Tinet. Rad. Jalap. secund. Bates, plus minus, secundum vires, ac modum operationis. Detur cum Vino.

This our Author calls the Tinctura anti-Hydropica, and is a notable Hydragogue in cold bloated Habits.

BL Summit.

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R Summit. Genistæ mj. Absyntb. Rom ms. Rad Raphan. rustic 313. Bac. Juniper. 3ij. Infunde in Vini alb. thij. & capiat Coch. v. ter in Die. Vel.

R Aq. Latt. Alex. 31. Absynth. mag. C. Aceti scillit. Syr. de v. Rad. ana zij. m. f. Haustus omni Mane sumendus.

Where the Patient is of a declining Age, or too weak to be ruffled by any of the foregoing, you may attempt a Derivation of the faid Hu. mours by the urinary Parts, for which Purpole the Sal Succini given to 3B. gr. xv. or 3j. in some diuretic Julap, or Apozem, does good Service; fome use the Pulvis Æthiopicus in Bates or the Toad calcined.

The common Remedy, and that no despicable one, I can assure you, in this and other Watery Diseases, is prepared ex Summit. Absynth. ac Genistæ Rad. Rapban. & Sem. Sinapios in Vino albo vel Hoccomatens. infusis. But whatever Way the Water is emptied, the Bitters and Chalybeates must be ordered between Whiles, to strengthen the Tone of the Viscera, as well as that of the Blood.

I have inferted under each Cathartic a Form of Diuretic, that the Practitioner in such Habits, and fuch a State of the Bowels, as will not bear the Ruffle of the former, may attempt the Cure by the latter: During the Use of which, between Whiles, some corroborative Stomachic must be taken, of which Kind are the following.

R Conf. Absynth. Rom. 3j. ZZris condit. 3j. Cort. Cinnamom. Pulv. Galang. min. ana zj. cum Syr. de Absynth. q. s. f. Elect. de quo capiat Quant. N. M. Omn!

omni Mane & quinta Pom. superbibendo Cochl. v. vel vi. Vini sequi medicati.

B. Rad. Gentian. incis. 3ts. infunde in Vini Hysp. thij. ad usum.

These were frequent with Dr. Lower upon such like Occasions, as were the two following by his Successor, by some esteemed the English Æsculapius, and which are now in common Use with one in the highest Form of Physick.

R Cons. Absynth. Rom, Flaved. Aurant. condit. and zj. Cons. Anthos zs. Pulv. Rad. Ari, C. Rubig. Ferri and zij. Syr. è Cond. N. M. q. s. m. f. Elett. ut prius sumendum cum eadem Quant. infusi seguis.

R Summit. Absynth. Rom. 3B. Rad. Gentian. 3B. Sem. Coriand. Cardamom. ana zi. infunde in Aq. F. q. s. pro Colaturæ 3x. cui adde Aq. Absynth. mag. C. 3ij. m.

A strong young Fellow, of an excellent good Hist. Habit, before he had made too free with it, em-xxxvi. ployed in drawing Drink by a Victualler in my Neighbourhood, having been some Time addicted to the Tipling of strong Beer and Brandy, fell at length into a dropsical Swelling of his Legs and Thighs, Loss of Appetite, and short Breath.

When he had tried a great many Remedies recommended to him by Persons coming to the
House, and growing still worse, there appearing a Tumour upon his Cod, a Retraction of
the Penis with a Crystalline at the Extremity,
threatning a Gangrene; being removed to a Relation's House, he was recommended to my
Vol. I. Care

Care by one of them; and though I found him with a flow Pulse, and high-coloured Urine. yet was it not so deep or lixiviate, nor so little in Quantity, as in the Ascites is generally per. ceived; and his Belly being but small in Propor. tion to his Thighs and Legs, though there was great Difficulty of Breathing, yet his short Neck and Purfiness rendring him more liable to the Dyfpnæa, I had entertained fome Hopes, that neither his Liver, nor other Viscera were tainted. but that the Diftemper chiefly possessing the depending Parts, I might be able to recover him. In order to which, when I had lightly scarified the Prapuce, I formented the same with Flannels express'd strongly out of hot Claret, which was foonest provided, making up with a Stupe from the same, and a dry one over it: The next Morning being provided of a discutient Fotus, like that for the Oedema, with a little camphorated Spirit, I fomented as the Day before; but that I might lose no Time, as laying little Stress upon Topicks in regard to a Cure, I directed for the next Day this following Bolus.

R. Gut. Gamb. gr. xv. Tart. Vitriolat. gr. v. Elett. e Suc. Rosar. zj. Ol. Caryophyl. gut. ij. Syr. Viol. q. s. m. f. Bolus.

Which purged off a large Quantity of serous Humour, though a little roughly, working upwards and downwards, or as Physicians speak, are a raise, which having Strength to undergo. I was not concerned at the first, making a powerful Revulsion for the Relief of the Penis; the latter also, as I intended, by carrying off the rous Humours, contributing to the lessening of his swell'd Legs; and indeed the very next Day I per

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I perceived a fensible Amendment; whence finding him able to bear up under the Operation, and every way so much better for the same, after a Day's Respite, I repeated the Hydragogue, which work'd off in about three Hours, giving nine Stools, with less Vomiting than the first.

In the mean Time I order'd every Night that his Legs should be wrapt up in Flannels dipt and express'd hot out of three Parts of a strong Aq. Cakis, and one of campborated Spirits, rolled up when he was put to Bed; the like Application being now applied to the Scrotum and Penis. For his Breath he took two Spoonfuls of the following Mixture lying down, or in the Night, as the same, together with his Cough, proved troublesome.

R Aq. Cinnamom. Hord. Zij. Mirabil. Oxymel. Scyllit. ana 3j. Syr. Croci, 3B. m.

After his third Purge we gain'd very confiderably upon the Swelling, he grew also abundantly more lightfome: The Scrotum and Penis were in a Manner entirely free; his Breath also was fo much eafier, that he could lye as low in his Bed as formerly, which for fome Weeks before he was unable to do, without fitting almost upright, or supporting himself high therein with Pillows.

This encouraged us to proceed, allowing him now two, and sometimes three Days between ; and giving the following Pill, his Stomach turning against his Bolus, the last of which he had thrown up as foon as he had taken the fame,

R Pil. Rud. 9j. Gambog. gr. xv. Tart. Vitriolat. T. vj. Ol. Caryopbyl. gut. ij. Syr. Viol. q. f. m. f. Pil. iv. vel v. sumendæ mane cum usuali Regimine.

Which wrought brifkly, and held fomewhat longer in the Operation than the Bole; but the Day following, finding himself a little faint, he defired he might have done with Purging, as fancying himself now out of Danger. How. ever, after a few Days Respite, I found him so well recruited, and fatisfied too by his own Experience of the visible Alteration after each Purging, his Thighs being almost as small as ever, and his Legs not above one half in Compass they had been, unless about his Feet and Ancles, that he submitted, only begging I would change the Form of his Medicine, not knowing how to swallow any more Pills; in Com. pliance with which I directed this following Draught.

R Vini albi zijß. Gum. gut. i. e. gut. Gamb. 98. Pulv. Rad. Jalapii, zß. Aq. Mirabilis, Syr. de Spina Cerv. ana zs. m. f. Haustus, cum Custodia debita sumendus, usuali Regimine observato.

This Draught operated also nine or ten Times with as great Advantage as the rest, so that we had little Occasion for farther Evacution this way, giving only two more at four or sive Days Distance, still humouring his Palate by changing the Form of his Medicine, yet answering the same Intention: The last directed being the Powder and Draught following.

R Gut. Gamb. gr. xii. Pulv. Jalapii, 3j. Tart. Vitriolat. gr. iv. Pulv. ZZ^{ris} gr. vi. m. f. Pulvis, fumendus in Cochleari Mixturæ seq^{tis} reliquum superbibendo.

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R Chaly R Aq. Cinnamom. Hord. Ziss. Absynth. mag. C. Zis. Sacchar. albi parum m. f. Haustus.

Which wrought like the rest plentifully and fpeedily, and so entirely carried off the superfluous Remains of the watery Humour, as to render the Repetition unnecessary: His Legs, which a little before I thought would have stood in need of laced Stockings, and which, a few Weeks raft, appeared like fo much Dough, burying, as it were, all my Fingers in the Impression, being cold, and scarce sensible to the Touch, having now regain'd in great Measure their native Heat, and usual Dimension, as in the Time of Health. His Face also, which before looked bloated with his Cough, and his Countenance, like that of one half strangled, beginning to put on a much wholfomer and more lively Complexion; his Appetite strong, and his Digestion good, which before, like that of those miserable People, who fubfift upon the flashy Recruit of spirituous Liquors, was formerly fatiated by the Sight only of Victuals.

Nor let it be thought that this Recovery was brought about by *Purging* only, because we have mention'd no other Remedies; for on the intermediate Days he was kept strictly to the following chalybeate Electuary and Tincture, in order to strengthen his Stomach, contract the muscular Fibres, and give, as it were, new Life and Vigour to all Parts, which had, doubtless, a great Share in his Recovery, and without which we

had certainly miss'd our Aim.

R Conf. Absynth. Rom. Cochleariæ bortens. ana 3j. Chalybis cum Sulph. pp. Pulv. Rad. Ari, C. ana 3ij. R 3 Spec. Spec. Diambr. f. o. zj. Syr. e Conditur. ZZi q. f. ut f. Elect. de quo sumat. ad Quant. N. M. Mane Hora X2, & V2 Pom. cum Cochl. v. vel. vi. Tincturæ seq. superhaustis.

R Summit, Absynth. Rom, 3ss. Cort. Aurant, extr. Siccat. zij. rad. Gentian. Sem. Coriandr. Cardamom. ana zj. infunde in Aq. F. q. s. pro Colatura zxij. cui adde Aq. Absynth. mag. G. ziv. & f. Tingtura ad usum supra ordinatum.

This and his Oxymel Mixture at Night being

continued most Part of the Time.

His Diet and whole Regimen was the same with that prescribed for other Hydropics, composed of dry Foods or Meat well dressed, so soon as he could eat any; his Breakfast and Supper dry Bread, or Biscuit; and in Regard of his Habit or Custom of drinking strong Liquors, he had half a Pint of strong Wine allowed him daily, and sometimes more; besides his Tincture, which, for the same Consideration, was made warmer than usual.

Lastly, for preventing of Relapse, I directed a Decoctum Ligni Guajaci, half a Pint to be drank twice a Day, after leaving off his stomachic Tincture; and that if he found any Return to his Swellings, as he might expect, if he took to his old Method, he should have Recourse to the following Diet Drink, and purge once a Week with two or three Ounces of the Tinstura sacra.

With these Instructions he went down into the Country to see his Friends, and there betaking himself to a Course of Life, requiring more Exercise and less Drinking, he made me a Visit the Year after, appearing strong and hail as ever, and with a sanguine or ruddy Complection, assured

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ing me, he had observed my Directions, and drank feveral Gallons of the Drink, which was the following.

R Rad. Irid. nostr. Cort. Median. Sambuc. Rad. Enul. Camp. ana 3ij. Rapban. rustic. 3j. Summit. Genifta Fol. Cochlear. Hort. and mij. Abfynth. Rom. mi. Bacc. Juniper. Sem. Dauci Sinapies, ana 31. incifa ac contufa f. Sacculus pro quatuor Congiis Cerevifie, cujus (finita fermentatione) bibat loco potas ordinarii.

We come now to another of the watery Tumours, namely Hydrocele, which will introduce our Discourse of Hernia, among which, by some, this is often numbered; although by Reason of is Affinity to the other, and in Regard it is oftentimes attendant upon the last mentioned, as also upon the Ascites, formerly taken Notice of requiring the same Regimen in all Respects, as an Effect of those dropsical Swellings, we have placed it immediately under the foregoing.

Indeed, where the Body is thus deluged, especially the Abdomen, no Wonder the Scrotum, like a Vessel placed under a Cistern of Water always laking, should, by its Situation, receive the dripping Serum from the Cavity above it, and retain the same as in a Bottle, to which it is not unfitly refembled, when it happens to be diffend-

ed to the like Dimensions. By the Name Hydrocele, we commonly under- Hydrocele. fland a dropfical or watery Tumour of the Scrotum, by some termed Hernia aquosa, or a watery Rupture, which I think less proper, and therefore I should choose rather to give it that of Anasarca, vel Hydrops Scroti.

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It is known by its white, transparent, or shining Colour, pitting like the other anasarcous Swelling, and in which the Water, upon shaking the Part, is often perceived to fluctuate.

The Caufe.

The Cause of this Disease when complicate therewith, is the same as of Anasarca and Ascites, being, as aforesaid, very commonly the Produce of this last, falling down from above, and admitting the like Prognostic; but when single, and alone, as is sometimes found in Infants, it ariseth from some Compression or Contusion of the Parts, by which the serous Humour outing forth the ruptured Vessel, and detained by the Membranes, particularly that called Dartes, occasions the Tumour.

The Cure.

In the Cure the same general Method is to be taken, as was observed for the Hydrocephalus; by some warm and powerful Discutient to set open the Pores, and give a breathing to the watery Humours therein contained, which being effected, one more restringent may be necessary to strengthen and corrugate the relaxed Bag, and shut up the Mouths of the weeping Vessels.

But if the Disease be too powerful to be this way overcome, the Scrotum may be scarified, as

is observed also in that Tumour.

Some Practitioners draw a Flammula, or Skein of Silk, like a Seton, in the depending Part of the Scrotum, by which the Serofities are drained off; others more rationally apply a Caustic, and discharge them by the Eschar, but these, especially the former, are liable to gangrene, by Reason of the languid Heat, and the putrid Serum continually dripping through, hinders the Digestion of the Wound or Ulcer: Upon which Considerations, others prefer the Puncture in several Places to let out the Water, and after a good

food fliptic Fomentation or Cataplasm to ftrength-

en and prevent Relapse.

But if the Dropfy of this Part is accompanied with an Anafarca of the rest, or with Ascites, wherein the Penis is usually affected, and a Crystalline appears upon its Prapuce, as fell out in the History foregoing; 'tis then but seldom to the Purpose that we empty the lesser Vessel set under, whilst the Cistern overslows above, and runs thereinto. For he who pretends thereby at all Times to cure this kind of Dropfy of the Cod, is little wiser than one who should attempt to let out all the Water of a Rivulet through a Trench cut for that Purpose, whilst the same is constantly supplied by an inexhaustible Spring above.

In these Cases then the Dropsy of the Belly must be regarded, and the accumulated Waters thence also emptied by proper Hydragogues, or Diuretics, as shall seem suitable to the Physician's Judgment, and the Tone of the Blood confirmed, the Fibres also so strengthned, that a farther or suture Supply may be cut off.

I said either by Cathartics or Diuretics; there some being some best emptied by the former, whilst Dropsies others, who cannot suffer so great a Shock, are best cured

to be attempted by the latter.

For Instance; where the Bowels by the putrid by Diure-Serum long stagnating round the same, at length ties. are corrupted, or the Liver scirrbous; or where the Patient is of advanced Years, or by long and chronical Sickness reduced, his Heat and Appetite destroyed, and his Spirits not so much eclipsed, as absolutely exhausted, the more you purge, especially with the strong Cathartics usually administred by Quacks at these Times, the more you will aggravate the Case, the more you will loosen

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loosen the Compages of the Blood, and hasten the sick Man's Destruction. In these Cases Diwretics, with some corroborative Stomachics intervening, are what principally you must rely on; some Forms of which I have already, and shall give others presently: These, I say, we must have Recourse to in such Cases, as exciting the least Disturbance in their Operation.

But where the Tone of the Viscera is more firm, and not yet injured by the stagnant Waters, but some broken Lymphatic has surnished an Inundation, or the Blood itself is prone to run out into a serous Illuvies; Diuretics, some of them at least, given at these Times, will farther loosen the Compages, and by their Salts put the same into a greater Fusion or Colliquation: When some brisk Cathartic is now indicated to empty speedily, and after the Bitters and Chalybeats, as before, to strengthen the Tone of the Blood, and restore due Tensity to the Fibres.

Observe, that in all Diseases of this Part, the Scretum, whether occasioned by Water or other Humour, by a sleshy Substance, or any Part preternaturally falling down from above, the same must be supported with a suitable Bag-Truss, which will not only secure the Applications, but by taking off the swagging Weight of the Part, render the Patient much easier in his going

about.

HIST.

An elderly Person of a full Habit, long subject to an Astoma, grew at length Hydropical, and seemed likely, by the Increase of his Bulk round the Waste, of falling into an Ascites, the Water emptying itself from above, having filled the Scrotum to a great Bigness; the Skin thereof being thereby put upon the utmost Tension, and rendring the Tumour very transparent, the Penis also

also buried by the Stretch, that nothing more than the Extremity of the Prepuce was discoverable.

Which Case, as it was circumstantiated, I undertook only to palliate after the following

Manner.

Finding him, through Age and Imbecillity, otherwise incapable of Evacuation by any Catharnic, the Disease seeming to arise from the Defect of natural Heat, with the Poorness of the Blood itself, which must have been farther broke and weakned by fuch Medicines, I effayed therefore all I could to derive the ferous Extravalation by the Paffages of the Kidneys, at the same Time warming and invigorating the Part thus:

R Summit. Absynth. Rom. 38. Flor. Anthos. Sem. Sinapios, Baccar. Juniper ana zij. Rad. Galang, Sem. Cardamom, min. ana zi. Cinerum Genifle zij. infunde frigide per 24 Horas, in Vini Rhenani toij.

R Lixivii suprascrip. Filtrati, Zij. Aq. Absyntb. mag. C. 3B. Syr. Chalyb. zij. m. f. Haustus Mane Hora X2, & V Pom. quotidie sumendus.

And betwixt whiles for the farther promoting a free Discharge by Urine, four or five Spoonfuls of the following Mixture.

R Aq. Fanicul. Petrofel. ana ziv. Raphani C. 31. Aceti scillit. Syr. de 5 Rad. ana 31. m.

Every third Morning he took the following Draught, forbearing other Medicines at these Times, not so much with a View to his being purged thereby, as to fortify his Stomach, and promote the due Digeftion of his Aliments: So that

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that the chylous Juice being rightly affimilated, the Encrease of the pituitous Humour stuffing up the Vesiculæ of the Lungs, as well as of the whole Habit in general might be cut off and prevented.

R Tinet. Sacræ cum dupl. Spec. Extr. 3ij. Ag. Absynth. M. C. 3B. m. f. Haustus.

At Night when he lay down he swallowed two Spoonfuls of this expectorating Mixture.

R Aq. Cinnamom, Hord. Zij. Mirabil. Oxymel, scillit. ana Zj. m.

Whilst this Method was prosecuting internally, I was at the same Time fomenting the tumefied Scrotum, with a strong Decoction, ex Fol. Absynth. Abrotan. Rorismar. Pulegii, Lauri, cum Flor. Chamamel. Sambuc. Bac. Junip. & Sem. Cymin. thickning one half of the Colature with Farina Fabar. and applying it as a Pultis after the Use of the Fomentation, which was kept up by a large Bag-Trus: But perceiving little Advantage gained hereby, the Serum continuing dripping from above as fast as we could difcufs, when I came to examine the outer Teguments, I found them much less thickned by the Anafarca, or watery Humour usually accompanying the same, and giving rise to those doughy Impressions, but rather tense, renitent and shining, as in the true Ascites; wherefore instead of scarifying, having provided a Trochet for the Purpose, I thrust the same into a depending Part on one Side of the Seam, and drawing forth the Piercer, discharged a large Quantity of Serum, till the Canula being choak'd by the Folds of the Dartos, no more would iffue forth. Upon which extracting the same, I perforated the other Side, Side, and after fomenting, dreffing up with a Digestive to the Puncture, and the Cataplasm as before, leaving out some of the Discutients. and adding Restringents in their Place, preparing the Decoction likewise with the Smith's Water, and red Wine, in the Room of the common Water, in a Day or two the Scrotum feemed to corrugate, or purse up, though still some of the fame Liquor was observed by the Fingers to fuctuate therein; yet was I not without some Hopes of gaining my Ends, and diffipating the Remains, observing him so much mended in his Habit, his Belly almost reduced, his Breath much easier, his Urine better coloured, and made in larger Quantity, his Appetite also much greater than for some Months past: But nevertheless, in about a Fortnight's Time, the Scrohum was filled again, and appeared almost as tense as formerly.

Wherefore to prevent any Return of this Water into the Bag, I applied a strong Caustic on each Side, near the Parts I had before pierced. making an Eschar of the Compass of a Shilling, which is the furest and fafest Method of proceeding, as less liable to gangrene. And after a Separation of the Eschar, whilst the Ulcers were carefully dreffed up with a good warm Digestive, ex Linim. Arcei cum Ol. Terebinth. the Waters were entirely drained off in about a Fortnight's Time, and the same were admitted to heal up; the Bag contracting to its former Dimensions, the Supply also being cut off by new Life and Vigour, as it were imparted to the Mass of Blood, he has now, after several Years past, remained even beyond my Expecta-

tion free from Relapse,

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Of the Hydrops Testis.

Hydrops Testis, with its Signs and Cure. There is yet another watery Tumour, though not immediately in the same Place with the former, yet encompass'd by the same outward Teguments or Clothing; I mean the Hydrops Testis, or Dropsy of the Stone, which, if the serous Contents were derived by the Process, or Productions of the Peritoneum, as in the Omental and Intestinal, might more properly be termed Hydrocele vel Hernia aquosa, than the other we named Hydrops Scroti.

But this Disease is found frequently to take its Rise from some Contusion, or Compression of the Testis itself, whilst the Processus is unconcerned; for here the Seminal Vessels, together with the Suspensorium, the Cremaster may be plainly felt, contrary to what happens in the intestinal or omental Hernia, where the same are confus'd by the falling down of these Parts into the Scrotum.

The admirable Artifice of Nature in the Fabrick and Texture of this Part, less heeded, will be found upon a nice Enquiry to surmout that of many others; nor will it appear strange, if we consider the Excellency and Nobility of the Use thereof, viz. the Propagation of the Species.

Its Body, by some of our modern Anatomists, has been, not unsitly, compared to a Ball of Thread or Silk wound up together close: The Epididymis, which is but a small Appendage, I once myself unravel'd to above two Yards in Length, and yet, I am satisfied, great Part was broken off: To how much greater then must

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the whole Bulk of the Testis be extended, if carefully drawn out to its utmost Longitude? Rellini fays, the complicated Artery of the human Testis is three hundred Ells long: De Graof. and Tawory, that the Epididymis alone measures five Ells: No wonder furely, that a Stop should then be met with oftentimes of the circulating Fluid, by some outward Accident as well as internal Diforders; and that Tumours should thence emerge, altho' the Malady now before us feems rather owing to the Breach of some Lymphatic. or to a serous Humour effused by the Arteries of the investing Membrane of the Testis, which gradually increasing, distends the Vaginalis, or outward proper Capfula, to fuch Magnitude at some Times, that some Pints of Liquor have been thence discharged.

The Hydrops Testis is distinguished from the fame in the Scrotum, in that it lies commonly on one Side, unless it happen that both Teffes are affected, a Case uncommon: There is also more Pain from the Tension of the tender Part of the Testis in the first, than from the Stretch of the Dartos, and outer Skin of the Scrotum in the last. The Weight feems greater and more oppressive to the Sick, and the Fluctuation is apprehended deeper by the Surgeon; nor is the Surface fo diaphanous, the Water lying more remote.

Again, in the Hydrops Scrotalis there is commonly an Ascites of the Abdomen, at least an Anafarca on the Thighs and Legs: Whereas in a Dropfy of the Stone, which is protopathic, or a primary and original Disease of this Part only, there are not such Tumours of the other Parts.

Farthermore it is diffinguished from the Sartotele, or fleshy Rupture, I think improperly fo called.

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called in this, of being less folid to the Touch also less ponderous in the Balance of the Hand. fupporting the fame underneath, but more pellucid or transparent; besides, the Pressure of the Fingers on each Side will discover a fleshy Sub. stance from a Liquor shut in, however renitent: which, if less so, or not too much distended thereby, may be observed to undulate, or if more. is discoverable by its Transparency; in order to which a lighted Candle is held on the Side opposite to the Eye in a dark Room: But this Experiment I look upon as less certain, for fo many Teguments intervening, the Reflection will be much obscured thereby; besides, the Contents themselves are not always pellucid, or being fometimes mixed with a brownish or darker Serum, will render them more opaque, or less transparent.

Farther it is differenced from the Hernia ventofa, fo called, in that the latter is fometimes leffer, and at others bigger, having little Weight, but light as the imprisoned Contents, and attended usually (unless the Membranes are much inflated, and the Tenfion great, from whence

the same riseth) with less Pain.

Laftly, you will know it from the other Hernia, by the Clearness of the Processus, or Production of the Peritonaum, from the Inguen down by the Cremaster Muscles, which, in the genuine or true Herniæ, are always enlarged by the prolapfed Body; more especially to be perceived, if the Fingers are laid close down upon this Part, and the Patient, in the mean Time, either forces a Cough, or is put upon Sneezing.

The Cure.

We come now to the Cure of this particular Dropfy, from whence the Prognostic may be in-

ferred,

ferred, which is first of all to be attempted with Discutients, such as were directed for the Hydrops Scroti. But indeed the Tunic, which invelopes the Water, being very compact, and the Medicines having also the other Teguments to pervade, 'tis but seldom, unless in Infants, and young Children, that the Disease gives way thereto; and if it does not, there is no Remedy, but by the Puncture, or Paracentesis, which is, by penetrating the common and proper Coats, and with a Canula, letting out the Serum, after drying up the Residue, as we directed but now for the Drop-

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But here lies the Misfortune, that notwithstanding we have emptied the Bag of this Liquor, yet being unable to come at, and folder the leaking Vessel, as it happens to the ascetical Patient, the same is able to fill again, and require the Operation to be repeated; upon which Account, those who are not content with this palliative Cure, may have the Tumour opened by a Caufic on one Side, strong enough to go through, and make way for the Discharge; and after the Eschar is cast off, if the Sinuosity will not unite, the same is to be dilated, digesting away the Cyfis, whilst the Wound is treated with the greateft Judgment, as shall be discoursed hereafter. These Cases indeed requiring the utmost of our skill, being apt to degenerate into ill-condition'd Ulcers, and oftentimes incurable Fiftulæ, preternatural Bodies being found sometimes adhering to the spermatic Vessels, or to the Body of the Testis, no otherwise to be removed than by extracting the Stone itself, which should teach us to be very cautious how to deliver a Prognostic of these Tumours, or undertake the real Cure thereof.

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HIST.

A young Infant, presently after it was born, was observed by the Nurse to have one of its Testicles much larger than its Fellow: Upon which they sent for me to take a View of the same; I perceived the Body of the right Testis as large as a Pigeon's Egg, the Scrotum discoloured, with a light Sugillation in the Manner of an Echimosis, whence I conjectured its Rise might happen by some Pressure, or other Hurt in the Birth, there seeming through the Scrotum some Fluid extravasated within the vaginal Tunic.

In order to disperse the same, I directed a Fotus of the Decost. Flor. Sambuc. Chamemel. Fol. Ros. cum Flor. Balaust. in Laste Vaccin. thickning some more with the Farina, and applying it as a

Pultis.

Age could bear, with a few Grains of the Pulv. Rhei cum Syr. Rosar. but the Tumour still encreasing, after some Months, when they had consulted others, some of whom had persuaded the Opening, others dissuading therefrom, they sent for me again, who, after mature Deliberation, thrust up a Spear-pointed Lancet into the Vaginalis, and discharged about sour Ounces of a reddish Serum, like the Water of wash'd Flesh; after this, the Tumour instantly subsided, and the Testis, which had therein sluctuated before, appeared now of its natural Bulk and Figure,

The Puncture being dress'd up with my Digestive, I ordered a restringent Cataplasm of the Fol. Rosar. Flor. Balaust. Cort. Granat. boiled in Claret and the Steel-water, adding a little Bit of Alum, and sprinkling some Pulv. Boli Arm. thereupon, supporting the same by a fine Dimmety Belt, and a Bag as usually, with its Straps safe-

ned to the fame.

Which

Which Method being some Days continued, the outward Tunick, with the Parts more inwardly, recovering their Tone, and no more of the Liquor effused, the Child got clear of the Accident, and never, that I could hear, re-

lapfed.

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A Person of a middle Age, and otherwise of HIST. a seemingly well constituted Habit, by a Bruise, xxxix. as he supposed, from his Saddle in riding, tho it was some Months after, complained of a Sort of gravative or heavy Pain, with a Fulness on one Side of the Serotum: For Relief in which, he made his Application to several Practitioners, who had diversely treated him; some taking it for a Hernia bumoralis, had ordered Purgatives and Vomits; others for Wind and Water, had applied Discutients of sundry Sorts: Others lastly, for an intestinal Rupture, incapable of Reduction.

Thus, after two Years, despairing of Help from the *Prognostics* and Experiments of ignorant People, and contenting himself by supporting the Weight of it, with a Contrivance none of the most artful, instead of a Bag, the Part growing still fuller and more cumbersome, a Person, who had been my Patient upon another Octasion, came along with him to me.

I perceived an oblong Tumour hanging down on one Side of the Scrotum like the Testis of a bull, but much larger, stretched out from the lottom, and growing narrower at the Processus, which yet was high, and full up to the Ingues on that Side, as if the Ileon slipping down had given Rise thereto, and which had probably deceived.

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Upon a strict Enquiry, and pressing the Tumour all round, although the outward Tunicles were rendered tense and renitent by the Distention, yet was it manifest, some Fluid, or extravafate Liquor was shut up therein; which, tho' I could not promise, upon emptying, should not fill again, yet I made no Scrupe to acquaint him. that he might be freed from his Burthen without any Danger, and with but little Pain: When calling for a large Candle, and shutting out the Light, I tried, by placing it behind, to observe if there were any Reflection through, having before, by a Contrivance of Tin planish'd, so inclosed it, that no Rays could scatter; but I cannot fay that I had much Affiftance from the Experiment, whether by Reason of the great Bulk of the Tumour, or the Opacity of the Liquor itfelf, by its less Transparency not suited for reflecting the Light, as at other Times.

Notwithstanding this, being assured in my felf that the Contents were liquid, I offered to empty the fame instantly; but he took a little longer Time to confider of it, and returning the next Day, without any Preparation of his Body, which in these Cases I think needless, I thrust up a Lancet at the Bottom, as less painful than the Piercer in the Trochart, till finding a Liquor iffuing out by the Sides thereof, I withdrew, and passed in a Canula, with a two Inch Pipe, extracting thereby fbiss. of a brownish Serum, like fmall Beer, at the Close iffuing out more thick and dreggy, however through the Pipe, which I gradually retracted, and preffing all about, till the vaginal Tunic, or Sacculus containing it, was quite emptied; then taking the Pipe out, and dreffing up the Puncture with my Digestive, I wrapt up the flaccid Bag with a double Flannel,

express'd from hot Claret.

Sect. III.

Many prefer the Trochart to the Lancet, as carrying along with it the Canula, at the same Time that it makes the Perforation; besides, they object the Difficulty of passing in the Pipe, after drawing forth the Lancet, by Reason of the Tunics falling over each other, and denying so ready Admittance: But if the Scrotum is presented forward from above, and kept in the same Posture in which the Wound was made, especially if by a full-pointed Lancet, this Difficulty will be removed; but in this, however, let every one use his Liberty.

The next Day I ordered a Fotus prepared of a strong Decoction of the Cort. Querc. in order to strengthen the relaxed Fibres, and purse up the Tunics so lately under their preternatural Dilatation, and, if possible, to prevent more of the same Liquor from Extravasation. I likewise purged him once a Week, with a Spoonful of Instura sacra over Night, and half a Drachm of Pulv. Falapii in the Morning, with Hopes of keeping under the serous Illuvies, or to divert its

Courfe another way.

But whoever rightly considers the Source of this Disease, from some broken Lymphedust, or by Reason of the obstructed Progress of the Blood, not readily passing the meandrous Windings of the Vessels, without letting go some serous Particles, together with the Number and great Compactness of the containing Coats, particularly the outward proper one called Tunica Vaginalis, will see little Reason to hope for much Advantage, either from Chirurgery or Physic. And thus indeed it fared with our Patient; for although he seemed perfectly free and easy the first.

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Week or two, yet in less than three Months, he returned to me with near half the Quantity of Liquor I had before let out, which, now upon the Shock, did palpably gurgitate. I then advised him to let it alone, only supporting it with his Bag-Truss, till it again arrived at its former Magnitude, when I would consider what could

be done farther for his Cure.

At three Quarters of a Year's End, from the first opening, he came with an additional Complaint of great Pain and Weakness of his Loins. in Company with a Gentleman, a Foreigner, who, by his Discourse, I perceiv'd had been conversant in Practice, and was lately come out of one of the Hospitals in France. He spoke Latin fluently, as well as French, and giving a handsome Account of the Subject, I proposed laying on of a strong Caustic, and after the Water was emptied, to endeavour Digestion and Agglutination of the same; or else, slitting up the Scrotum, to tie up the suspensory Gremaster, with the spermatic Vessels, and making Ligature thereon, excite below, and take them off together with the Testis: But I would enterprise neither without a Consultation; for as I could not warrant a Security from a fiftulous Ulcer by the first, so neither was the Castration absolutely safe, considering the great Fulness of the Inguen, together with the Lumbage, which I had observed prognofficating ill, as well in this, as in the Hernia carnofa.

After which Conference, the Patient apprehending Danger either way, and the Success uncertain, declared, he would be once more tapt, and wait the Issue a Year longer: Accordingly his Friend preferring the Trochet, the same was forced in; when perceiving more Pain than

formerly,

formerly, he drew back with a fort of Spring, just as the Piercer was forcing through the Vaginalis, and refused re-entring the same, choosing rather to submit to the Lancet, which, he said, was no more than letting Blood, and thrusting in that Instrument as formerly, passing instantly after my Canula, we discharged such another Quantity of a somewhat clearer Serum, only tinctured by the Blood slowing down with it from the Wound; when dressing up again, he went back with his Friend from my House, and since that I have heard nothing from him, tho' I could not see, but that in Time he might stand in as much Need of a third Puncture, as he had of a first and second.

A Gentleman of my Acquaintance, when he Hist. xh had for some Years past observed his left Testis gradually enlarging, without any previous Accident, that he knew of, contributing thereto, at Length communicated his Case to me, who, when I had maturely considered the same, declared it an Hydrops Testis; or that the Contents of the Swelling were a watery Humour lodged between its proper Tunics, viz. the inner nervous, called Albuginia, and the outward membranous, named Elitroides, or Vaginalis.

The Tumour was large, and, as I conjectured, could not contain less than a Quart, if not five half Pints, of the extravasate Liquor, which, having no proper Support by the Truss, its Weight and Tension now became very troublesome: Upon which Account I advised him to the Paracentesis, and by the Encouragement I had given him to undergo the same, he applied himself one Evening to that noted Artist, Mr. Edward Green, who, handling the Part, and trying it by the Candle, concluded it to be what I had re-

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presented; when immediately, without more ado, entring the *Trochart* at the Bottom, and extracting the *Piercer*, he drew forth by the *Canula* near three Pints, by Computation, of a serous Humour of the Colour of small Beer; and having emptied the Bag, taking out the Pipe also, he laid on a Pledget of a *Digestive* on the Puncture, with a *Diapalma* Plaister, under a small Bag

Trus, and so dismis'd him.

But whether by the Shock of the Coach he had taken to go Home, his Fear beforehand of the Operation, the Heat of the Season when it was enterprifed, or the emptying fo large a Quantity of the Fluid, it so happened, that he grew faint and languid for fome Time, complaining of Weakness in his Loins, a Sort of Listlesiness, as we say in common, and a cholical Griping in his Bowels; For which I directed a light Infusion of the Rhad. Rhei cum Sem. Coriand. ac Sal. Tart. adding to the Colature 3i. of the Syr. Rof. Solut. but this, however gentle, would not fuit his Temperament, fo that in its Place I substituted Pil. Stomach. cum Gum, cum quarta Spec. Diambr. of which taking three or four each Night, or every other, as he found Occasion, the sharp Humours we emptied per ἐπίκεωσιν, and his Pains wore off; but still a Languidness attending, and having, as I had Reason to believe, a great Share of Hypochondriacism admix'd, I prescribed a corroborative Electuary, ex Conf. Anth. Flaved. Aurant. Absynth. Rom. Nuc. Mosc. Condit. Pulv. Rad. Ari & Spec. Diambr. much after the Manner you will find inferted for Oedema, to be taken the Quantity of a Nutmeg twice a Day, drinking four or five Spoonfuls of a chalybeat Bitter after each Morfel, and upon them both half a Pint of Ger-271.07

man Spaw-Water; the rest of the Flask he finished before Noon, reserving one half Pint for his Dinner, that he drank with a little Wine. which quickly recover'd the Tone of his Blood, giving new Life to the whole nervous System. Yet after this, towards the End of Summer, he loft Ground again, feeming to grow hectical, with a Cough, and profuse Sweats, for which I now directed an Electuary, with the Conferv. Rosar. and testaceous Powders, to be taken with the Ass's Milk; also four or five Grains of the Pil. è Styrace, in one fingle, or two small ones, with a Spoonful of balfamic Syrup, going to Bed, which not only mitigated the Symptoms, but by laying out of Town, before the cold Weather came on, removed also these Complaints.

It may here be questioned by some, whether these Symptoms were Consequents of letting out this Liquor from the Testis? Which I think

are by no Means rationally to be inferr'd.

His Surgeon was of Opinion, that he might, by way of preventing the Disease returning, be purged between Whiles with the Gutta Gamba; but having, as I told you, experimented Rbubarb, the most mild of the Tribe of Purgatives, and found the same would not agree, the Disorder of his Bowels still encreasing, I was fearful of trusting their feeble Tone with so rugged a Medicine; nor could he give him any great Expectation, that it would not fill again, whatever Remedy he made Use of.

It was my Advice, to further the same Intention, that some restringent Cataplasm and Fotus should be used immediately upon letting out the Water, like what you will find directed, to promote the corrugating or purfing up the Scrotum

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and Daries, after discharging that of the Hydrops Scrotalis, called by the Surgeons Hernia aquofa, but whether they were then made use of, I am not certain, the Surgeon telling him, it must take its Course, and that after three or four Days he might fuffer it to hang down as before. But at the End of fo many months, he observed it filling again; yet giving little or no Disturbance. he went on, without taking any Medicine upon this Account: And truly, what was there to be done, or what Prophylastic have we feen in these Cases, where no Evacuation can be contrived to empty this little Puddle, any more than that of the greater Pond above, in the true Ascites, unless the Trochart, or a Lancet, with the Caaula immediately introduced by the Apertion? For if here, as there, we purge with Lenients, we trifle and do nothing; if with the stronger Hydragogues, as the Succus Ebuli, vel Ireos, the Refines either of Jalap or Scammony, the Gamboge, much more the Elaterium, we shall only farther break the Texture of the Blood, destroy its Balfam, now more than ever wanting to cement or foder up the leaking Vessel, and augment the Disease we pretend to remedy. The like by Diuretics, fusing the same, and dissolving its Compages, when the ferous Inundation, instead of taking to the renal Glandules, will be intercepted and ouse forth, wherever they find a Passage, falling into either Cavity, and encreasing the Malady. If we attempt the Cure with Diaphoretics, by still farther rarifying or attenuating the Mass, and quickning at the same Time the Motion of all the Fluids, we make Room even for those Particles to flip through, which, perhaps, had not otherwise found the Way, and so fill up the Pond faster. Lastly, he that shall fet set upon this Disease by Emetics, is little wifer than the Surgeon, who, to hasten the Union of a broken Limb, is daily handling thereof, and flaking it about, to find whether it is grown fast; fince if Nature even had found some Method to agglutinate, or otherwise to stop the Holes, whence the Water fell through (and it feems indeed her Work alone, if ever it be accomplish'd) such a Shock must be given in the working of these Medicines, as would infallibly undo the Work, and fet open the Breach afresh: So that, in short, of what Kind soever the fecretory Duct may be, whether Lymphatic, or other Veffel ruptur'd, that shed the Water into either of these Receptacles, we have, I think, no other excretory one to carry it off, unless the Pipe of the Trochart, by the Paracentesis; and to tap afresh, as often as they refill, till Nature, as at fome Times, finds a way of confolidating the uncomeatable Breach, or by some other Secret unknown to us, stops up the same.

The wicked and vile Attempts of some late Pretenders to the Cure of Dropsies, by the strong Cathartics, with the repeated Man-slaughters, not to say, Murthers, thereby committed, where the Viscera are in a manner rotten, and their Deaths consequently accelerated by the exhibiting thereof: These, I say, if not living, yet are postbumous Evidences of the Success attending; and if some sew, as we have formerly remarked, thro a lucky Hit, or rather providential Interposition, have escaped, under their empirical Remedies, many Scores, in the mean Time, have been destroyed, and some of these even under the Operation, as I have found, when called upon to see

their Exeunt.

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Begging your Pardon for this Excursion, which, I hope, will not be found useless, I am to inform you, that at the End of about twelve Months. the same Testis was very much increased, though not yet to the Magnitude as before, fo that he went on fix or eight Months longer, about which Time it was arriv'd at its former Depth as well as Circumference; and taking now the Advantage of a fitter Season, viz. Feb. 1721. by Appoint. ment. Mr. Green met me at the Patient's House. where, after trying the Reflexion of the Candle, which was discernible, though obscurely, through the contain'd Fluid, whilft his Son, a very judicious young Gentleman also, with both his Hands pressed from above, to increase the Tension of the circumambient Teguments below, and facilitate the Penetration, the Father pull'd hard up at the Bottom with a Trochet made for the Purpose, having a smaller Piercer and Canula than that commonly used for the Perforation of the Abdomen in the Ascites; and entring about an Inch and half, he drew out the Piercer, discharging more than a Quart of Liquot, the Colour as at first; the young Gentleman still pressing forward, till the whole was drained off. After this he was dressed up, and I advised now also, that he would apply a warm Flannel expressed from some stipuic Infusion, such as that ex Cort. Granat. Flor. Balauft. Fol. Rof. rub. in part. aq. Vin. rub. & Aq. Ferrat. to be renew'd Night and Morning, and worn in his Bag, of fuch Size as to fit always tight, and close up to the Part.

What the Issue of this second Apertion may be I cannot say, but am inform'd it fills again.

I did,

called

Sect. III. Of Hydrops Testis.

I did, I must own, propose to Mr. Green the Castration, as the only Remedy, in Case of its continuing to refill after this manner; but he demurr'd against that, by Reason the Testis must be thereby destroy'd, which is most certain; yet of what Use such a Stone was like to be, I could not comprehend, admitting it thus always swimming in a Puddle of Water, with the attending Stretch of its outer proper Tunic, and the Pain

thereby occasion'd. It was that Gentleman's Opinion, if Occasion hould be given, to apply a large Escharotic. firong enough to go through all the Coats, by which Means the Cicatrix afterwards so binds down the same, as to prevent any farther Extravafation, which though not depriving the Patient, it is true, of the Testis, may possibly render it useless in its Office; and besides the Chance, whether or no the Breach may be now folder'd, the Enterprise, all Things weigh'd, will be found, perhaps, as painful and hazardous. I am fure more tedious, than having turned out the Stone, making a Ligature on the Vessels above, and excifing the fame below, as you will fee presently, when I come to speak next of the Hernia carnosa, to which I shall now hasten, when I have first acquainted you, that for my own Satisfaction, fo foon as the Liquor was let out, and our Patient dress'd up, I took a Spoonful, and held it a few Minutes over the Flame of a Candle, where being fensible, give me leave to fay, of the Heat, before any Part was evaporated, the whole grew strait, gelatinous, and immediately after took the Confiftence of the White of a rear poch'd Egg, but of a more obscure Colour, like what I have observed to flow from Fiftula's in and about the Joints, or other nervous Parts,

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called Synovia by Practitioners, and which indicates plainly, whatever Veffel may, or does fur. nish the Supply, whether Artery, Vein, Nerve, or Lymphaduet (tho' most probably one of the two last) it is different from the common Latex. and truly of the nutritious Kind.

Hist. xli. A young Gentleman, whilft I was revising these Sheets, offered himself to me, in Company with his Surgeon, to have my Sentiments of a swelled Testis. He had, I perceived, upon him, a Gonorrhea, and on that Account, before I had better informed myself, I concluded the former to be a Hernia bumoralis, till more narrowly inspecting, I perceived a manifest Fluctuation of some Liquid within the vaginal Tunic, the Scroum being of its natural Colour, with little or no Pain, unless from the Weight and Tension. For my farther Satisfaction I tried it with the Candle, and concluded, by fome Degree of Translucency, that it was an Hydrops Teftis.

Having purged off his Gonorrhaa with Lenients, he came to me some Months afterwards, defiring I would let out the Contents of this fwelled Testis, as I had promised; when accordingly, without farther Hesitation, his Surgeon bringing with him a small Trocbart, whilst he pres'd from above, I thrust up the Instrument, and drawing forth the Piercer, discharg'd thro' the Canula about a Pint of greenish Serum, which, as the former, by the Heat of the Candle, grew prefently gelatinous. However, I have some Hopes that this will not return, having made no Progress for some Months before the Operation, as to the Bulk of the Tumour, or Increase in Quantity of the Fluid therein

contain'd.

Of

Of HERNIA CARNOSA.

Having thus given our Sentiments of the Hydrops Testis, I shall here take Notice of another Disorder incident to the same, by which, not its outward Tunic only, but the Body thereof is enlarged in all its Dimensions, by a sleshy Substance, or preternatural Augmentation of its Bulk; and which indeed, I might have observed among the Sarcomata, but I rather chose to bring the Diseases of the same Part, at least of this particular one, in View at the same Time, intending it more especially to introduce my Account of the other Hernia, whether spurious or genuine.

It is called by Authors Hernia Carnofa, tho' Ithink, as unfitly as the Aquofa before described. However, retaining the old Name, we define it a Flesh-like Substance, at some Times adnascent to one Part of the Body of the Testis, as happens upon sinuous Ulcers, or Fistulæ thereof, where, after some Abscess, or Apostem ill managed, its Tunics being destroyed, the nutritious Juices are shed round about, and these Excrescences are produced, or, as already described of a glandulous, the same Kind with the rest, by which, from some Accident of Cantuston, &c, its vascular Compages is amplified and dilated, and the Stone thereby enlarged through its whole Contenture.

As to the Marks of Distinction between this, and others going under the Denomination of Hernia; the nearest, I think, in Likeness hereunto, is that called Humoralis, a common Attendant on the Gonorrhaa, suppressed, or untimely restrained; of which see more in our Treatise

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of the Venereal Disease: But its greater Weight and Hardness, together with the more gradual Increase, also attending those who never had to do with Women, will to a heedful Observer be a sufficient Direction. that it is not of that Sort; as may also the Freedom of the inguinal Process from any preternatural Fulness, or being handled, discovering no prolapsed or interposing Body, inform him that it is no true Hernia, or any of those we shall come presently to describe.

The over-grown, and equally enlarged Testis, may probably enough derive its Original from the flacker or more retarded Motion of the Blood; or by the same moving faster through the Artery, then taken up or returned by the Vein, whence the Particles left at the Pores in the Extremities being carnified, after they have diffused themselves round about must necessarily increase the Bulk of the Stone: And if we confider the Frame thereof, as I have remark'd in discoursing on the Hydrops Testis, together with the meandrous Windings of its Vessels, we might wonder there should not oftner, by Reafon of the Fluid stopped therein, arise either this Disease, or an Abscess almost as bad; but having faid more upon this Head, in our Discourse upon the Sarcoma, to which this is allied, I shall present you with a memorable Case of this Nature from Hildanus, and that (as fitting) in his Words, afterwards delivering the Prognostic and Cure.

Generosus quidam Juvenis, cum Amasiam suam ampletteretur, atque cum ipsa in actu venereo esset, & jam Semen ejaculare vellet, a quodam Cubiculum ingrediente in actu ita deturbs-

tus fuit, ut semen retrocesserit, retentumque fuerit, quapropter Dolor in Inquine exortus eft, & Testiculi intumuerunt. Cum vero morbum propter verecundiam celasset, dolor in sinistro inguine pau-· latim per se remisit, intumefactio evanuit, & Testiculus in naturalem Statum rediit. Circa dextrum vero Tumor remansit, qui successu temporis in ingentem Herniam carnofam excrevit. Ego cum aliis magni nominis Medicis in Confilium tandem adhibitus, non solum Carnem circa dextrum Testiculum concretum, verum etiam Scrotum ferofis bumoribus ita extensum reperi, ut magnitudine capitis Infantis fere adequaret.

What the Issue of this Case was we have no Account, but one exactly like it I remember, after much Mifery undergone, to have occasioned the Death of the unhappy Sufferer.

In giving then our Judgment of this Tumour, and before we enterprise the Cure, it behoveth us diligently to weigh all attending Circum-

stances.

Thus, if the Stone be unequally bard, bas painful Darrings, with turgid Veins, of a livid Complection, we may suspect, by such its scirrbous Disposition, a farther Tendency to a more malign and cancerous Quality, and forbear meddling at all therewith: Nay, although it be not fo very hard or painful of itself, yet if there be great Complaint of the Back, with Shootings thro' the Process, or if this last be affected or concerned therein, thefe will discourage, in some Measure, the Operation.

Again, in a true Scirrbus of this Part, or which is perfectly indolent, as well as bard, not increasing or incommoding the Patient (as I have seen some

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of them) there may be no Necessity of the Opera-

tion, nor indeed any other Chirurgery.

But laftly, If the tumefied Testis appear of a mild Disposition, no Ways complicated, as above, but chiefly burthen some by its Weight, and bindering the Sick thereby from going about, or to prosecute bis Affairs, and the Process at the same Time so disengaged, as to admit thereof, the Cure is bopeful by Excision.

In order to which, having tried the Force of Discutients, either in the Form of Cataplasm, Emplaster, or Fomentation, for some! Time ineffectually, as there is not much Likelihood they should be other, and the Disease still encreasing, you must proceed to the Operation, I mean, Ex-

traction of the Testis, called Castration.

Cure by

Which is done (the necessary Apparatus pro-Castration. vided, and the Patient placed in a fit Posture, rather fitting forwards, and leaning back in his Chair, than lying along) by opening the Scrotum first of all with a Lancet, or the Point of an Incision-Knife, on the same side with the Stone; after clapping in your Probe Sciffers, and cutting up towards the Ring of the Processis: When having made sufficient Way with your Fingers, you are presently to divide the adhering Fibres betwixt the Tunica Vaginalis and the Dartos, till having entirely freed the fame all round, you turn out the Testis with its suspensory Cremaster and spermatic Vessels, in like Manner freed from any Adhesion, which you are now to te up, by making three or four Circumvolutions of Silk or Thread, (feveral being waxed together for that Purpose) and fastning a secure Knot, as is practifed in parting the Fætus from its Placenta, upon the umbilical Vessels, dividing here also, as there, a Finger or two's Breadth on this Side of of the Ligature, and taking off the Stone, leave the faid Ligature hanging out of the Wound; which, after a few Days, whilst the same is digefting, casts off, the Wound foon after aggluti-

nating, or healing up again.

In the mean Time, how eafy foever the Opention is, yet must you expect to encounter a Imptomatic Fever, if you have none of those more fatal Symptoms attending fome others; such, I mean, as Convulsion, Gangrene, or Mortification. His Body must be prepared by Bleedmy and lenient Purgation beforehand; also gentle Anodynes; afterwards Clysters upon Occasion, contemperating Julaps and Emulsions to abate the febrile Heat, and take off the Inquietude, not forgetting the most slender Diet for some Days : Whilst proper Fomentations to cherish these nervous Parts, and good Digestives to the Wound, are carefully to be directed during the Cure.

If the difeafed Testis be very large, and the Incision consequently so in the Scrotum, I have lometimes found it needful to make two or three Sutures in the empty Bag, which hath haftned the Union, and by the Help of a good stiptic folus at the Conclusion, or after the Wound is well digested, and the Ligature cast off, promoted

the corrugating or purfing of the same.

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The Digestive I have used myself at these Times has been the Terebinth. Veneta cum Ovi Vitello, pread on Lint, both in the Form of Dofils and of Pledgets, and after dip'd lightly in the Linim. Arciei, melted down with a little Balf. Terebinth.

A Weaver near Spittle-Fields, of a middle HIST. Age, and good Habit of Body, having, from former Accident, been many Years indisposed with a weighty Testicle, which still growing

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Sect. III.

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larger, and giving him great Uneafiness in the Time of his working, made Application to a Surgeon of his Acquaintance, who recommended

him to take my Opinion of the fame.

Having duly confidered, I gave it, that the Tumour was a Herniu carnosa, as the same is vulgarly called, or the Testis equally enlarg'd in all its Dimensions by some nutritious Juice, first of all let go by the Veffels, and after gradually fup. plied from the same, growing up to its present State; and, in all likelihood, might still improve to a much greater, if the Stone itself, together with its Vessels, were not removed: For which reason, confidering so likely a Subject as he was for the same, a sober, temperate man, of good Habit of Body, the Process free, and no Complaint of the Back, or indeed any where elfe; I declared the faid Extraction his only Remedy, giving him great Encouragement to undergo the fame, fince it was manifest no other Method could avail him.

Upon his Compliance, a few days after, when his Body had been prepared by Bleeding, and an emollient Clyster over Night, his Friends recommending Mr. Jacob Babington, a plain old Gentle man, but an artful Practicer; we met, and pla cing our Patient for the Work, whilst he or one Side pinched up the Scrotum with his Fin gers, I entred the common Teguments with the Point of my Incision-Knife, and clapping the Shank of my Scissars into the Wound, which was near the Bottom, cut up to the Inguen, when immediately Mr. Babington thrusting in his Fin gers on each Side, tore afunder the adhering Fi bres all round, and brought out the Testis, which freeing in like Manner upwards, where there wa any Adhesion in the Way, with half a Doze

Needlefu

Needlefuls of Silk waxed together, I took a Couple of Turns close round, streightning the fame, as the Midwife does in making the common Ligature on the Navel string of the Fætus immediately after its Birth; when tying a secure Knot, I divided the Cremaster with its inclosed Vessels and suspending Testis, weighing eleven Ounces. This done, I stitched up the empty Bag, and left the Ends of the Ligature hanging out of the Wound, having in the Operation loft no more Blood than might feem necessary for relieving the same, and preventing of the Fluxion.

Our first Dreffings were Dofils of dry Lint. over which a Pad of Tow dip'd in Oxycrate, and fprinkled with Farina, without any other than the T. Bandage, which fufficed to fecure the fame: He was then put to Bed with a Draught of a Pearl Julep, and the fame Night took an Anodyne ex Aq. Last. 3is, Aq. Pæon. C. zij. Syr. de Meconio 3j. m. notwithstanding which, the next Day we found him feverish, having had a reftless Night, with some intercurring Rigours, from those very tender and sensible nervous Parts compress'd by the Ligature; also great Thirst, and Soreness up that Side of his Belly, much increased by a slight Cough, he apprehended he had got by Cold in the Operation.

Upon which Account, it was agreed to take away half a Score Ounces of Blood from his Arm. and for his feverish Heat and Thirst to allow him an Emulsion ex Sem. iv. fr. maj. cum Amygd. d. excort. in Aq. Hord. for his Cough the following

Lingus and pectoral Apozem;

k Ol. Amygd. d. Zij. Sperm. Ceti zij. incorpotensur simul in Mortario marmoreo, & addendo

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Syr. Dialth. & Capil. Ven. and zj. f. Linetus, de quo e fundo Vasculi sumat prælargum Coehlear. sub inde vel Tussi infestante superbibendo Haustulum te. pefaetum Decosti sequentis.

R Decasti Pestaralis depurati fiss, Syr. Balf. Tolut. 3j. m. f. Apozema.

The Liniment here following was likewise directed to embrocate his Belly.

R Ol. Lumbric. Unguent. Dialth. ana 3B. Ol. Anis. 3j. m. f. Litus, quocum manu calida, leniuscule soveatur Regio Hypogastrica Mane & Vesperi, Pannum laneum mollem superponendo.

The third Day we met again, not opening the Wound the Day before; when perceiving the innermost Dosil to adhere, we let the same lye still, contenting ourselves with fomenting the Parts all round with a Decoction of the common warm discutient Plants, and a little camphorated Spirit of Wine; after which we dress'd up with other Dosils arm'd with Liniment, and dip'd in fome more of the fame, melted down with 2 little Balsam. Terebinth. with a large Pledget of the Liniment by itself, and the Bandage as before. He still continued hot and feverish, but without Rigours, and being costive, a Clyster of the Common Decoction was injected, with 3j. of Elect. Lenitiv. dissolved therein, which procured him a Stool foon after: His Emulsion was yet continued with his Linttus and pettoral Apozem, his Diet confifting of small Broths and Gruels, On the fourth Day the Dreffings were renewed as before, the Wound appearing digested, as well above about the Ligature, as below upon the Scrotum,

Scrotum, unless that some thick Sloughs in the upper Part somewhat retarded the Work; upon which I sprinkled the Pracipit. rub. which, in

few Days more, removed the fame.

At the Fortnight's End, or thereabouts, the Ligature casting off, the Wound incarned by the Digestive used all along; that in the Scrotum agglutinating also, and the Bag so pursed up, as to stick close to the other Side; at three Weeks End he got abroad, and soon after into his Loom, prosecuting his Business, without Let or Inconvenience; and after performing more with one, than he had done before with both his Witnesses, his Wife bearing him a Child within the Year after the Operation.

Having given you this Instance of a Semi-Eumuchus, if I may so term him, or a single Castration, I could entertain you with a Tragicomical Example of a double one, happening in
the same Neighbourhood, and about the same

Time.

A poor Hypochondriac, or Enthusiast rather, HIST. whether on a Suspicion of his Wife's Incontinency, and thereby to discover the Truth, in case the brought him any more Children, which was the common Rumour, or to punish his own, I never could rightly learn; but so it fell out, that in a Fit of Melancholy, having thut himself up in his Chamber, without any Apparatus, he made shorter Work, with one Stroak of his Razor, taking both Testes and Scrotum away together; Upon which so great Effusion of Blood from the Arteries ran through the Floor, as made the first Discovery; the People below hastening up to him, perceived him in a Manner expiring by the Loss of Blood, and calling prelently for Help, proper Stiptics being applied, he

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was rescued from the most imminent Danger, and the Wound, after Digestion, being brought into a healing Condition; the poor Man ashamed of his late Enterprise, nor daring to stir out of the House, removed his Quarters by Night, and was never after heard of.

Benivenius tells of a Monk, who through a blind Zeal to keep himself honest, cut off the Penis close to the Os Pubis, from whence he was very near Death by the great Hamorrhage, Ch. 601. de Abditis. Akakia in his Comment. ad Art. parv. Galeni of a poor Baker, suspecting his Wife's Incontinency, cut off both his Teffes: And Rousset of a Bishop seiz'd with his Rabies Amoris, as he calls it, that threw himself into a Well (I suppose, without Water) where he excis'd in the Author's Words, omnia ea que amoris Morbum causabant, and bled almost to Death before he was discovered, and taken up from the fame. See more of these Examples in Hildan, Cent. 3. Obs. 87. Zuing. Theat. Vol. 2. p. 358. The Manner of Eunuchism among the Turks is fet down also by the foresaid Roussetus, de partu Cafareo, Sett. 6. Cap. 6. as also by Cardan. in his Com. in Hip. Lib. de Aere, Aq. & locis, Sett. 62. Text. 19. Wierus Bodin, &c. But returning to our Purpose.

His. xliv.

A Person who had used the Seas almost all his Life-time, and led a very loose one, when after several Years labouring under a sistulous User on the Testis, the Result, as I suspected, of some former Hernia bumoralis neglected, or through Ignorance treated with Suppuratives, by which an Abscess ensuing, and the Matter pent in by Tents had increased the Sinussis, and made way for a Fungus to grow up therein, by which the whole Body of the Testis was in a Manner surrounded.

Sect. III. Of Henria Carnola.

furrounded and increased to a great Magni-

Upon Search, I discovered several Sinus's, some more superficial, others deeper and more profound, none of which had been dilated as they ought, but the Matter discharged as the external Orifice happened by its Situation to favour the same.

He was, at that Time, under some Pretender's Care, who had surrounded the Body of the Testis with a mercurial Emplaster, promising thereby to dissolve the same, whilst the Corruption was

to be drawn out by his Balsam.

I affured him there was no Reliance upon fuch Promises, the Tumour being a true Sarcoma, and incapable of Resolution, so that, to me, it was very plain, nothing less than the Extraction of the Testis could free him from so stubborn a Malady; and in which I told him, he might meet with some Difficulty, his Constitution being now broken, and he in a declining Age, a Cough, and hectical Diforder having already feized him, and threatning a symptomatic Phthifis; fo that delining meddling myfelf, I persuaded him to take the Opinion of Mr. Bernard, from whom not meeting with more Encouragement, he went from him to others; at length putting himself into the Hands of Mr. Joseph Bateman, at that Time Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, he performed the Operation of Excision, but had the Misfortune to lose his Patient, who died foon after the Operation.

Whilst I was inserting the foregoing Cases, I Hist. xlv. was called on by a Surgeon in that Neighbourhood, to take a View of a large Testis of a poor old Frenchman in Spittle-Fields; it had been

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of feveral Weeks standing, exceeding the Dimenfions of a common Foot-Ball, or Bladder blown up, inclosed in its Leather Case: Upon Enquiry, I found the whole Tumour made up of the Body of the left Testis, the other being free and unconcern'd, but by the great Tenfion, thrust close to the Scrotum on the Side opposite, where I could plainly feel it flip about. The Processus at the Top, or the inguinal Region felt also clear; so that I delivered my Opinion negatively, first of all, that it was none of the genuine or true Hernia; then feeling more strictly on all the Sides of the Tumour, I could plainly perceive an unequal Hardness, like that of a fleshy Substance in some Parts, whilft, in others, there was a palpable Recedence upon Pressure, with a Renitency immediately, as from some Fluid therein also contain'd, so that the Tumour might be deem'd compounded, or complicated of both.

He had an Apprehension, that a Blow some Time before received about the Pubes, rather than on the Part affected, had given Rise thereto; yet whether so, or from some peculiar Distemperature in the Part, savouring its Production, was to me uncertain. But be that as it might, it seem'd very plain, by its present Appearance, together with that of his emaciated and worn out Habit, that there was no good to be done; and therefore I advised the Surgeon, in Regard to his own Credit, that he would not open the Tumour, but content himself with a good resolutive Fotus and Cataplasm, that might keep up the Heat of the Part, and surther the Dissipation of the contained Humours.

That, which was farther remarkable in this Case, was, that about the same time, or soon after the Appearance of this Tumour on the

Stone

Sect. III. Of Hernia Carnola.

Stone below, he had another very large congested one also, thrusting forth on the same Side above, upon his Neck, reaching from a little below the Lobe of the left Ear, down towards the Clavicle, appearing like a Scropbula, or huge Wenn, and feemingly made up of the like Contents with that of the Testis, viz. partly bumoural, and partly

farcomatous.

Having thus given my Sentiments of the Case, I came away, defiring the Surgeon to give me Notice of his Death when the same should happen, in order to diffect the Part for my farther Satisfaction, still enquiring between Whiles how Matters proceeded; when after a few Days I understood, that both the Tumours advanced confiderably in their Magnitude, infomuch, that the Testis exceeded that of a Man's Head, and might reasonably be supposed of half a Dozen Pound Weight. At length, a Mortification appearing in the lower Part, of the Compass of a half Crown, a bloody Serum quickly after burst through in a large Quantity, and continued gleeting several Days, till his Strength being quite exhausted, he funk under a Marasmus, keeping his Senses to the last Minute.

The Day after his Death I went, in Company with his Surgeon, and found, notwithstanding the large Profusion of the serous Humour through the rotten Ulcer, the Testis was still as big as a Child's Head, or near the Dimensions it was of

when I first view'd it.

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I then gave Direction for the Scrotum to be opened on the right or found Side, where we turned out the shrivel'd and almost wasted Testis, together with its Gremaster, free and clear up to the Rings in the Processus. After which we cut up the Body of the difeafed Stone, and out of

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feveral large Cells or Cavities, there flowed forth more of the same Liquor, instar Lotura Carnium: What remains being wholly veficulous, like the Parenchyma of the Spleen, of a Sponge-like Substance; or, as I then compared it, like a large Pomegranate, cellular, with the Parietes compofed of rotten Membranes, and the Honey-comb like Veficles, stuffed with a putrid Sanies: Which fufficiently justified our Prognostic, as well as Conduct in the Proceeding, leaving it rather to Nature, thus to vent itself at long Run, than either by Caustic or Incision, making an Ulcer out of our Power to heal up again, or letting out only his bloody Serum, and leaving the large fleshy Substance yet behind; incurring the Cenfure, that we had mistaken his Case, and by such Proceeding haftned the poor Man's Death, if they had not given out that we had absolutely killed him.

The Tumour on his Neck, foon after his Decease, was somewhat subsided, but still continu'd about the Bigness of the rotten Testis, and seemed to be made up, by our handling thereof (for we did not open it) of the like spongy Materials, and extravasated Humour, with those of the said Part.

In the fungous Excrescence upon the Testis, where the same is not overgrown, you are to make way thereto, which is then to be consum'd by Escharotics, or the potential Cautery, in like Manner as in other Sarcomata has been directed. But indeed, considering this painful Way of Proceeding, which yet is unavoidable, the Part affected, the Accidents attending, with their uncertain Issue in malign, sistulous Ulcers; Castration here also may be found expedient, and very probably the easiest Remedy of the two: However, in all

all Cases of this or the like Difficulty, it will behove you, as I have elsewhere advised, to confult with some ancient and learned Master of your Art, that both your own Reputation, as well as your Patient's Welfare, may be thereby fecured; this too should be done in Time, before a Marasmus comes on, when he is in no Condition to undergo the Method of Cure. And this is all we have to communicate concerning the Hernia carnofa, unless that I add this Remark of Hildanus thereon, that in all his Practice, he never observed more than one of them upon the left Testis: His Conjecture of the Reason, which I think not over forcible, you will find in his 4th Cent. and 64th Observaviz. for that the Vena Praparans on the left Side, arising not from the Cava as on the right, but out of the Emulgent, it carries along with it some falt and nitrous Particles, which are capable of inciding and refolving those viscous Humours, which through want thereof are apt to fettle on the Side oppofite.

But here I find our Author at a Stand, when confidering the right Testis having larger Vessels and greater Heat, as coming immediately from the Trunk of the Vena Cava, should, for the same Cause, be the stronger, and better able to defend itself from Obstructions; so that at last he concludes thus: Potius itaque circa sinistrum Testiculum, qui dextro imbecilior est, sanguinemque impuriorem, ut Galenus testatur, ad se trabit, ssum illum bumorum delabi, ac proinde carnosam illam substantiam procreari posse, verissimile esse mibi videtur. Id vero cum rarissime visum est, Causam Carnosa Hernia obscuram esse, cum Paulo Ægineta, statuo.

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Yet, as I remember, for confirming this Remark, fince I took Notice of the fame, I have observed more upon the right than left; those I have extracted, which were three, being every one of them on that Side. The same Author, if I mistake not, will have the Hernia aquoso, meaning thereby, doubtless, the Hydrops Testis, to be

found more commonly on the left Side.

Dr. Harvey in his Exercitat. tells us of a Way of freeing the Patient of this Malady (as all other farcomatous Bodies) which is by making Ligature on the Veffel that supplies their Nourishment by which the same being intercepted, the Part below must necessarily perish, and may be fasely taken off. But how this can be done in our Cafe without Prejudice to the Testis, I must own, I can't readily conceive, the fame Veffel fupplying the natural, as well as preternatural (at this Time) augmented Teffis, with its nutritious Juice: He gives us indeed a memorable Inflance of one of these Hernia's, as large as a Man's Head, and hanging down almost to his Knees, which was deftroy'd this Way, as you may gather from his Words. Exercitatio 52. p. 198. under the Title of Sarcofes morbofa. the Truck of the Four Corn

Supercrescens in Ulceribus Caro, vel Sarcoses morbosse, Arteriarum Ramulis conterminæ, ex bis nutriuntur, & in maximam interdum Molem extrescunt. Ad boc Arteriarum Officium, sive Sanguinis Circulationem respiciens, ingentes diquando Hernias carnosas, præter omnem Spem, persette curavi; id solum agens, ut præcisa vel ligata Arteriola, nibil Nutrimenti, Spiritusve ad Partem laborantem accederet; quo sactum, ut Tumor morticinus facile postea vel Ferro, vel Igne extirparetur. Habuit quidem præ cæteris Sarco-

fin in Scroto, five Herniam carnofam bumano Capite majorem, Genuum tenus deorsum pendulam; indeque sursum carnosa moles, ad Carpi Magnitudinem (ceu Funis nauticus) Abdomen ingrediebatur, adeoque Malum increvit, ut nemo Ferro, vel aliter curam aggredi auderet. Hanc tamen ingentem excrescentiam, Scrotum tantopere distendentem, Testiculumque in medio ejus obvolventem, quo dini modo, plane obstuli, & Curatione perfecta defunctus sum: relicto interea Testi, Vase suo præparante & deferente; reliquis in Scrotum per vaginalem Tunicam descendentibus, salvis · & intactis.

Of the HERNIA VARICOSA.

When the Blood-Vessels of the Stone, I mean Hernia particularly the Venæ spermaticæ, called by the varicosa. Ancients Praparantes, are in their Ascent from the Body of the same, or its Epididymis, by some Remora or Stop given to the Fluid therein moving, obstructed and distended by some thicker or grumous Parts thereof thrown out to the Sides, the rest, though heavily, passing on; these Veflels, I fay, becoming knotty, as they appear more frequently upon the Legs, give Rife to another Distemper of this Part, which is called Hernia varicosa, creating a great deal of Pain and much Trouble to get rid of.

Some Authors have diffinguished the same as external and internal, calling the former by the Name of Circofele, the latter Varicofele, which they will have more particularly to carry Impotency along with it.

As to the Cure, which is for the most Part only palliative, the same confifts chiefly in De. pletion of the Vessels by Venæsection, supporting the Weight by a Bag-Truss, with restringent Applications underneath, to prevent the farther Dilatation of the same, as is practifed in the Varices of other Parts, with an exact Regimen in Diet. and the other Non-naturals.

A Clergyman of my Acquaintance was the most severely afflicted with this Malady of any Person I ever met with, having the spermatic Vessels so distended, more especially on the right Side from their Afcent by the Corpus Pampine. forme, called otherwise Varicosum, up with the Cremaster to the Processus Peritonæi, that they felt like so many large Cords, tied full of Knots, creating oftentimes such gravative Aches or Pains darting thence to the Loins, as rendred him incapable to fland upright, confining him to his Chamber, which Diftemper had been of long flanding.

In order to his Relief, he was frequently let Blood, and purged with Lenients, as Cassia, ve Elett. Lenit. cum Pulv. Rhei; being also nephritical, in great Extremity he was forced to have Recourse to Anodynes, as the Pil. Matth. to 38. or gr. xv. also the Ol. Lini, vel Amygd. d. cum Syr. de Meconio; upon which Occasions he had several kind Vifits from Dr. Mead, who, in Confultation with me, directed what was necessary to palliate his present Complaints. He fell at length into a Dropfy, accompanied with a Jaundice having, to footh his Spirits, too much indulged himself with strong Liquors; so that being now deprived of his usual Benefit by Bleeding, though the same had been frequently supplied by an he morrhoidal Flux, he was forced to fubmit to the

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Sect. III. Of Hernia Ventofa.

common Lot. His Custom was, when the most incommoded by these Varices, to dip a folded Cloth in Oxycrate, and clap close up to the Parts; at other Times he wore a Cataplasm in his Bag-Trus, prepared of the Restringents boiled up in the Steel-Water and red Wine, thickned with Farina, and a little Bole, adding as much of the Ol. Rosar. immat. as might keep it from growing hard and dry.

Of HERNIA VENTOSA.

The last of the spurious or false Herniae we Herniae shall recount, is that where Wind is pent in by Ventosa. the Coats of the Testis, or by the Process, inflating and blowing up the Inguen, by the Latins named Hernia ventosa, by the Greeks, wvevua-

This Tumour is differenced from the rest by its great Lightness, at some Times disappearing, and again returning; it is oftentimes contained within the outer but proper investing Coat of the Testis, call'd Vaginalis, which it so distends, as to render the Stone itself inapprehensible; at other Times it affects only the Parts of the Groin, husting up the same like a true Hernia at the first Sight, but is known therefrom, not only by the Want of Solidity, or the interposing Gut or Caul, but the Absence of the common Symptoms, as violent Pain, symptomatic Fever, Vomiting, Singultus, Constipation of the Belly, and the like Atsendants upon the intestinal Hernia.

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Infants are the usual Subjects of this Infirmity, as well as the following, by Reason of their lax and humid Tempers, want of Heat, their manner of Diet, and their infirm Concoction, as well.

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as Frowardness, disposing to those flatulent Productions. But more of the Cause and Cure of this Distemper, when we come to the Emphysema, with which I intend to conclude my Discourse of Tumours; having first, as shortly as I can, with Advantage to the young Practitioners in this Art, taken Notice of the true Hernia, of which these Parts, together with those of the Groin and Navel, are the usual Places of Receipt; but I shall first give one Instance of the Hernia ventosa.

His. xlvii.

A froward Infant, of about three Months old. upon every great Fit of crying, or coughing, being subject to a flatulent Rising in the Inquen, the Wind, more than ordinarily, breaking thro the Membranes, and lifting up the outward Teguments or Enclosure to the Bigness of a Hen's Egg, from whence, with a murmuring Noise, like that in the Reduction of the Gut, it would, upon Pressure (when the Child was pacified) return again, and disappear, quickly after venting in a Crepitus, as if there had been a Communication with the common Canal of the Intestines, particularly the Rettum with the Processus, from whence the Flates seemed to break down; which had occasioned a Mistake in one who understood the Cure, who had treated it as a Rupture of the Bowels, by which the Pads of the Truss having still farther chased and galled the Parts, had rendred the poor Infant still more fretful and peevish.

When I had strictly enquired into the Disease, I advised, that these should immediately be thrown aside, and the Excoriations healed with my Geratum de Lapide calaminari: After which, the Cure consisting chiefly in the internal Regimen, to correct the windy State of the Bowels, and the In-

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digestion of the Ventricle, whence those Crudities did arise, that raised the flatulent Effervescence; first of all I purged the Infant once in three or four Days with a Spoonful of an Infusion of the Rad. Rhei in Aq. Lattis, edulcorating the faid Tincture with a little of the Syr. de Cichoreo; and on the intermediate Days I exhibited a full Dose of one or other of the absorbent Powders, we call testaceous, such as the Margarita Corallium, Chela & ocul. Cancr. in order to bridle the Acid usually exciting these Diforders, in that tender Age more especially ; also for the farther quieting this Disturbance, and allaying the Outrage arising in the Spirits, for moderating the Cough, and difpelling the Wind by a more suitable Passage, I directed the two following Mixtures.

R. Ol. Amygd. d. Zj. Syr. Capil. Ven. Zs. m. deur cochleatim urgente Tush.

R Aq. Fænicul. Aq. Flor. Chamæmel. ana zij. Syr. de Meconio zij. f. Mixtura de qua propinentur Cochl. duo puerilia, aliquo tempore inquietudine magis molestante vel Flatu opprimente.

For the same Purpose, the good Woman boil'd a Bay Leaf, a Blade of Mace, or a few of the carminative Seeds tied up in a Rag, in the Water with which the Panada was prepared; and by prosecuting this Method for about a Month or sive Week's Time, the Child was so entirely freed of the Complaint, that the Swelling, even though it cried strongly, and thereby bore down upon those Parts, never after appeared, or gave any manner of Disquiet.

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Of the true Herniz, with their Causes, Differenees, Signs, and Cure.

We come now to the true Herniæ, of which there are commonly reckon'd two, the one owing to the Prolapse, or falling down of the Intestine, particularly a Part of that named Ileon, called Enterocele: The other to that of the Omentum or Caul, termed Epiplocele; when both the Gut and Caul come down together, it is then named Entero-Epiplocele.

Again, when either of these come down no farther than the Groin to which a Relaxation of the Peritonæum may give way, it is named imperfest or incompleat by some; by others Hernia inguinalis: But when the interposing Body breaks through and tumbles down into the Scrotum, it is then a compleat Rupture, or Hernia

Scrotalis.

The Causes of this Distemper are all violent Motions, or strong Exercise of the Body, and some of its Organs, such as Leaping or Jumping, Hollowing, or long holding the Breath, strong Coughing, or Vomiting, bearing hard down upon the Rim of the Belly, whether in going to Stool when over costive, or in Child-Birth; forcible and long Cring also disposeth to the same; whence, as we have already taken Notice, Infants and froward Children are most liable to these Infirmities through their Weakness and lax or tender Habits.

The Prognostics of these Tumours are to be gathered from the Nature of the prolapsed Body, together with that of the Hernia or Rupture it self, whether perfect or imperfect, the Time of its Continuance, the Age of the Patient, Habit of Body, and attending Symptoms.

And thus it will appear, there may be more imminent Danger from the Intestine than the Caul, more from the Rupture in the Cod than in the Groin, as also when of long Duration, than recently con-

tracted,

tracted, more in ancient People, than Infants or young Children. It being observable, that if the Diftemper be not retriev'd before Pubefcency, it is scarce afterwards to be expected. Farther, there is greater Trouble in weak infirm Patients, or such as are liable to Coughs, Loofnesses; also dropsical People, whose muscular Fibres are always unbent or relaxed, than others of a more firm, tight, and vigorous Habit. Lastly, there is more Danger from a Strangulation of the Intestine by the Stricture upon the same, than where the Bowels have a free Liberty (though then the Case is irremediable) by the Largeness of the Breach to perform their Office tolerably in their new Habitation: In the former State, the Patient can survive but few Days, unless timely relieved, but is attended during the Time with Vomiting, Hickups, grievous Pain, languid Pulse and cold Sweats, which are the indubitable Diagnostics of a Gangrene or Mortification, and presently after conclude the direful Scene.

When I have given you the most material Notes of discriminating the true Herniæ from each other, I shall hasten to the Cure. Let it then be observed, that the intestinal Rupture is known from the omental, by its greater Fulness, Renitency and Evenness upon the Pressure; the latter feeling fofter and more fusceptible of the faid Impress, as if the Fingers were entring so much Dough on the Infide of the Membranes. The Patient having heretofore (where accustomed to its slipping down, I mean the Gut) been able of himself laying along, with the Pressure of his own Hand to put it back into the Belly, with a rumbling or croaking Noise; though now, through some Inflammation coming on, he finds himself incapable of the same; besides, the Ox U 3 mentum

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mentum falling down by itself, excites not those severe Symptoms, as attend the other Strangulation, such, I mean, as we have already observed, viz. Fever, Retching, Singultus, Convulsions, cold Sweats and sudden Death, unless it can be reduced either by the common lesser, or by the less frequent, and greater Apparatus.

The Cure by the leffer Apparatus.

The leffer I call that which is accomplished by the Hand, or topical Application, without cutting; that is, by Means of some discutient or emollient Fomentations and Cataplasms, also sharp and stimulating Clysters, to exonerate or empty the Bowels; after which the Patient must be laid on his Back, with his Head reclining much lower than his Buttocks, or at some Times fet reverst, as it were, upon his Head, a strong Person being placed between his Legs, and raising his Hams upon his Shoulders, when standing upright at the Bed's Feet, to which the Patient is first brought, his Head resting upon the Bed, the Artist gently pressing with his warm Hand, or a Flannel express'd from the Fotus aforesaid, upon each Side of the Tumour, perceives it to give way, till the Pressure thus artfully pursued, the prolapsed Body is at length returned to its Place, the Patient in some Measure contributing in the mean Time thereunto, by the drawing in his Breath; but this failing, and the Symptoms increafing, in order to fave Life, the greater Apparatus is to be attempted before a Gangrene comes, by which the same, however dexterously perform'd, would be rendred ineffectual.

Hi. xlviii. An ancient Gentleman, between seventy and eighty, being for many Years afflicted with an intestinal Hernia, falling into the Scrotum, for which he constantly wore a Trus, and when it happened to slip down, was able of himself, ly-

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ing along, to put up the fame; till by a Fit of Coughing it came down as he was from Home. his Truss not being well fitted, and when he got thither, he found it out of his Power to get it up again : However, mistaking the Disease, he fent to his Apothecary to give him fomething for the Colic, who accordingly ordered him feveral carminative and purging Mixtures, which were no fooner swallowed, but thrown up again, as was every Thing he took. Chifters likewife were injected, but without any Benefit; so that continuing exceeding reftless, the next Day I was sent for in the Evening, and found him difmally crying out, and retching to vomit, in which he threw up nothing but pure Bile : A Hickup also attended; so that suspecting an Iliaca Paffio, I concluded it a loft Cafe. Confidering the Symptoms, together with the Age of the Patient, I was about to leave him, till overhearing a Whisper of a Rupture he was subjest to, I went to the Bed-fide, and threw off the Clothes, where I presently perceived the Source of the Mischief, the Ileon fallen through, and strangled by the Rimula of the Process, from whence this Orgasmus of the Spirits was excited, and the Fibres all along the intestine Canal, or whole Ductus alimentalis drawn into Confent by their nervous Continuity, inverting the peristaltic Motion.

Upon which I presently sent for Mr. Richard Bateman, who was Surgeon to the Family, in the mean Time directing the following Bolus and Mixture, to obtund, if possible, the violent Instation, and stay the Vomiting.

R Phylon. Rom. 9j. Ol. Carni. gut. ij. m. f. Bolus statim sumendus superbibendo Cochl. tris vel U 4 quatuor

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quatuor Mixturæ sequentis instar Theæ calefatte, cujus totidem capiat eodem modo urgenti Vomitu in Intervallis.

R Aq. Menth. simpl. Aq. Flor. Chamæmel. ana Ziv. Dis Stephan. Zij. Sacch. alb. parum m.

After this he lay somewhat quieter than he had done, and the Surgeon coming, I was fent to again, when with warm Flannels we attempted the replacing, raising him up by the Hams as he lay on his Bed, his Head, by taking away the Bolster and Pillows, very much reclining, but without Success, the Flatus and Excrement together having rendred the imprisoned Gut too bulky to pass the Ring or Stricture which compress'd the same; so that perceiving nothing more to be done at present, without manifest Danger of heightning the Inflammation, and haftening a Gangrene by a more violent Pressure, we concluded it the fafest Way to defist for the present, and endeavour to relax with an emollient Cataplasm till the next Morning, injecting in the mean Time the following Clyfter, and repeating his Bole with the stomachic Mixture, thus,

R Summit. Centaur. Hyperic. Fol. Laur. Makva Brancæ Urcinæ Parietar. ana mj. Flor. Chamæmel. Melilot. Sambuci ana mß. Sem. Lini ac Fænugr. contus. ana zj. Coqu in Aq. F. q. s. ad Mollitiem, reservando Colaturam pro Fotu, & tuso Magmati, addendo part. æq. Theriac. Andr. ut s. instar Cataplasmatis, Scroto tumesacto applicandi.

R Decost. com. pro Clyst. (in quo 3s. Bac. Juniperi incoxerint) zx. Ol. Chamæmel. Ziij. Ol. Anis. Chym. zj. m. f. Enema.

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The same Evening the strained Liquor from the Faces of the Cataplasm was used, as a Fomentation to the Parts, Flannel-Cloths being thence express'd hot, and applied for half an Hour, after which the Pultis was laid on, and continued all Night.

Early the next Morning we met again, and finding him with a low unequal Pulse, his Singultus and Vomiting still continuing, with great Pain and Uneafiness; we agreed upon making our last Effort, as thinking it impossible he could survive

another.

Removing the Cataplasm, we felt the Scrotum much foftened, less tense, or renitent by the Gut underneath, whereupon applying a hot Flannel expressed from the Fomentation, and renewing for three or four Times, we call'd in a flout Man to our Affistance; when bringing the old Gentleman to the Feet of the Bed, as his Buttocks were got even with the Edge thereof, the Fellow flooping between his Legs, laying each Ham upon his Shoulder, raifed himfelf upright: In this Posture, whilst his Head rested upon the Bed, with warm Stupes pressing gently from one Side to the other, still preventing with our Hands its slipping over to either, we perceived by this wriggling Motion, it feemed to give way, but removing the Pressure, tho' ever so little, it return'd; whence it was plain, tho' we raised it out of the Bag, it was only got to the Pubes, and had not past the Perforation; so that as we were about abandoning the miserable old Man, after a second Trial, I call'd for another Stupe, the Porter, who supported him, resting himself on the Foot of the Bed, from whence lifting up again, whilst Mr. Bateman was pressing the whole Body of the Intestine with the Palm of his Hand

up towards the Process, I wriggling up some Part on each Side with my Fingers, perceived it plainly passing through; so that continuing this gentle Motion, and forwarding the Pressure, the Remainder unexpectedly at once flipt up with a perceptible Murmur; when laying him immediately down, and raising him up to the Bed's Head, whilft the Surgeon kept his Hand close upon the Process, the Truss-maker being sent for, fitted him for the present with a Dimitty Pad, till a Steel one could be made for his future Security, or Prevention of a Relapfe. This done. the following Electuary and Apozem were ordered for his Cough, which had been somewhat in creas'd by Cold, during the Time of exposing him in the Reduction; and after ten Days, this remarkable old Gentleman appeared again abroad, being yet alive, strong and hearty.

R Conf. Rad. de Symphito Conf. Rosar. rub. and 3j. Bals. Lucatel. 3B. Sperm. Ceti. 3j. Bals. Peru 3j. Syr. Capil. Ven. q. s. m. f. Elett. de quo capiat. q. N. Mosc. Mane ac Vesperi, supenhibendo 3jv. Decotti sequentis.

R Decott. Pettoral. depurati fish. Tines. Cross Aq. Theriacal. extr. 38. Syr. Balf. Tolut. 3j. m.f. Apozema.

I have met with so many of the concealed or mistaken Cases, especially in Women, that I think it behoves every Artist who is sent for to a colical Case, at least so represented, where the Symptoms of Pain and Vomiting, particularly a Singultus, are extreme, to enquire whether such Accident is not the Original of the Complaint; otherwise

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otherwise they will find it but lost Labour to go about the taking off these Symptoms, whilst the Cause is overlook'd.

It is not long fince, that I was fent for to a HIST. middle aged Man under the like Circumftances, xlix, who, one might have imagined, could fcarce have heen so bashful, nor yet so ignorant of his Case. as to have kept us all fo, till half an Hour before his Death, when he inform'd the Apothecary he had a Rupture that came down three Days before, and which he could not now, as formerly, get up again. Upon this a Surgeon, standing much fairer in his own, than the Opinion of his Brethren, took upon him to find Fault, faying, that had they fent for him ever fo little fooner (the common Infinuation of vain Boafters, to raife themselves a Name, and depreciate their Betters) he could have faved the Man's Life; and fo with as much Probability might any other, who had been acquainted Time enough with the Acsident, that is, before a Gangrene had feized upon the Part: And yet, I am fatisfied, if this Lifelaver can fay, he was never foiled in reducing an intestinal Hernia, though call'd in at what Time he would defire, he can fay more (if he was ever concern'd with many of them) than most other Gentlemen of the Profession. But leaving these Empirics, I proceed.

A young Fellow, upon a Misfortune of this Hist. I. kind, sending for a Surgeon of his Acquaintance, my near Neighbour, who coming to him, and perceiving the Symptoms threatning, such as violent and continual Vomiting, Hickors, languid Pulse, and clammy Sweats, advised his Friends to call me in to his Assistance; and finding an Attempt had been made without Success for the Reduction, and indeed little Likelihood there-

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of, the Intestine being so indurated with the Faces, as well as inflated, that it was impossible to be returned at present through the Rimula it had before slipt: so that all I could do for his Relief, was to bridle, in some Measure, the Convulsion, by the Force of Anodynes, till by discutient and emollient Topics the Tumour was a little softened, and the Flatus dissipated; for the former Intention, after a Clyster had been thrown up and returned, I prescribed as follows:

R Phylon. Rom. 3j. Ol. Juniper. gut. j. m. f. Bolus quamprimum sumendus, superbibendo Haustulum sequentem.

R Aq. Cinn. Hord. Zj. Spir. Menthæ zij. m. f. Haustus.

To the Scrotum was applied the like Fomentation and Cataplasm with that in the foregoing; between whiles, he was ordered to sup three or four Spoonfuls of fimple Mint-water scalding hot, with ten or fifteen Drops of liquid Laudan. as the Urgency of Pain and Vomiting should require. But indeed, as I have observed before, 'tis almost fruitless either to endeavour to expect to appeale the Symptoms, whilst the Irritation is continued by the difplaced Intestine, and the Fibres of the Guts thereby put into a retrograde Motion, by which those of the Stomach itself are drawn into Confent; and whatever is taken (after the manner of the Iliaca Paffio, from this dreadful Symptom of throwing up even the Excrement itself by the Mouth call'd Miserere) is presently cast up

The next Day, upon taking off the Cataplasm. a Mortification of the Compass of a Shilling appeared on the Outfide of the Scrotum, which the Surgeon carefully scarified and fomented, dreffing up with the warm Ol. Terebinth. and Linim. Acai, with a Cataplasm, of Theriaca Lond. on the Outfide, supported with a T. Bandage for the present, in the Place of a Bag; when finding no likelihood of his Escape, bis Pulse low and intermitting; bis extreme Parts cold, bis Sinpultus almost perpetual, with other Messengers of Death at Hand, I took my Leave, not expecting he could hold out many Hours. But the next Day the Surgeon acquainted me, that the young Man was yet living, and that he had observed the Excrement to come through the mortified Part; a Case so very remarkable, that I thought it well worth while to make him another Vifit; when, in Company with the Surgeon, paffing in a Probe, and turning the rotten Slough on one Side, I found more of the intestinal Faces or Excrement therein, and penetrating still farther into the Gut, drawing forth the Instrument, I plainly perceived as well by Sight as Smell, the fame Defilement thereon.

Thus, after several Days languishing, expecting his Departure every one of them, did this poor young Man surmount the most imminent Danger; the Ulcer, by the great Diligence and Care of his Surgeon, digesting, and healing up on the Outside, the Gut, being now emptied, uniting also and returning to its Place; so that whilst Art was employed in repairing the outward Breach, Nature was not wanting in so good a Subject, to perform a much greater Work, the healing of that within, the Patient being yet a-

live and in good Health, at the Writing of this his Cafe.

The Cure by the greater

This common way of the Reduction thus by the Hand failing, the last Refuge is that of the Apparatus major, by which we understand Apparatus the placing of the Patient commodiously for the Operation, either on his Bed or Table; and having there fecured him, you are carefully to incife the outward Teguments, beginning first upon the Side of the Scrotum, as we observed in the Castration; which having entered, you pass in your Director, and thereupon divide farther, till you are got up to the Inguen, and have laid bare the Cremaster; then entring heedfully your crooked Knife buried in its Sulcus, for the Security of the Vessels and the subject Bowel; when it is got up to the Stricture you raise the fame, and lay your Work in View, with your Sponge first cleanfing away the Blood, which is not much at these times, and with your Finger examining the Condition of the Rupture; having found the Stricture, you are lastly to force the End of your crooked Knife in its Sulcus as before, between that and the Gut or Caul, as it happens, and enlarge your Wound upon the Aponeurofis, or Ring of the Process making the Strangulation, till you have given way for your Finger to enter thereby; which being thus dilated, and the Passage enlarged with those of your other Hand, you are to raise the prolapsed Body, and gradually put up the same into its former Place. This done, with your crooked Needle you make as many Sutures for conjoining the Lips of the Wound, each at an Inch Distance, as the same requires, laying your Patient in his Bed, with his Hips a little elevated, and his Head as low as he can fuffer it, proceeding

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ing farther, as in penetrating Wounds of the Ab-

Monsieur Vaughion, Guliel. Fabricius Hildanus, is well as our own Countryman Mr. Wiseman, have given farther Instructions therein; but after all that I myself have said, or they have told us, I would have the younger Artist know, 'tis easier talking of than performing the Work; and that a perfect or compleat Knowledge of the Structure of this Processus Peritonei, to be obtain'd only from ocular Inspection by Anatomy, is of absolute Necessity: Nay, this obtain'd, I would caution him from rashly adventuring, till he has seen it enterprised by other expert Artists, at least (as for the Qualification of Lithotomy) tried it frequently upon dead Bodies.

Tis true, the Operation is not very often put in Practice; but many Lives, I am well affured, may be thereby faved, which are loft for want of its being timely performed, before the fatal symptoms from the Inflammation, occasion'd by the Strangulation; such, I mean, as Gangrene and sphacelus, come on and destroy the Patient. I do acknowledge, that I never more than once perform'd the Operation, and then lost my Patient by coming too late, the Gut appearing gangren'd

upon the fame.

Mr. William Petty, and some other worthy and good Artists in this City, have been more successful, the former thereby recovering an old Man from the most imminent Danger, who many

Years furviv'd the Operation.

Mr. William Chefelden has, in his Treatife of the high Operation for the Stone, given us also an Example of an Hernia Entero-Epiplocele, complicate with an Hydrocele of the Scrotum, where he performed the Operation, and recovered the Patient.

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HIST. li.

At the writing of these Observations, I was called by a Surgeon in Spittle-Fields, to visit a stout and middle aged Man, then labouring by some Accident under an inguinal Rupture. I found him in great Pain, with the usual Symptoms of Vomiting, Hickups, and languid Pulse.

He had been bled and clyfter'd before I came, which was, I think, the fecond Day, from the last of which his Bowels had been somewhat emptied. To moderate his Symptoms and get a Truce from his Pain, I order'd a Grain of the Extract. Thebaic. with a little hot Mint-water after it, which was to be repeated at a proper Distance if the Pain continued, or that the former should be thrown up in Vomiting: A Fomentation and Cataplasim, as well discutient as emollient, were likewise prescribed, after the manner of the foregoing.

The Tumour lay very hard in the Groin, and, at prefent, thereby incapable of being replaced, which had been to no Purpose, by the Surgeon and myself (yet with Caution) at-

tempted.

The next Day, perceiving no Advantage from what had been ordered, at least the Complaint returning, when the Effect of the Opiate was worn off, a bold, but most ignorant Pretender came to him, and affured him he could disperse the Swelling, calling it Wind, with a Plaister and a Dose of Pills; accordingly the Plaister was laid on, and the Pills taken, which, in few Hours, so enraged his Pain and Vomiting, that we were again intreated to visit him in Consultation with Mr. Petty, who hastened away to him, and upon farther Examination of his Pulse and the singular good Condition of his Habit, concluded him a fit Subject for the Operation, which

which he himself was desirous to undergo for the saving of his Life. That as little Time might be lost as possible, we agreed to meet again in the Afternoon in order to the same; in the mean Time the following Clyster being thrown up, whilst the Surgeon or his Servant was to continue the Application of warm Stupes express'd from the Fomentation till we came; the Draught also as follows upon the Return of the Clyster.

R Laud. Lond. gr. js. Aq. Cinnamom. Hord. 3j. Spir. Mentbæ zij. m. f. Haustus.

R Decost. com. pro. Chyster. in quo 3j. Colocynth. ligata petia, incoxerit toss. Conf. Hamech. 3s. Ol. Anis. chym. 3j. m. f. Enema.

The Clyster staid but a little while, yet brought away fome Excrement; after which, together with his Draught, being retained, and the Use of the Fotus, we found such an Alteration of Circumstances, that when we met fully purposed to make Incision, the Apparatus already provided, coming to examine the Tumour, we perceived it leffen'd, as if the prolapfed Body was returning, his Pulse calm, his Vomiting and Singultus ceased, and the Patient much heartier, as in a State of Ease; so that having tried a gentle Compression, but without answering our End, we however agreed to wait another Night, the rather, left if we should not have succeeded in the Attempt, the Friends would have faid we had killed him; or if we had, fince he seemed now fo much altered for the better, they might have faid, there was no need of fo desperate an Experiment, and that he would have done well without it.

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Upon so slippery a Foot indeed stands the Reputation and Credit of every honest Gentleman conscientiously practising this noble Art; and by Means of this Tenderness, I can't deny, but that in Probability we lost our Patient. For returning the next Day, we found the Symptoms now so desperate, with little or no Pulse, and cold Extremities, that the Operation was not to be enterprized at all; the poor Man, as was plainly to be perceived, now out of the Reach of our Art, departing in few Hours from the Time of this last Visit.

After his Death, the Surgeon having got Leave, Mr. Petty called upon me, and for our own private Satisfaction we went to open the Body as formally, as if upon the live Subject. The Scrotum being divided, he cut up to the Pubes by the Guide of his common Director, then entering his crooked Knife in the Sulcus, dilated farther up to the Processus, when the intercepted Body making the Tumour came into Sight; which having examined, we discover'd first of all the Omentum, inwrapping the Gut all round with its Blood-vessels, blackish and turgid thro' the Stagnation; turning this afide, the Ileon, I mean a Portion thereof, which was together flipt through, presented itself likewise to view, gangren'd also, and coller'd, as it were by the Ring, which had girt it so about, as if a Ligature had been tied round, under which, forcing the End of the furrowed Director, with the Knife therein, on the Outfide of the Intestine, he strait gave Liberty, cutting through the Stricture, and the prolapsed Bodies were then returned with all imaginable Facility, which without, was as impossible under the present Condition, as for a Perfon to effay the forcing of his Fift through a Ring

Ring taken off his Finger. Nor should it seem firange, that the fame Bodies thus flipping through, should not be capable oftentimes of being returned back; fince at the Time of fliding down, they are lank, flippery and flaccid, but being filled quickly after, by the Faces falling gradually down, or diffended like a Bladder with Flatus, they are put upon a Tension, whence Inflammation, Gangrene, and all the direful Train of nervous Symptoms sympathically arise, and defroy the Patient; the Intestine all the while in its upper Part being girt round in the Ring of the Processus, after the manner of the Glans Penis by its Praputium in the Periphimosis; which how eafily foever flipt back, yet by a Fluxion prefently arifing, the tumefied Glans lies ffrangled underneath, and fometimes mortifies; but to go on with our Subject.

When the prolapsed Body, whether Gut or Caul, shall happen to be returned by the gentle and artful Pressure of the Hand, as they are very commonly, fome good corroborative Emplaister, as those de Bolo, vel ad Herniam, but especially the Bolfter-Trufs, well fitted to the bearing down, are of absolute Necessity; which last are made either of Dimity for young Infants, or Steel for others, with which we fuffer Children to play about, and take the common Diversion of their Companions; there being now little more requisite than a frequent Inspection of this outward Pressure, to see that the same sits easy, snug, and close, and sufficiently intercepts the Relapse of the Intestine, to accomplish the Cure (so far

as the same is attainable) of this Disease.

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And here I can do no less than inveigh against Pretenders those scandalous and knavish Impostors, who set to the Cure up for the Cure of this Diftemper, under Pretext of Herniz.

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of their Knowledge in fitting the external Compress, or their Art of Truss-making, very necesfary, it must be confest, as are many other Pieces of the mechanic Art; but when the Truss-maker assumes the Post of a chirurgic Operator, he is as much out of his Sphere as the other Instrument. maker would be, who should pretend to perform himself the Operation in which those Infinments are used.

So very ignorant are most of these Artificers (and how indeed should we expect it otherwise?) of the Structure of Parts in this particular, notwithflanding their boafted Skill, some of them most impudently assuming the Name of Surgeons, that I have feen feveral venereal Patients with Buboes in Inguinibus, wearing their Iron Hoops; and very lately one, where the prolapfed Inteftine, which though attempted, never was reduced, was so press'd by the Pad against the Pubes, that the Skin on the Outfide was mortified, the Intestine underneath partaking of the same Fate, and the Patient's Death at least accelerated thereby.

And yet these are the cozening Knaves our deluded Patients generally apply to now-a days first of all for the Cure of these Infirmities, who ought no farther to concern themselves than in measuring the Waste, and observing the Dimenfions, that they may adapt the Bolfter fuitable to the Part which is to secure the Relapse.

Mr. Johnson near the Blew-Coat Hospital, as also Mr. Powel, both of Little-Britain, are Men worthy of Recommendation upon these Accounts, in that they perform their Work well, and concern themselves no farther than directed by the Surgeon, whom they prudently advise their Patients to take better Advice of; and these re-

markably

markably modest Men I have the rather taken Notice of at a Time when we have scarce any Diftemper, for which some quacking Remedy is not publickly vended, or which is not taken out of yours and the Physician's Hands by some crafty Knave or fraudulent Pretender. But among Several the rest, I think the Venereal, the Scropbulous, Sorts of the Ophthalmic, the Cancer, the Rupture and the Bone-setting Undertakers, by their egregious Villanies, have done more Mischief than all others; and fo it will be, till the Legislature (fure it is high Time) takes care to prevent it by some effectual Law, that may fupply the Deficiency of

your present Charter.

In a Discourse lately published, called the Modern Quack, I find the Author has sufficiently exposed the fraudulent Practices of these People, and laid open their vile Abuses; but Detection, as he observes therein, without a coercive Power to restrain them, will avail but little. Wherefore leaving that Subject, all we shall offer farther as to the inguinal and scrotal Hernia, is this, that upon the Reduction, the Truss being well fitted, is to be continued for many Months, perhaps Years, after a supposed Cure, at least till the relaxed or ruptured Membrane be contracted and agglutinated, which in Children is frequently effected, in the adult but seldom, and never in the ancient; fo that these People must be contented to wear their Safeguards to the Day of their Deaths.

I might observe to you before I quit the Subect, that the Ancients, by way of preventing Relapse after the Reduction, have devised several other Methods, among which Castration, whilst ome of them have taken a milder way for refervation of the Testis: Such as burning the

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outer Teguments, either by the actual or potential Cautery, near the Groin, quite down to the Pubes, when after Separation of the Eschar, they heal up the Part as a deep Burn, by which the adhering Cicatrix prevents the Relapse of the Bowels afterwards into the Cod: During the Cure the Patient is confin'd for forty Days to his Bed, in a supine Posture, whilst others practis'd what they call'd the Punctus Aureus, by which making Incision above the Inguen, down to the Processus, they constringe the Cremaster, leaving the Vessels free, and the Ligature to fall off of itself, as is practised in the Castration. Others again made use of the Filum Aureum, called otherwife Virgula aurea, which was thus: Making their Incision as before, they passed a Needle arm'd with a gold Thread or Wire under the Process, which having so strengthen'd, as not to intercept the Circulation of the Blood, but only the Descent of the Gut, they twist the Wire, and cut off the Ends, making them fo smooth as may give no Offence to the neighbouring Parts; then fewing up the Wound, they leave the Wire on the Infide to make its Chance. Lastly, others suspecting Mischief from the preternatural Body thus enclosing, and itself inclosed, propose a leaden Ring to encircle the Erythroides or Vaginalis, as in the former, till fuch Time only as that the Rings of the Process being moderately conftringed, the Parts all round become callous, and thereby prove a Fence against the Lapsus of the Bowel, when the said leaden Ring, which in this Operation is left on the Outfide, is carefully extracted, being first cut asunder. But I will not trouble you with enlarging upon thele Inventions, furnishing, I think, rather Matter of Amusement, than useful Practice; though all of them

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them feem to have been experimented in former Times, as you may read in Parry, Alex. Bened. Joubart. Herc. Med. with diverse others, to be met with among the Observations of that indefatigable Collector of rare Cases, whether me-

dical or chirurgical, Joannes Schenkius.

As a farther Help however, especially in the Agglutinayounger People, who are capable of a Cure, be- tives useful fides the topical Application of a reftringent of Herniz. Plaister and the Pad over the fame, some proper traumatic Decoction may be given inwardly, prepared of fome of the ensuing Plants, viz. Rad. Symphiti, Tormentille, Bistorte, Pentaphylli, Polygonati, Osmondæ regalis, Folia Hyper. Cynoglof. Herniar. Pilofel. Akbymil. Sanicula, Bugula, Equiseti Plantaginis, or the like Vulneraries, fo called; for that by their gentle Stipticity and other fanative Properties, they imbue the Blood with a Sort of an artificial Gluten, and restore the Spring of the Fibres, among which I forgot to reckon the Millefolium, of whose confolidating Virtues Hollerius gives fo great Encomium, that when a Man's Nose was entirely divided at the fetting on of the Cartilage, Clown, he fays, rudely lifting up the fevered Part, and joining it close above, applied the faid Herb bruised together with a little Wine, which restrained the Flux of Blood, and healed the Wound with a very feemly Scar.

To these are added also some Gums and natural Balfams, as Thus, Mastich, Storax, the Balsamum Tolut. Peruanum, Gileadense, Cappivi, together with the artificial one of the Shops, that common Preparation of Lucatellus: Likewise the several Terebinths of Strasburg, Chio, Cyprus, made into Pills with fome reftringent Powders, ex Bolo, Ter. Faponica, Coral. Sanguine Draconis,

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Ec. to all which must be added lastly a regular Diet of Meats, easy of Digestion, affording good Nourishments, rather drying, than over moist or slippery, avoiding all gross and windy Aliments.

I know it has been a prevailing Custom among some, not only in these Cases, but also in fractured or broken Limbs, to order the Extremitates Animalium for their constant Food, at least to prepare for them the strong Jellies thereof; such, I mean, as the Neats Feet, Calves Feet, and Trotters; and this they seem to ground upon a Persuasion, that this glutinous Sort of Food will sooner furnish Matter for a Callus in the one, and help to consolidate the ruptured Membranes in the other.

But when we strictly survey the Nature of these Aliments, composed principally of Membranes, Tendons, Ligaments, and Cartilages, together with that of the Nutrition of the Parts, we shall find, that by their cold, slimy, or viscous Particles, they seem not only more difficultly digested in the first Passages, but for the same Reason, more slowly transmitted through the fine Tubes of the Lacteals; and probably when sanguisted, less assimilable to the Pores of the Parts, than Flesh of the same Animals rightly prepared would be.

As to what relates to some of the other Nonnaturals: let the Sleep be moderate, and Rest rather indulged than abridged; all extreme Movion or Exercise being highly prejudicial, especially Jumping or Dancing, Hollowing, and long Retention of the Inspiration, violent Coughing and Sneezing; whilst the Body, so far as possible, is kept in such Medium, with regard to the Excreta Best Retenta, that the Sick may not be over loose

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on the one Side, which by relaxing the Parts of the lower Belly increaseth the Disorder, nor over bound on the other, by which straining to exonerate, the Pressure being made immediately on the grieved Part, the Peritoneum, there may be hazard of a Relapse; for which Reason these infirm People should always bear hard with their Hands against the Groin affected, when under

Necessity of straining upon the Stole.

Of Kin to these Ruptures is that of the Na-Hernia vel, named in Latin Hernia Umbilicalis, in Greek Umbilicaiξομφαλός. This Part being liable to the fame lis. Misfortune with the Groin from the like Causes, and having much-like Signs of Distinction, whether spurious from Wind or Water, or true, as by the Gut or Caul flipt through; and as in that a right Idea of the Parts, in Regard of their Structure or Formation was absolutely requisite, here no less: This being made up of the umbilical Veffels of the Fætus, passing obliquely thro the Peritonaum, in the Centre of the Linea alba, almost after the same Manner as the Cremaster with the spermatic Vessels, through the Rings of the Processus, which uniting in the Skin, compose that nodose Part we call the Navel. The Cure somewhat also alike, by a warm Hand, after the Use of a discutient and emollient Fomenation to endeavour the Reduction of the Bowel uplaced, which if strangled by the Perforation n the Peritonaum, or not giving way to a Reum by the Passage it had got through, as distended perhaps by Flatus, or tumefied by the Inflammation and Fluxion falling upon the fame, the Remedy, as before, is by dividing the Skin and Muscles of the Abdomen, especially their Ameuroses, or nervous Expansion, when carefully rifing up the Peritonaum, for fear of hurting the

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the Guts, you are to dilate that Part that makes the Coarctation, fo far that you have Liberty to return the prolapfed Bowel back into its Place: After which, the Gastrorbapbia or Suture of the Belly practifed in these Cases is to be made, by which the Wound and ruptur'd Membrane of the Peritoneum aforesaid may be agglutinated and united, and the Relapse thereby prevented, the same being treated, as in the Wounds of this Part shall be observed in our following Settions.

But truly 'tis very feldom, as we have already taken Notice, that these Operations are put in Practice; for if there be Strangulation either inguinal or umbilical, the Symptoms are often fo very acute, that 'tis a fatal Case sometimes, thro' the Delay and Ignorance of a Rupture Merchant bruifing the Parts, before we are confulted; or, if there be room for the same, and we come Time enough, but can't succeed by the leffer Appararus, yet the Patient opposing the greater, prefes Death itself thereunto, and deprives himself of the Chance still left for his Escape.

Where there is no Strangulation, but on the contrary the Breach so large, that the Bowels tumbling down into the Cod, or falling through to the Navel, there (though very incommodioufly) performing their Office, the Patient refs himself content in supporting the same, and keeping them from fwagging, by the Bag-Trus for the Scrotum, or the Brace and Bag for the

Navel.

And thus we shall take our leave of the true or genuine Hennie, with this Caution only, by way of farther Advice to the young Artist, that as Tumours of the Scrotum and Testis are not to be open'd without mature Deliberation and Confultation first held upon the same, much less those

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of the Abdomen, without a just Prognostic, less the Contents being mistaken, the Patient happens to lose his Life, and the Surgeon what should be almost as dear to him, his Reputation. We read it was the want of this in an Operation of the like Kind, where the Bowels followed the Knife, was the Occasion of one of the greatest Artists of his Age being forced to sly his Country, and live in Exile.

Of FLATULENT TUMOURS.

Having now dispatched the more gross and Of an Embumoural, together with those Tumours arising physema, from the Interposition of some of the Bowels or flatulent preternaturally displaced; we come in the last Place, according to Promise, to treat of the flatulent, or those from Wind pent up, and distending its Inclosure.

This Tumour is by the Grecians named impinua, being defin'd a white and puffy Swelling, remitent or strait returning after Pressure; at some times a gentle murmuring or crakling Noise of the Membranes inclosing the same may be perceived upon

bandling.

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The largest of these Tumours is that we call sympanites, a Swelling of the Belly, so named from its Sound like a Drum when beat upon.

The Stomach likewise and Intestines are the Seats of this Disease, witness those painful Inflations and cruel Colics of these Parts; but these peculiarly fall more under the Direction of Physic than Chirurgery,

The Tumours principally intended here are those at some Times observable on the Outside of the Body, whether Breast, Belly, Joints, the Fore-

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bead and Eye lids, the Praputium Penis, and other Parts.

Upon the Joints I have had several of these Tumours recommended to me, which have been by some of the younger Practitioners mistaken. and deem'd frumous, because not discolour'd, like those of the inflammatory Kind: Wherefore I have thought it necessary to lay down these Notes of Discrimination, i. e. that the white Swellings of the Joint, usually called the Joint-Evil, tho' of the same Colour, are more equal, compact. locking up, as it were, the Internodes, and contracting the Tendons, hinder the free Motion thereof; whereas in the windy Tumour of these Parts, the Swelling is more unequal, feated commonly on each Side the Patella, sometimes on one Side only, higher or lower, feeling foft and puffy, as if the Membranes were inflated with a Blow-pipe, the Motion being continued, tho' great Weakness attends and Pain also upon the fame.

From the Gout, however arising possibly from a sharp Flatus, or Effervescence stirred up in these Parts, it is plainly differenced by its less acute Pain, more gradual Rise, and less also of Fluxion attending the same, by which the Patient is capable of going about, which he can't but with exceeding Dissiculty, under an artbritic Paroxysm.

Causes of Emphyfema.

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As to the Causes of this windy Tumour, there are several that do concur to its Production; the samous Dr. Glysson, in his Tract de Ventriculo & Intestinis, reckons them up as follows.

Intemperies calida necnon frigida, Obstructio meatuum, Insluxus bumorum, Fermentatio, Congressus hostilis Ed Inconceptio halituum

bostilis, & Incarceratio balituum.

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But albeit these severally may concur as Causes to the Production of a windy Swelling, yet do the more immediate or efficient seem to arise from two of them, I mean Fermentatio ac bostilis Con-

gressus, which last occasions the first.

Nor is it any Thing strange, that from a Ferment raised in the Blood, by an Admixture of some beterogene Matter, this hostile Conslict should arise, since we see the same Thing daily acted before our Eyes, by pouring two Liquors of differing Textures into the same Phial, viz. the spirit of Nitre upon the Spirit of Wine, whence such an Halitus immediately ariseth, as occasions not only very considerable Heat, but endangers the breaking of the Glass, if great Care be not taken in pouring on the said Spirit, as it were by Drops.

And what is more common than to fee an infinite Number of flatulent Bubbles rife with a hiffing Noise, by putting an alkaline Salt, such are the fixed ones of Plants, into an Acid, as the

Juice of Lemon.

Again, if we take a View of what occurs of this Kind in the Macrocosm, or greater World, we shall meet with a Resemblance, though of a lower Degree, in that which passes in the Mirrocosm, or lesser one, the human Fabric. Thus the kindly Steams, that by the Heat of that central Fire the Sun, are rarissed on the Surface of the Water, and sly up to the elementary Regions, are by the Cold of the Asmosphere condensed, falling back again in as kindly Showers of Rain: Whilst those arising from some mineral exhalations, or foreign Ferments, either in the Bowels of the Earth, or in the Air, no sooner meet, but conssict to the great Danger of all that is within the Sphere of their Activity, break-

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ing through all Obstacles with the most violent

Impetus, and carrying all before them.

If it be asked, how this Halitus happens to be thus imprison'd, or shut up in the Parts of our Bodies? We may answer, from the weak and infirm Heat thereof, unable to concoct at some Times, or rightly to digest the same, together with the morbid Nature of the Halitus, or Vapour itself, which will not admit of Transpiration. For, I think, the including Tunics are not to be numbred among the Causes, any more than the Bladder is of the Wind that is blown into and distends it; fince these Parts in their natural State are permeable to the kindly Steams that constantly transude, and natural to a living Body, being the fame with what we call the Materia perspirabilis; but when it happens, as just now remarked, by the debile Heat and weak Concoction of the Place, that more of these Halitus are engendred than can pervade the Membranes, by their own crude Nature, and the Coldness of the Parts, they either condense into an aqueous; or if by Reason of their malign or inimical Disposition they are not suited to the Pores, they affume a flatulent State, where still accumulating, they force their Bounds, tearing afunder the Fibres of the Membranes, and distending the same, huff up the Parts they possess into a Tumour, which if done leifurely, as in the congested, is attended with less, if suddenly, as in the Colic, with the greater Pain.

Of near Relation to this morbid Halitus are those, which the unable to blow up the Parts, (and this they do also in some Spasms, or Cramps, as well as Convulsions) yet by their acrid and pungent Nature are of Force sufficient to had and tear asunder the nervous Fibrilla as they

pass

nais through: Instances of which we have in those cutting lancinating Pains, with the gnawing tensive ones, upon the Joints and membranous

Parts of some diseased Patients.

Nor should it feem admirable, that together with the Inflation before observed, there is oftentimes admixt a phlegmatic or watery Humour, as is found in the Tympanites itself: For when the Membranes are thus diftended by the Flatulency, their Pores being streightned, and the Steams naturally arising, which were wont to sweat through in the more relaxed State of the ame, being now intercepted, are condensed into Water, whilst the morbid ones, neither capable of the said Condensation, nor fuited otherwise to those Pores, will sooner break, or tear in suner the Parts inclosing them, than transude or perspire insensibly.

And hence it will appear, that there is a very Difference wide Difference betwixt the Halitus and Flatus; between he last likewise admitting still a farther Di- Halitus linction into that which is natural, and of a and Flatus. mild Disposition, and preternatural, or outra-

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Our last cited Author distinguisheth them thus, I shall give you the same in his own Words,

ken from his Treatife aforesaid.

'Halitus & Flatus videntur mihi differre (fi respicias eorum Appetitum Volatilitatis) ut Dispolitio & Habitus; nam Halitus nudus levem Inclinationem tantum ad Statum pneumaticum expetendum & retinendum denotat, quæque, amotà Causa excitante, sponte flaccessit: Sed Flatus iftum Affectum in Habitum versus fignificat, & confequenter pertinaciter Coarctationi reluctatur, atque amota licet Causa excitante, in itta Affectione perliftit, nec facile ad priorem Corpora-

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· Corporationem reducitur : Hinc Flatus corpora

in quibus includuntur permeare aut penetrare recusant, abhorrent enim & detestantur Unio

e nem cum Corpore tangibili, ne in pristinam

Crassitiem incidant: Quando enim intumescunt

on non tam pervadere, quam perrumpere ac diff

fringere clauftra in quibus incarcerantur, nitura

tur. Porro hinc ratio reddenda est, cur simpli ces Halitus vel permeant Corpora se continentia

vel ab iisdem in Stillas condensantur: Flatus

· vero ut Permeationem recufant, ita & Conden

fationem fimul averfantur.

But I fear I have been too prolix in discoursing of the Nature and Cause of the Employsema wherefore remitting those who are defirous of farther Information upon this Head to that Trea tife, particularly that Part of it de Flatu, I shall speak a few Words of the Prognostic, and haste to the Cure.

Prognostic physema.

The Prognostic is taken principally from the of an Em- Part on which the Tumour is fituate, and the upon the Joints it is not only more painful, but al difficult to remove; fince if the Tumour canno be resolved, nor the Flatus dispersed by topical As plication, there may be more Danger in the Open ing, than in other Parts more secure and super cial.

The Cure.

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As to the Cure in general there is much the fame Method required as was laid down for the phlegmatic and watery, both in regard of Die and the other Non-naturals, as well as local Ap plication. The former must be drying and all nuating, the latter the most powerfully resolu tive and discutient; and thus all Things crude, it digestible and flatulent, whether Meats or Drink must be avoided; all Sorts of Pulse and the great er Part of Herbage and borary Fruits, also a bara bard, sour, bottled and fermentable Liquors. A warm dry Air, moderate Sleep and Exercise, will be found requisite: This by way of internal Revinen.

As for Topies, they may be applied either in the Form of a Fomentation, Cataplasm, Liniment,

or Emplaster.

A Fomentation may be prepared for this End in Decocto Herb. Origani, Calaminth. Abrotani, Absynthii, Pulegii. Centaur. Rorismar. Lauri, cum Flor. Chamæmel. Meliloti, Sambuci, Genistæ, & Sem. Cymin. Fænicul. Carui, Anis. Dauci Bac. quoque Lauri ac Juniper. pluribus vel paucioribus in Aq. f. sub finem addendo Spir. Vini Camph. saltem usus tempore.

Of the same Decoction may be formed a Pultis, by thickning with the Farina, or which is much better, applying the Herbs and Seeds pulped, to which may farther be added, and with still greater Advantage, the Fimus Columbinus, Sal

nitrum, ac Sulpbur vivum.

ara

Liniments for this Purpose are compounded ex Ol. Nardino, Chamemel. Aneth. to which for the easier Penetration are added a fourth Part of the

Ol. Spice, Anif. Carui, Chym.

Plaisters are chosen generally from among the hotter Gums, such as Galban, Caranna, Tacamabacca, or those ready compounded in the Shops, as the Empl. e Cymino, e Bac. Lauri, to which the Powder of Calx viva may be added, and by which they will become more efficacious for the End intended; also where the Tension is very great, you may add some Emollient to the foresaid Distutients, in order to relax and set open the Pores; of which Kind are the Rad. & Fol. Alth. Herb. Malvæ, Branc. Ursin. Verbascum, Mercurialis, Parietar. Sem. Lini & Fænugr. ready compound-Vol. I.

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ed are the Ol. Lumbric. Unquent. Dialth. Nervini. Empl. de Mucilagin. ex Ammoniaco, Diagalban.

But if notwithstanding all your Endeavours the Tumour proves stubborn, and gives not way; being fecurely fituate, and yourfelf fatisfied of its Contents, you may thrust down the Point of a Lancet, and that way let out the imprifoned Flatus, after which the Tumour subsiding, you have nothing more to do than to heal up the Puncture: But confidering there is generally admixed, as I have already taken Notice, some other crude and indigested Humour, and that the Texture of the muscular Fibres is some way alter'd from their natural State, it often happens, that the Sinuofity will not agglutinate, so that there is a Necessity of dilating, afterwards digesting, deterging, incarning and cicatrifing; as in other

Sinus's thus opened is requir'd.

A Captain of a Ship having for some Time past been much troubled in walking by a Swelling on each fide the Joint of his Knee, defired my Affistance; the Disease passed for a wind Gout, but though I could perceive no room to fuspect a Gout, yet I gave him my Opinion, that the Tumour arose from a flatulent Humour, joined with a pituitous, pent in, or detained by the Membranes, and raising several unequal Bearings round the Joint; one particularly on each fide the Rotula, and one larger than the reft, or the Vastus externus, palpable, like a Membrane huffed up with Wind, and renitent as a Bladde blown, into which I offered to clap the Point of a Lancet, and let out the Wind detained, it be ing situate out of Harm's Way, neither so deep as some of them are observ'd: But he would no permit, without a Consultation first had with Mr. Bernard, who meeting me the next Day gav

gave his Judgment, that it was a pure Emplyema, arifing from Cold as we had it from himelf, lying fuddled all Night upon Deck, and not fuffering his Servants to bring him down into his Cabin, from which Time he fenfibly complained of great Weakness in that Knee; the Swelling also quickly after appearing, and upon Motion occasioning a jarring, crackling Noise among the tendinous and membranous Parts thereof. He then asked Mr. Bernard about the opening that uppermost Swelling on the outside of the Thigh, who answered him, that although he did not fee but that the same might be enterprifed with Safety, yet he was first of all desirous to try what Service we could do him other ways, which was to attempt its Refolution, as of the Rest, by the following Fomentation, after the Use of which the Lime Cataplasm was to be applied.

B. Herb. Origani, Pulegii, Rorismar. Flor. Chamemel. Meliloti, Sambuc. ana Mij. Bac. Laur. I Juniper Sem. Cymin. Sulph. viv. crasso modo untus. ana zj. Aluminis. zss. coq. in Aq. Fabr. q. s. yo Colaturæ toiv.

In cujus q. s. prius fervefacta intingantur Panni Wallici, & fortiter expressi vicissim applicentur gew circumcirca per semiboram renovando boc Opus Mane ac Vesperi.

When we had profecuted this Method for a Fortnight, we perceiv'd much of the Flatulency to be diffipated, the Joint measuring less by two hiches than when we began; so that in our next Consultation, we concluded upon a laced Knee-time, and that he should wear under the same an Emplaster de Cymin. with a little Calx incorporated:

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rated: By the farther Profecution of which the Remains were in a manner intirely fcatter'd, and the Joint fo strengthen'd, that by the Help of the Cane he was able to go abroad and vifit his Acquaintance.

Yet upon laying afide his Knee-piece which he had worn out, the upper Tumour appeared again; so that finding his Joint so much strengthen'd thereby, he had another made, which he

continued, without farther Complaint.

Whilst he was thus treated with local Application, he was strictly kept to a Decost. Lign. Guajac. with a drying Diet; likewise in regard to his cold and phlegmatic State of Blood, Chalybeats and Bitters to strengthen his Digestion, warm his Stomach, and invigorate the unbraced Fibres thereof, that no more of the faid pituitous Saburra might be therein accumulated or heaped up: For which Reason he took also as much of the Tinet. facra every third Night, as emptied his Bowels two or three Times the Day following; and fo foon as he was in a Condition for the Journey, got on Horseback, and by my Per fuafion rode to the Bath; where, having his Bo dy prepared for the same by two or three Dose of the Pil. de Hiera cum Agarico, he both bathed and drank the Waters from the Pump, and re turned, after fix Weeks, very strong and fre from his Lameness, as before this Misfortune.

Several of the like Tumours I have feen di perfed by the Calx lota, applied like a Pultis Also Cloths press'd out of a strong Solution there of, and repeated Night and Morning for fom Time, being rolled on with a Flannel Roller

have fometimes the good Effect.

There is yet another Sort of the windy To mours, wherein the Intemperies calida feem hay have the greatest Share, and by which the Membranes, being, as it were, over-dried, the Halithereby stop'd from their natural Transpiration, recoil, and degenerating into a diseasy State. create exceeding Diffurbance to the animal Oe. conomy: Examples of which we daily meet with in some excruciating bilious Colics, to whom if you give the usual Carminatives, or hot Aromaics, you will, by farther inflaming, augment your Patient's Complaint, as well as his Diftemper. On the contrary, large Draughts of cold Water, and cold Epithems, at least bathing in Water lukewarm, by relaxing the corrugated Fibres, and taking off their Crispature, allays the Diforder and quiets the Tumult; and thus in like manner have I feen some Inflations of the Abdomen fuddenly arifing, and after spiritous Applications ineffectually applied, as quickly disappearing and feattered by an Epithem made only of a Solution of the Flowers of Sal Ammoniac and Nitre in fair Water: Not to mention those surprising abdominal Inflations of some of the tender Sex, under the Force of an bysteric Paroxysm, which is purely of the spasmodic, or convulsive Kind, arising from a tumultuous Occursion of the Spirits rushing suddenly through the nervous Plexus of these Parts, and expanding the Membranes thereof, and where likewise oftentimes the Hurry and Commotion is fooner appealed by a Draught of Oxycrate (which was Riverius's Remedy) or cold Spring Water, than by any spirituous or vinous Composition of what Kind soever.

Definition



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SECT. IV.

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Of Wounds in general.



N our last Section having finished our Discourse of *Tumours*, we shall now proceed, and begin this with an Account of *Wounds* in general.

A Wound, by the Greeks called

of a Wound. Traupa, as the Medicaments thereunto appropriate are named Traumatica, and by the Latins Vulnus, implies a Division or Solution of the Continuum in any Part of an animate Body.

I have defignedly left out of this Definition the fleshy or soft Parts, and the external inflicting Instrument, because the Tendons, Cartilages, and Ligaments are capable of being wounded, equally

with the muscular or fleshy Parts.

Nay, if any Man should call a Solution of Continuity in the Bones themselves, such, for Instance, as that made by a Scimetar, cutting away a Piece of the Cranium, an incised Wound; another by a Pen-knife, or other sharp-pointed Instrument struck into the same, called commonly Sedes, a punctur'd Wound; or, in a Word, the common Fracture, a contus'd Wound of the Bones, it may very probably argue more of Singularity than Impropriety of Speech.

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Nor do we want the Authorities of Hippocrates and Galen to countenance this way of Expreffion.

The Rupture, we know, implies the same Thing as the Fracture, and yet through Custom that Word is now appropriated to the Solution, as well as Relaxation of the Peritonaum, occasioned by the breaking through of the Bowels.

I have likewise omitted the Cause without the Body, called therefore external; since I see not, why a Stone bred in the Kidney, or other Parts, and by its Edge or Points dividing the Parts inclosing the same, may not as properly be said to make a Wound, as any Instrument from without; but indeed in some Respects this Stone may be said to be external to that Part where the Wound is given. Besides, the Rupture abovementioned is as much a lacerated Wound, tho from within, as if the Rent were owing to some Force from the outside.

But leaving Disputes, I think the Eye, where the same becomes its Object, will better discover the Nature of this Disease than any Definition: Upon which Account we shall not take in those Breaches which are incapable of being thereto exposed; such, I mean, as may arise from Flatus, as we took Notice at the Close of the last Section, or other acrid or sharp Humours, exciting in our Bodies a painful Sensation, which, when present, we are always to suppose a Solution of Continuity, however imperceptible to our outward Sense, in the nervous Compages: And if any one shall object, that our Definition, however unrestrained and comprehensive, is yet deficient: For, that Plants, as well as Animals (which we ourselves have observed in another Place) are sufceptible also of Wounds, we shall grant it true. But

Of Wounds in general. Sect. IV.

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But leaving these to the Botanic Operator, or Gardiner, we will haften to the Differences of Wounds in animate Bodies, among which, I hope, I need not here acquaint you, that I mean particularly or more especially the buman.

Difference

These Differences of Wounds, I find, are usualof Wounds. ly borrowed from the Weapon that inflicts them; thus if made by one that has a sharp Edge, as a Knife, it is called an incised Wound; if from an obtuse, or one that has no Edge at all, as a Bar of Iron, or a Club, a contused Wound; if by Means of a Nail or Tenterbook tearing through the Skin or Flesh, a lacerated Wound; and if from a sharp Point only, as that of a Rapier, a Needle, or Thorn, a punctured Wound.

But quitting these also, with other accidental Differences arising from the Figure, Time of inflisting, and the like, we come to the Signs; and here, the diagnostic ones, of Wounds made outwardly upon the Parts, are, as we have already

remark'd, felf-evident.

Indeed, where the Wound penetrates, or arifeth from some Cause within, these Signs are to be taken, as well from the Posture the Person was in who gave the Wound, as that of him who received it, the Parts opposite, or near adjoining, the Excreta from the Wound itself, or its outward Orifice, and the Nature of the Patient's Complaint: Anatomy must furnish the one, and an Acquaintance with the usual Symptoms the other. For as the Heart, Lungs, Liver, Stomach, Spleen, Intestines, Kidneys, Bladder, Womb, &c. have almost always the same natural Situation, so likewife their constant and proper Symptoms upon Hurts received; Of which we shall take more particular Notice, when we come to handle the lo olls ald The Wounds of the feveral Parts.

The Prognostic Signs of Wounds in general Prognomay be gathered from the Nature and Office of flics of the Parts wounded; and thus, as to their Nature, in general where there are more of the nervous Fibrilla go towards the Structure, and fewer of the carnous, there will be always the greatest Danger, by Reason of the exquisite Sensation; such are the Wounds of the Meninges Cerebri, the nervous Part of the Diaphragm, and all other the nervous, membranus and tendinous Parts.

From their Nature and Office both; thus the Wounds of the Afpera Arteria, and Oesophagus, the Ventricle, Intestines, Bladder, and the like, are full

of Danger.

From their Office principally; as the Brain, the Heart, the Lungs, whose Wounds are commonly

deemed mortal.

From the Discharge of the Contents chiefly, and Dissiculty of coming to agglutinate; and thus the Wounds of the Blood Vessels, particularly their larger Trunks, and in especial manner those of the Arteries, are often fatal, by Reason of the said

Difficulty to restrain the Effusion.

On the other hand, the Wounds of the muscular or fleshy Parts, such as have neither so quick a Sense, so noble an Office, neither yet are accompanied with so hazardous Events, are much more hopeful, and for the most part curable: Among these we number the Wounds of the Head, mistake me not, I mean only those of the bairy Scalp, where neither the Pericranium, nor the Scull, and Parts underneath have received lajury: Wounds of the Face, which though perhaps disfiguring the same, yet admit of healing tasily; Wounds also of the Limbs, that is, their musculous Parts, free of the Joints, Tendons, and Blood-Vessels.

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Intentions of Wounds.

As to the general Cure of Wounds, we are in the Cure principally to regard these following Intentions, viz. The Removal of extraneous Bodies, restrain. ing the Hamorrhage, or Flux of Blood, conjoining the divided Lips of the Wound, keeping them for conjoin'd, promoting their Agglutination, and obvious ing the Symptoms.

> These, I say, are primary Intentions in simple Wounds, but in those complicate with Contusion, Fracture, Loss of Substance, or the like; there are moreover other Requisites, as Repesition of the fractured Bones, Digestion of the Wound, Detersion or Mundification, Incarnation and Cicatrifation: But proceeding with the Wound less com-

plicate.

To answer this first Intention of removing extraneous Bodies, besides the common ones, there are various Forcipes contriv'd, which from their Resemblance to the Rostra, or Beaks of Birds, have been denominated Bills, as the Crane's, Duck's and Crow's Bill, which, with fome others, are well express'd in Sculpture by Scultetus, in his Armamentarium Chirurgicum; also by Ambrose Parey, and that most expert Practitioner Guliel. Fab. Hildanus: But these, I think, are too well known to need an Explication: However, in their Use it may be needful to observe the following Cautions. Arkong thefe was namber the

Caution about the drawing forth extraneous Bodies.

1. That the Patient at the Time of Extraction, at least the Part hurt, must be placed in that Posture he received his Wound, otherwise the Site of the Muscles being perhaps somewhat altered, the Cavity will be harder to be discovered, or the Place where fuch Body is lodged thereby precluded: And this is very frequent in Splinters, Bits of Glass, Needles broke in the Flesh, Flesh, which if not presently discovered and drawn sorth, will sometimes work themselves quite out of Sight, and remote from the Place that they soft entered: In one Posture of the Limb they shall likewise be plainly felt under the Skin and Flesh, and in another lost again; a remarkable instance of which I shall lay down among the punctured Wounds.

2. That the same be extracted as soon as posfible, lest by the Fluxion coming on with Inflammation, the Orifice contracts, and renders it impracticable, when you must now wait till the Wound is digested, and the same thereby again

relaxed.

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he h, 3. That in foreign Bodies lodged in the Joints, double Diligence is required, that by all Means possible they may be removed, and that with Expedition, since by lying here they continually irretate the nervous Parts, and bring on Convulsions.

4. That if the faid Bodies are forced almost through the Limb, or other fleshy Part, so that they may be felt on the Side opposite, it may be afer making a new Wound upon fuch Place. than drawing them out the way that they went in, particularly if lodged under the Tendons or Artery, where there is Difficulty in coming at them without wounding of those Parts, and more especially where the Body impell'd is small at the Point, and larger or more spread towards the Orifice of the Wound: Of this Nature were the barbed Arrows of the Ancients, and at this Time of some of the favage Indians, which are often with more Ease forced through, than drawn forth by the Wound they made at first.

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5. That in extracting any foreign Matter you use great Caution, that together therewith you lay not hold of any other, especially of the nervous Parts, which would excite fresh Symptoms, and those of the most dreadful Kind; for which Reason, and your more ready Discovery, if the Part will allow, you may enlarge the Wound, for the greater Facility in apprehending or taking hold of the same.

6. And lastly, where there seemeth Danger of great and satal Hamorrhages, or of the Patient instantly expiring upon the Extraction, it is better to leave them, lest he die under your Hands: Also where they lie deep among the Muscles, particularly in the Case of leaden Bullets, you may, if there appears any Difficulty in the Work, leave them to Nature's Management, who sometimes will shew you afterwards a more commodious Passage for their Deliverance, either raising an Abscess, which being open'd, they are thereby discharged, or sinking to the outward Parts, are easily cut out; at the worst they may happen to lie still and quiet were they are.

And these, I think, are the most material Points in the removing of extraneous Bodies: But there are yet some others, which sometimes also require to be taken out, which though perhaps not altogether so properly termed extraneous, as not forced in ab extra, are however become in some Sense now foreign to those Bodies they just before belonged to, and will as much obstruct the healing as if coming from without: Such are the small Shivers or Splinters from Bones broke off in Fractures, and so entirely separate from the rest of the Bone, that there is no Prospect or Possibility of a Re union with the

the same: In which Cases great Circumspection will be required, that you remove them with the greatest Ease to your Patient; without tearing, as we remarked above, any tendinous or nergous Part in its Passage; or if too big to come forth at the Wound, where it lies pricking and exciting farther Disturbance, you must carefully enlarge the same, in order to Extraction thereof: These Instances are chiefly met with in Fractures with Comminution, and in Gun-shot Wounds from Engagements at Sea, several of which that laborious and well-deserving Practitioner Mr. Richard Wiseman has given us an Account of.

There are besides these Instruments for Extrac-Topics for tion, certain Medicaments, both simple as well as the draw-tompounded, recommended for this End, to be ing out extraneous applied to the Part; such are the Rad. Distamn. Bodies literappinel. Aristolochiæ, also several of the Gums, the to be as the Ammon. Galban. Sagapen. Assatida, Elemi; regarded. also the Viscus Aucupum, and by some the Stercus Columbinus, among which we must not forget the Loadstone prepared, which commonly enters into these Compositions: whence they have derived their Names of Magnetical, in which Class Quercetan has an Emplaster, termed otherwise

Attractivum, thus directed.

R Ammon. Bdellii in Aceto Solut. ana Zij. Galban. Zß. Mumiæ Thuris, Mastich. ana zij. Camphor. zij. Coral. utriusque Magnet. pp. Aspalat. Carab. ana Zß. Rad. Aristol. Serpentar. & Hirundinis, ana ziiß. Ceræ Pic. Naval. ana Zij. Alabast. pp. zij. Ol. Tereb. & Ov. ana q. s. ut f. instar Cerati.

This Remedy (if you can credit the Author) ightly prepared, draws forth Poison, as well as 2 Iron,

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Iron, Bones, Wood, and pieces of Garments. forced into Wounds, either by Gun-shot or otherwise. Of like Nature is the famed Opodeldoch Plaister, compos'd by Paracelsus, which you will find in the London Difpensatory, and in the Writings of Falix Wurtz, with very little Variation. Crollius, Hartman, as also Sennertus, have many fuch like Forms. But whatever these effect, I think it rather imputable to their suppurating and digesting Faculties, making way for fuch foreign Bodies, together with the purulent Matter they promote, to discharge themselves, than to any inherent Property of Attraction or supposed Magnetism, none of which in Cases of Danger are to be relied on or confided in: For if any Effect has enfued of this Kind, I must confess, for my own Part, I should rather ascribe the same to the proper and natural Oscillation of the Fibrilla themselves, which are always irritated by any thing foreign, and through their contractile Property alone oftentimes get rid of them. Thus have I feen after the Operation of Lithotomy, where the Surgeon has left a Stone unobserved, or miss'd of that for which he cut his Patient, the next Day, by means of this contractile Force in the Fibre, the Stone, which the Day before was not to be found, has prefented itself at the Mouth of the Wound. This HIST. liii. I well remember was the Case of Mr. Marks, with whom Dr. Groenvelt and myfelf were concerned: He was nearer feventy than fixty when he underwent the Operation, which was dextrously perform'd by the Doctor, who having entered the Bladder with his Forceps, and brought out a fmooth Stone as big as a Pigeon's Egg, whispered to me that he was fure it was not

alone; and entering a fecond Time brought up an-

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other, polished as the first, there being usually more than one, when they are found so smooth in their Surface. He then went down again with his Instrument, and drew forth a third, then concluding he had brought all away, as finding upon a Search for that End no more behind, I dress'd up the Patient; and the Day we came to open the Wound, which was the second after cutting, there presented a fourth Stone to our Eyes, lying in the Wound; and which at the time of the last Search, lay concealed probably in a Fold of the Bladder, but had now, by the natural Conmiction of the Fibres, raised itself up to the Wound, where it was stopt by the Dressings and the Bandage.

This Case I have inserted as the more remarkable, for these Circumstances, there being no less than four smooth Stones of equal Magnitude, the Patient a very ancient Man, well known to most of you, being a Member of your Company on the Barbers side, and living afterwards to be a Master of the same, bearty and well to near his eightieth Year, when he seemed rather to die of Age than Sickness.

But proceeding;

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If a Needle lay upon a Wound, I should not doubt the Removal of it by a Loadstone approaching to it, but where it is enter'd the Flesh, tho's some Part lay out of the Wound, I have, for Curiosity sake, tried it ineffectually, and much less doubtless will it operate, where the same, or other Pieces of that Metal, as Nails, or the like, are buried deep among the Muscles or sleshy Parts; less still, I fear, where the Loadstone being reduced to a Powder (which destroys the Magnetism or attractive Force thereof) is inviscated with any emplastic Composition.

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The fecond Intention we proposed in the general Cure of Wounds, was reftraining the Hamorrhage, or Flux of Blood, and this is oftentimes the first, where the same is so impetuous as to allow no Time for the other, lest otherwise, whilst you are busied in searching for, or removing extraneous Bodies, such especially as may be permitted to lie longer where they are, your Patient is near exhausted, or perhaps bleeds to Death.

In staying of this Flux, the younger Surgeon must be informed, that in pletboric, or full Bodies, or fanguine Habits, the Wound near some sensible Part, as on the Joints, were great Flux of Humour with inflammation may be feared, he is not presently to dam up the Mouth of the bleeding Vessel, if the Stream is not impetuous therefrom, but to suffer the same to slow moderately, according to the Patient's Age and Strength, by which in some Degree those Symptons may be averted, and the symptomatic Fever lessened, if not prevented.

Stiptic Remediel. To restrain this Bleeding there are many, both emplastic and restringent Remedies made use of such as the Farina Volatilis, Galen's Powder of the Pili leporini, Thuroloes cum Albumine Over which is no contemptible one for these Uses, Bolus verus, Sanguis Draconis: A stronger Sort are compounded of these, mixed with the Powder of crude Alum or Vitriol, and a yet stronger of these alone: The Colcothar of Vitriol is of good Use, called Calcanthum rubefactum; as are also the Umbra and Calx viva, which two being beat up with Galen's Powder, and the Whites of Eggs, did remarkable Service after an Amputation, perform'd by Dr. Read in a Country Expedition: Nor must I forget among other famous yauman

or Blood Stanchers, to mention the Crepitus Lupi, call'd commonly the Fushball, and much cry'd up

by fome.

Among Liquids there are great Variety, every Empiric now boasting of an infallible Stiptic, Those which I have try'd, and none I think have answer'd better, have been the Solutions of Alum or Vitriol in their Phlegm arising upon Distillation, about 38. of each to 3iv. of the Menstrum. Or the Oil itself added to the said Phlegm in a suitable Proportion, is a very powerful

Stiptic.

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In the Reign of King Charles the Second, Mr. Denys's Effence made great Noise among us, many Experiments being tried therewith, by Dr. Walter Needbam and Mr. Richard Wifeman, as well on Brutes as buman Bodies, several of the Court Physicians and principal Surgeons being present, the King himself also a Spectator at some of them, and declaring his Satisfaction in the fame; upon which Monfieur Denys was defird (but not without a princely Reward) to communicate his Secret, which was prepar'd in the Royal Laboratory, and after us'd with very great Applause, under the Title of Stipticum Regis, which you will meet with in Bates's Dispensalory, english'd by Salmon. I do not mean that tx Colcoth. Alum. Sacch. cand. Urina Juvenis, &c. but which was prepar'd by extracting of the Salt from the Caput Mort. of Vitriol, with Spirit of Wine, and after dissolving the same in Water. Yet fuch (as is commonly the Lot of Nostrums) was the Fate of this Remedy, that although before it was known it bore almost an inestimable Value, yet quickly after the Secret taking Air, the fame began to be overlook'd, and little fet by, which put another Secret-Monger upon pub-VOL. I. lishing

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lishing one not half so good, as was prov'd by that faithful and judicious Practitioner Mr. Cow. per, in the Hospital of St. Thomas, Southwark; who, notwithstanding the differing Character given it by the Author, declar'd it a most painful and violent Caustic, at the same Time ineffectual in the end of its Application. However, when our People had run a madding some time after this new Luminary, a Purchaser was met with (much Good may do him with his Bargain) on whose Hands, I doubt, the Commodity goes heavily off, especially fince another Wonder-working Whim for the same Intention is put up to a Sale; which notwithstanding a Quondam first Rate Phyfician has been Fautor thereunto, I must do that Justice to the Publick, to declare, in those few Trials I have made therewith, I found it what the common People call a Chip in Pottage; and, I fear, whoeve: shall lay a Stress on the same in Amputation, or restraining any forcible Hamorrhage from the Arteries of human Bodies, especially the Adult, will be found to do little better than trifle with Men's Lives. The first Time I had fight of this Medicine, and tried it upon my Tongue, I was abfolutely certain it was a Solution of Steel, which was farther confirm'd by some other Trials I made use of; though the first convinc'd me there was not one quarter part of that austere Poignancy or Roughness required to corrugate the Mouth of a large Artery, or take off its impetus; nor could I apprehend it one half so good a Remedy for internal Bleedings, as that Solution of the same Mineral join'd with the Sal, or, as others call it, Sacch. Saturn in the antiphthisical Tintture: But hearing that my worthy Friend Dr. Sprengal had been trying some Experiments, I fent a Letter to him upon the 1 fame fame Subject, not having then feen his Papers, and received the following candid Answer thereto, which I have his Leave also to make Publick, as here following.

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Dear Sir.

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thought myself oblig'd to answer your Request, viz. what Experiments I had made with Dr. E—n's Stiptick. As for its Contents, they are the same with what has been long ago publish'd by Helvetius, consisting of one part Steel and two of Tartar, dissolved in Brandy. Mr. Godfrey the Chymist tried both, that of Helvetius and that of E—n, and found them the same, only that the Solution of one was done with a strong French Brandy, the other, which was E—n's, in a Molosses Spirit.

'You may be fure, my dear Friend, that this could not but shock me, who knew well e-

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' nough that E—n was not the first Inventor. but that it had been long before his Time well known in France, and after made publick by · Helvetius aforesaid; and that the stopping of the Blood in the crural Artery of a Dog was ' no Trial at all; for these are so very small, that they will fometimes stop even of themselves, as has appear'd upon feveral Trials, not only upon the crural, but also the carotid Arteries, as Mr. Ranby the Surgeon, who made the Operation, can attest.

'Upon applying the Stiptic, I found that E-'s ftopt the Bleeding, and fo did Helvetius's, and so did the Tinctura Antiphthisica Et-· mulleri, rather better than either; but I found a little Lint did very nigh as well as any of · them. Now for its Virtue in internal Bleedings, I

· must say this, that if Steel and Brandy, or Molosses Spirits will stop those Bleedings, I am quite out in the Rationale; fince even Sir R — d must confess, as he does in his Chapter concerning Spitting of Blood, that there is ' always a feverish Ferment or Orgasm at that " Time in the same; and if so, how can Steel,

' I fay, and Brandy (which by stimulating the Fibres and heating the Mass of Blood, must * propel the circulating Fluid with still greater Force) possibly stop Bleeding? But I shall leave

this to your farther Confideration and Judgment, and refer you to some Papers given in to

the Royal Society, by,

as, merely the open.

SIR.

Your Friend and most bumble Servani,

Bloomsbury-Square, C. J. Sprengal Od. 6. 1724 only on should and renel

LINUVEL:

As to the Observations here made by this worthy Physician, I find the same long since remark'd by Mr. Cowper, in his Account of Mr. Denys's Essentia Stiptica, in the following Words.

· Trials of Stipticks on the Bodies of Quadrupeds bave been commonly practifed to commend them to the Publick: But it is not without Cause that Pretenders to such Remedies have made choice of younger Animals, as Dogs and Calves, &c. for that Purpose. But fince the only Standard for their Use is their Success on human Bodies, we ought to make our Experiments on those Animals, whose Magnitude and Age bear a Proportion to it: For nothing is more obvious in wounding the Arteries of living Animals, than that the Protrusion of their Blood bears a proportion to their Bulk; and in Diffection, the Arteries of the Feetus are remarkably thinner than those of an 'adult, and those of aged Bodies grow still thicker, ' and frequently become cartilaginous, and at length entirely bony, of which Dr. Tyson and my self bave several Pieces. Thus he.

For my own part, I am so far of Dr. Sprengal's Opinion from what I have seen of the Effects of this, as to believe it possible to restrain any Hamorrhage with a Button of dry Lint, dapt close to the Mouth of the Bleeding Vessel, which Dr. E——n can do with his Stiptic; for in these small Arteries, if the Progress of the Blood is check'd, a Grume is presently form'd, which of itself very frequently supplies the Place of an Ischama, and stops the farther Effusion.

Mr. Denys's Remedy was tried upon Calves diffmember'd as high on the Leg as they could Z 3 amputate.

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amputate, and afterwards the Animal let go to struggle as it would, by which the Pledgets that had been dipt in the Liquor and applied to the Veffels fell off, without a Drop of Blood appearing: After which it was tried upon human Bodies in feveral Operations, as well at the Hospitals here at Home, as in the Sea Engagements on Board the Ships; particularly that with the Dutch, in the Year 1673, by the Surgeons of the Earl of Offery, Sir Edward Sprag, and Sir John Berry, with admirable Success, as the Surgeons themselves reported; whilst others have given us a great Commendation thereof, when taken inwardly, for stopping Bleedings issuing from the Apertion of some Vessel in the Lungs, or other internal Parts; fo that there is no Comparison between this martial one of E-r's and the vitriolic one of Mr. Denys's, unless that the latter is no longer a Secret, the former (tho' as well known) going under the Name of a Nostrum, which has been the usual Sanctuary of those, who missing their Aim in the fair and honourable Method of Practice, stoop to these mean Artifices by way of Reprifal. But if, as I have taken notice in my Siphylis, some Sages of the Faculty, who would be accounted Regulars, have run into this scandalous Way of Practice, what better is to be expected from those, whom a fort of Necessity now drives upon these pitiful Expedients to support their Fortunes? Haftening now to our Subject,

You must always observe, that the stronger of these stiptic Remedies are not call'd for, unless upon some great Essusion from the Arteries, the Mouths of which they not only corrugate, but even painfully cauterise and burn up, inducing thereon a fort of Eschar or Crust; although the

are convenient to be ready at hand at the Time of performing an Operation, where such Accident unavoidably enfues, but by no means where the milder Remedies may take Place, as in the venal Flux, or F.ffusion from the capillary Vesfels: For it is furely Hardship enough for the poor Patient to undergo the Pain and Smart from his Wound, with the unavoidable Symptoms attending, without the additional Torment occafion'd by many of these Escharotics, by which both Pain and Fluxion, as also Fever are excited, together with great Restlessness, and oftentimes

Convultion.

To avoid all which, there is a much easier Ligature of Way of answering this Intention, and that is, the Veffel by making Ligature upon, or tying up the Vef- a good Refel whence the Hamorrhage proceeds, where the medy. fame can be come at, as is now frequently practifed upon difmembring, and performing certain other chirurgic Operations. And this is done by drawing out the end of the Artery, or other bleeding Veffel, usually retracting somewhat after their Division, with a Pair of Forceps made purposely for this Use, having a Ligature placed beforehand, with its flip Knot, on the End of the fame; then tying the faid Vessel close, you thereby fecure the Flux of Blood, the Ends of the Ligature hanging out of the Wound, and after a little Time the Vessel being incarn'd, casting off of itself.

To direct you readily to the bleeding Veffel upon an Amputation, the Tourniket, which was hard twifted during the Time of operating, may be now formewhat flacken'd for its Discovery; in taking hold of which, you are farther to avoid diligently the Nerve fometimes at hand, for fear

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fear of the enfuing Spafm, or Convulsion thereby occasion'd.

But if the bleeding Veffel lies out of reach of your Forceps, you are to pass a Needle strongly threaded under the Flesh, encompassing the faid Vessel, where it lies fit to be thus apprehended. and bringing it out at a proper Distance on the other fide, you may fometimes compress the same by your Thread streighten'd, or tied close on the outfide for that Intent.

Some of the Ancients propose a wreathing, or twisting of the Vessel, to stay the Current of · the Blood, which is perform'd with a small Hook fasten'd to the Extremity of the Vein or Artery, and twisting it round for several Turns: But this, I think, more troublesom and more uncertain also, fince together with the Blood-Vessel some Fibrillæ annex'd may possibly be distorted, and the Motus restitutionis in both, being promoted by the impelling Fluid, especially in the arterial Flux, must necessarily endanger the untwisting and burfting out afresh.

tery.

The last Remedy to stay bleeding is the actual tual Cau- Cautery, or hot Iron; of which, before I speak, I must add a Word or two of the late invented one at fuch Times, the Ol. Terebinth. applied scalding hot close up to the Parts, which not only answers the End of a Restringent, by its intense Heat and glutinous Property pursing up the Mouths of the Vessels, and so inviscating the flowing Blood, as to inhibit its farther Progress, but also of a Digestive to the Wound itself, which I have observ'd in my own Practice, although I should not recommend it where the Patient lives remote from the Surgeon, or Help cannot be had, should there happen to be occafion;

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fion; neither yet, I think, where the larger Arteries are divided, and where the Cautery abovementioned will be more secure, if the Ligature cannot be perform'd, which although it carries greater Terror, has little more Pain than the last mention'd one, the Ol. Terebinth. boiling hot; nor half so much, considering all Things, as some of the Escharotics before observed; neither set is it attended so frequently with those mishievous Symptoms consequent to their Use; such, I mean, as long continu'd Pain, Restlessis, Fever, and Convulsion of the Nerves.

As to the Use of the actual Cautery, or hot lon, I shall say more, when I come to speak of the Wounds of the Veins and Arteries at the end

of our next Section.

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I purposely pass by the corrosive Sublimate and ofinical Preparations to answer this Intention; because I think them unsafe or dangerous; and I shall overlook some others, as the Blood-Stone, Empirical the dried Toad, thrusting the dismember'd Stump Blood-into the Bodies of Animals cut up alive; thus Pla-Stanchers terus tells us of a Malefactor that had his Hands not to be confided in at off, and clapping the Stumps immediately into the Entrails of a Cock cut up for that Purpose, the Blood was presently stanched; the glutinous Blood of the Animal proving a Sort of Cement to the Vessels of the Man: Also the Vapour of the Blood mising from the same shed upon a hot Iron, by which Dr. Willis informs us, he saw a violent Hamorrhage restrained.

These, I say, together with the celebrated impathetic Powder, of which many fabulous Accounts have been dispersed, I shall, with some others, also let pass, as little better than Amusement many of them, the rest not sit to lay a bress upon. And thus far of restraining the Flux

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Flux of Blood, concerning which let me only repeat my former Admonition, that it is not e. very one which requires the more violent hip. tic or escharotic Medicine, fince many Fluxes of Blood, especially from the Veins, and those great ones too, are stopt sometimes with a hard But. ton of Lint, a Tent, or Dofil, as the Wound requires, laid close upon the flowing Vessel, with a fuitable Compress wrung out of Oxycrate, sprinkled over with Flower, and secur'd by a good Bandage, without which, the best of your Stiptics sometimes prove ineffectual: Compresfion indeed of itself, without any Restringent at all, has stopt the most violent of these Fluxes at least for a Time; a remarkable Instance of which, we have given us in the Case of his Ex-

Hist. liv.cellency William Prince of Orange, who in his Hurt by the Spanish Boy, as my Lord Bacon relates, where the internal Jugular was open'd, could find no Way to stop the Flux of Blood, till the Orifice of the Wound was hard compress'd by Mens Thumbs, succeeding for their Ease, one after the other, for the Space of forty-eight Hours, when it was hereby stanched: Tho' Heurnius delivers the same (I suppose hursting out again) to be suppressed after all others tried unsuccessfully, by means of a Tent arm'd with a Digestive, and wrapt round in Colcothar, or the Powder of hurnt Vitriol.

The third Intention in the Cure of Wounds we told you, was that of bringing together their divided Lips, and keeping them conjoin'd, which when thus accomplish'd, is call'd Healing by the first Intention; and this is brought to pass by stitching, named Sutura, together with the Aid

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of Bandage to preserve the same.

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Of this Suture there are several Kinds, the more usual being the distinct and interrupted, and

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The first, and indeed the most commonly nractis'd now, is made by passing a Needle with frong Thread or Silk (first waxed) through the midst of the Wound, beginning from without inwards, and on the Side opposite from within outwards; observing that the Lips thereof exactly correspond, and taking sufficient Hold on each Side, when turning your Thread twice over, and gently drawing them close, you tie a faft Knot, and cut off your Thread, at a Thumb's Breadth's Distance, making another in like manner, and so according to the Largeness of the Wound, fewer or more, leaving the same Space at each End, especially that more depending, that in case of Suppuration, or Matter gathering, there may be Way made for the Discharge thereof.

The continu'd Suture, call'd otherwise the Skinner's or Glaver's Stitch, because practised by those Trades, is us'd chiefly in Wounds of the Guts; but, I think, neither this nor the quill'd Suture are now so much in Use as formerly, the

other more generally taking Place.

There is another fort of this Sutura continuata used in the Wounds of the lower Belly, where both the oblique and transverse Muscles, as also the Peritonaum, happen to be divided, which we have formerly observed by the Name passeoeapla, or the Suture of the Belly, and which we intend to shew, when we touch upon those Wounds.

A third Suture is the twisted, so call'd, because the Thread, after the Needle is pass'd both Sides of the Wound, and there left, is turn'd several Times

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Times round the fame, to keep the Division close, and so continued for some Days, till the Agglutination is accomplished, which is chiefly used in the Wounds of the Wind-Pipe, and very common in the Operation for the Hair-Lip, where the other Suture would not be strong enough, but ready to cut through before the Symphisis is compleated.

Lastly, There remains a fourth Kind, call'd the Sutura sicca, or the dry Stitch, a very pretty Invention of the Ancients, and sometimes of good Service, where the timorous Patient will not admit of sewing up the Wound, or where the Stitches, either for want of taking sufficient Hold, or by reason of the attending Putrefaction, grow rotten, and break their way through the Lips.

This dry Stitch is well enough known among the expert Practitioners of Chirurgery, to be made by Means of two Pieces of Cloth, of a proportionate Bigness and Figure, suited to the Part wounded, the Cloth being for the most part new, with a Selvage on one Side, in which you cut as many Indentures as you intend Stitches, and at a Finger's Distance, whence they are call'd so

many Digitations.

Having thus fitted your Cloths, and unravel'd fome of the Threads on the Side opposite to these Digitations, you are to spread each with an emplastic Composition, such as the Pulv. Galent cum Album. Ovi above described, or some other restringent glutinous Powder, as Bole, Dragon's Blood, sine Flower, Gum Tragacanth. Mastich, and such like, beat up with the White of an Egg, leaving the Indentures free for the readier Passage of the Needle.

When

When you have laid these Bits of cloth on each fide of the Wound, and so near the Brims of that after the Selvage of each Digitation staken hold of by the Needle and Thread, and hereby drawn together, they may also draw along with them the Division, and conjoin the ame: They must now, I say, lye still for some Hours, or till they are dry, and adhere firmly to the Skin they lye upon, when the Needle as aforesaid is pass'd through each indented Selvage, and the Sides opposite to each other brought dose, in like manner, as if the Lips of the Wound itself had been taken hold of, as in the other kind of Suture is practifed: And this I think sufficient to have been deliver'd of the Suture, whether wet or dry, which, it must be own'd, is better learned by feeing the fame once put in Practice, than by ten Times perusing even the best Instructions; however, for your better Information, I shall farther add these following Remarks relating thereunto.

First, That in superficial Wounds, it is suffici- Caution aent that you pierce only the Skin itself with the bout Su-Point of your Needle, but in those more pro-tures. found, or of greater Depth, where the fleshy Parts are also divided, especially the transverse,

and in deep Wounds on the Joints, you are, together with the Skin, to take hold of the muspulous Flesh also, and at such Distance, perhaps two or three Straws Breadth from the Edge of

the Wound, as will fecure your Stitches from outting through, till the Union is fecur'd.

Secondly, You must take care not to wound my nervous Part with the Point of your Needle, which would excite fresh Pain, and endanger

Convulsion also.

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Thirdly, You are not to practife the Suture upon Wounds accompanied with great Contufion, Inflammation, or where there is Hamorrhage, till the same is secured.

Fourthly, You are to flitch no Wounds that are venomous, or proceeding from poisonous Bites, or envenom'd Instruments, or where there may be Suspicion of any latent Malignity.

Loftly, If the Wound has any Angles, you are

always to take your Stitch in those Places.

Of Ban-

As a farther help to the uniting of these recent Wounds, we made mention of a fuitable Bandage of Deligation, which is truly of that Service, that where the Wound is longitudinal, as for Example, Length-ways of the Arm or Leg, the Lips are brought together, and so kept by the alone Affiftance hereof: Nor is the Suture fo absolutely necessary at these Times; but then you are to make use of a double-headed Roller, and placing the middle thereof on the Side opposite to the Wound, you bring one End over one way, and the other contrary ways, continuing thus as many Circumvolutions as the Cafe requires, and beginning rather from below, at least on the middle part of the Wound, which having, after this manner, furrounded three or four Times, you may finish the one End below, and the other above.

In Parts less capable of Bandage, I have at fome Times successfully applied a cross Strap of some flicking Plaister, such as the Adhaftoum in Bates's Pharmacop. Set forth by Mr. Shipton, which has brought together and secured the Lips of the Wound close, especially where there is little Discharge from the same; and indeed, in all the transverse Wounds, where the Roller cannot be so serviceable as in the former Sort, I would always

always recommend either them or the dry Suture, whose Place they in some Measure may be brought to supply, for affishing the Stitches, and prevent-

ing of their tearing their Way out.

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Since I have made mention of the Roller, that necessary part of the Apparatus in dreffing of Wounds in general, it may be expected I should enlarge upon the diverse Kinds thereof, which, from their feveral Intentions, and differing ways of Management, receiv'd from the Antients diverse Appellations; thus one was named conglutimitive, like that with the two Heads first menfioned, where the Wound was Length-ways of the Limb; a fecond, retentive, which feem'd only directed for securing the Dressings underneath; athird, expulsive, beginning from below, and for going upwards, so streight as the Patient could fuffer it; a fourth, Apostematis inhibentia, which feem'd to supply the Place of a defensative above the Wound, supposedly to intercept the Humours falling down upon the Part, and prevent Apostemation; a fifth, Apostematis facientia, which was lo streight as by exciting Pain and Fluxion on the Part, the Humour might be thereby as it were mvited, and an Abscess promoted, which was fack in coming forward.

These, I say, with others of the like Kind, more specious than truly advantageous, I pretermit; because the single or double headed Roller differently managed, as the Prudence of the Artist, rightly considering all Circumstances, shall direct, will sufficiently answer all the proper or meessay Intentions; and in treating of particular Wounds, we may likely have occasion to give some more particular Directions about the same; at present only farther remarking, that they are to be cut out of Cloth, neither new, nor quite

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worn out, free from darning, and especially hard Seams, as also from the over-officious Diligence of the good Women, the Overcasting; having their Length and Breadth well fuited to the Compass of the wounded Limb, or other Part, together with the Number of their intended Cir. cumvolutions upon the same. Thus from a Finger's Breadth, and half Yard long, they are requir'd to that of a Hand's Breadth, and half Dozen Yards in Length, according as the Finger Wrist, Arms, Leg, Thigh, or Trunk of the Body shall want to be therewith encompass'd; the equal and artificial Management of all which, must needs say, discovers a Proficient in the practical Part of Surgery from a Pretender to the same as much as any Thing else.

Agglutinating Baljams for Wounds. When the Flux of Blood is restrained, extra neous Bodies (if in the Way) removed, and the Wound, so requiring, thus stitched up, the fourth Intention calls for some proper agglutinative, of vulnerary Balsam, with which to affish Natural in cementing of the same. And here we have sufficient Plenty, many of the natural Balsams, and some of the Gums, being serviceable at the Times; among the former the Balsamum Tolatanum, Peruanum, Gileadense, Cobaiba; as among the latter, particularly and very singularly the Gum. Elemi, which is a prime Ingredient in the samous Liniment of Arcaus.

Variety; for as before we observ'd, each Person to boast of his particular Stiptic for restraining the Hæmorrbage, or Flux of Blood, so a less of their vulnerary Balsams. Thus as from their Virtues, the one is call'd Mirabile, another Caleste, a third, Polycrestum: So from their Clours, we have a Balsamum aureum, citrinum, magrum, cerulæum, viride.

For my own Part, in twenty Years and upwards, I have rarely us'd any other than the foresaid Liniment of Arcaus, and the Balsamum Terebintbina, with this latter sometimes mixing a little Ol. Hyperici, in the hot and dry Intemperies, and adding to the former a somewhat larger Proportion of the Gum, than is found usually in the Composition of the Shops, or entirely leaving out the Axungia, and adding a little of the Ol. Hyperic. in its Place: However, in this Matter, every Man may please himself, provided he is well assured by Experience, that his Medicine will answer the Intention, as well as that of another Person.

The following are recommended by some of our best Practitioners.

Hildanus deservedly praiseth this simple one.

R Ol. Rubri & Crassi Terebintbinæ, violento igne destillati, Ziij. Gum. Elemi ZB. Solve gradatim super ignem, & coletur pro usu.

And this, faith he, I use also in Ulcers after Digestion, and in Fistulas after Mundification.

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By this Ol. Rubrum, 'tis plain he means the same with our Balfam. Terebinth. which is that thickish rubicund Oil, coming over the Retort after Distillation of the Spirit, the Fire being for that Purpose increased. This Balsam is now drawn, and sold by the Chymist for the Surgeon's Use: which I have rather remark'd, for that there are other Balsams, and good Vulneraries too, some of them, that go by the Name of Balsams of Surpentine, prepar'd ex Terebinth. Ven. Gum. Elemi, Ol. Hyperic. to which are added the Pulv. Mastiches, Myrrha, Aloes, or the like; some Vol. I. A a Forms

Forms of which you have in the Translation of

the old Pharmacopæia Lond.

Mr. Thomas Page, a Quondam Master, and a worthy Member of your Company, allowed of all an excellent Artist, used frequently this following:

B. Liniment. Arcæi Zij. Terebinth. Ven. Zj. Ol. Hyperic. ZB. Myrr. Aloes Mastick. and Zij. Sang. Drac. Boli Ver. and Zj. Spir. Vini cum Flor. Hyperic. bene tinsti ac saturati q. s. m. Unguentum.

This feems to be borrowed from Dr. Read, with fome little Variation, and an Omission of the Pulvo. Iridis Florentini.

The following also of Mr. Wiseman is well

enough compounded.

R Tereb. Ven. Resin. Pini, Ol. Hyperic. ana zij, Sarcocol. Myrr. Thuris ana ziß. Geræ, q. s. pro Consistentia Unguent.

Sylvius extols the Balf. Sulph. Terebinth. alone above all others, fome mix the fame with Arcaus's Liniment; but I shall not trouble you with more Formulæ, since frustra sit per plura quod sieri potest per pauciora: However, as to their Use, I shall leave you the following Cautions.

1. That none of these Agglutinatives are applied in Wounds complicate with Contusion, or which are not likely to be healed by evapores, called, as we before took Notice, the first Intention, which are generally the simple incided Wounds of the Skin or Flesh; nor in such, unless you are likely to be affished by that Ballam

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of Balfams a good balfamic Blood, without which A good all others, whether natural or artificial, will do beft Balfittle Service, and with which alone, many seemingly desperate Cuts are oftentimes cemented; beft Balfam for Wounds. the Blood of such Persons serving not only as a Stiptic to stay the Hæmorrbage, but a Balfam also to heal the Breach: And the Feats that are ascribed oftentimes to the samous sympathetic Powder by Cardan. Porta, Basil Valentine, Helmont, and our Digby, it is my Opinion, have been brought to pass solely by this Balsam, though if the Powder were made use of, the same has run away with the Credit of the Cure.

Briefly, in all Wounds that may happen to require Suppuration or large Digestion, you must forbear these agglutinating Balsams, at least, till such Points are gain'd; for which End that common Digestive of the Terebinth. cum Ovi Vinllo, or the Liniment of Arcaus, with, or without the Ol. Hyperici, conduce as well as any

others.

2. That the Way of Application be by an armed Probe, or Feather, which is still better, dip'd in the Balfam, first warmed in a Spoon, and therewith besimearing not only the Lips or Edges of the Wound, but letting, where the same was deep, some Parts thereof sink down between the Stitches made therein, over which a suitable Pledget saced within the Linim. Arcai a Plaister of Diapalma to retain the same, with a soft Compress and Bandage, where the Part will admit, on the outside of all.

When the Discharge is inconsiderable, once in a Day or two may be sufficient to inspect and senew the Dressings; but if much Quitture slows, it must at least once a Day be look'd upon and the Lips gently compress'd to get out the same,

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lest the outside Edges of the Wound happen to agglutinate, a Thing not uncommon, whilst the Bottom is still disjoin'd, and full of Matter, and from whence Apostemation; also a Necessity to cut out the Stitches, if not to dilate the Wound, at the best proceeding as in contus'd Wounds, or sinuous Ulcers dilated, or such as having Loss of Substance require everagences, which is called healing by the second Intention, that is, by incarning, or generating new Flesh: But this is sometimes owing to the too slight Hold you have taken with your Needle, leaving the Bottom of the Wound disjoin'd, whilst you close it only at the upper Edge, or for want of suitable Compress and Deligation.

If then, whilst you are thus treating of the Wound, you find your Stitches to give way, and cutting through before the Union is effected, which is usually accomplished in a Week's Time, or thereabouts, it may be necessary to secure the gaping Lips, either by the dry Suture before describ'd, or the cross Strap of Emplastrum adhafroum: Nay, if there be room for the fame, to make fresh Suture in some other Parts; but when it so happens, that notwithstanding your Endeavours, the Putrefaction increasing together with the Pus, you cannot this Way conjoin the Lips of the Wound, you must then let go your Stitches, and fill up the Cavity with foft Dofils dip'd in the warm Liniment of Areaw, and after Digestion, proceeding to deterge or cleanse, as in contused Wounds will presently be

objerved.

The Symptoms of Wounds in general, bow pro-wided for,

The last Intention we laid down for the Cure of Wounds in general, was that of obviating the attending Symptoms; such principally are Pain, and its Concomitants Fluxion, or Tumour, In-

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flammation, symptomatic Fever, Watching, Syncope,

Convulsion, and fometimes Palfy.

In regard to the first, I mean the Pain, Pble. botomy, or letting Blood, especially if the Wound bled not freely of itself, may be found expedient; by which not only the enfuing Flux of Humours will be in some Measure call'd off, or averted, but the Circulation thereby more regularly carried on, the Fever also prevented; after which let the Parts all round be embrocated with some lenient, repelling, anodyne Oil or Ointment, fuch as the Ol. Rosar. cum Aceto, the Oleum vel Unguentum Sambuc. Where the Pain and Inflammation are great, Cataplasms are prescrib'd of the Mica Panis cum Vitellis Ovorum, or prepar'd, as we directed in the Beginning of the Phlegmon; but these, however lenient and anodyne, are too relaxing, and in the stitched Wounds, I think, not so proper, for that by their Humidity they may retard the Agglutination, and rot the Suture: Yet gentle Fomentations may be admitted, prepar'd of the milder Discutients, mix'd with Restringents: A Stupe wrung out of warm Claret has sometimes served me upon the like Occasions. In the problem at a

For Overwatching and Inquietude, a Paregoric may be fometimes allowed at the Hour of Rest,

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R Aq. Flor. Paralys. Ziß. vel Zij. Syr. de Meconio Zß. vel zvi. secundum Vires ac Ætates, Aq. Peon. C. zj. vel zij. m. f. Haustus.

But before you give this or any other Hypnotic, you must always take Care to empty the Bowels by the common emollient Clyster, or some gentle Lenitive of Cassia, Diaprun. Solut. A a 3 Elect. Elect. Lenitiv. taken by the Mouth, which, according as the Patient happens to be costive, is in regard to the field.

to be repeated.

The vital Indication also must not be forgotten, proper Cordials being ready at Hand, in case of fainting, from Loss of Blood or Pufillanimity, which, in the Absence of the Physician, may be compounded ex Aquis Melissa Buglos. Borag. Ceras. Nigr. vel instar, & loco omnium, ex Aq. Lactis alex. cujus toB. addentur 311. Aq. Angel. comp. Paon. C. Mirabil. Stephani vel alia similes cum tantillo Saccbari albi Chrystallin. ad placitum edule; Or a Pearl Julap may be prepared thereof, by putting in 3j. of the Margarita prap. or omitting both the Pearl and Sugar; in the same Compofition may be diffolved a Drachm of the Confest. Alkermes with half an Ounce of Syr. Caryopbil. vel de Cort. Citri. Of these may be given three, four, or five Spoonfuls at any time, when faint or languid.

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The Fever, which at these Times is symptomatical, will be provided for by the Regimen, which we shall now take Notice of, having first hinted to you, that the most formidable Symptoms attending these Accidents, are the Convulfion and Ratfey: The first most commonly owing to some nervous or tendinous Part hurt, the last to the Division or Compression of a single Branch or Plexus of the Nerves, conveying both sensitive and locomotive Power to the faid Parts; of both which we shall take farther Cognizance, when we speak particularly of the Wounds of these Parts; in the mean Time we must not forget fo material a Point as that of Diet, and the other Non-naturals, so called by Physicians, on which I can affure you great Stress is laid at fuch of wounded Times, and without which, in some deprayed or

Regimen Persons.

ill Habits of Body, even the flightest Hurts have often proved fatal to the trespassing Patient. For although Hippoc. feems to make large Concessions to the Honings or Longings, as we may fay, of fick People, as well as their Habits or Customs, in that Aphorism of his, Paulo deterior & potus & cibus, jucundior autem, eligendus potius quam meliores quidem sed ingratiores; yet knowing well that at these Times Mens Bodies were in fuch a State, he fays also, impura Corpora, quo magis nutriveris, eo magis lædes. But here also I think we shall not need to be particular, having formerly discoursed of these Matters, when we treated of the inflammatory Tumours: The Regimen being now exactly the fame, and with the lke Proviso in allowing somewhat to old, though evil Customs, whether we respect the Air, Meat, and Drink, Sleep, Excrement, Passions of the Mind. and Reft; as to the last of which especially, let it be noted, that we mean not only the Body in general to be kept still and quiet, but the wounded Limb particularly, which is to be so placed, as may give least Occasion for Fluxion of Humours to the Part. Thus the wounded Arm, Hand or Finger is to be supported with a Scarf or Napkin: The Thigh, Leg or Foot must rest upon a Couch or Chair, or, which is preferable to both, the Bed. And this is all I have to offer concerning fimple Wounds, which are healed by Agglutination of their Lips, without any intermediate Substance, a Property belonging more particularly to the incis'd Wound: Nor is it absolutely necessary that each of these should be stitched up; fince we find many of those cut Lengthways of the Fibres, are by Means of good Bandage, and a proper Agglutinative, united without; though should I say strictly without any Medium. Aa4

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Medium, I might possibly mistake; for that the balfamic Particles of the Blood coming between. perform much the same Office as the Joiner's Gluten to the two Pieces of a Board thereby conjoin'd.

The Wounds of the Face and Neck, more particularly of the Fair Sex, where every little Scar is accounted a Blemish to their Beauty, and who usually fet a higher Value thereon than any Thing elfe, are fuch as most commonly require the Suture, together with the large transverse ones of the Joints, and other Parts of the Body. Some Writers tell us, that a Wound which is not half an Inch in Length requires no Stitch; but if the fame be on any Part of the Face, it may not withstanding admit one.

Contus' d Wounds.

We now come to Wounds complicate with Contusion, such as stand in Need of a more discernible Medium to repair the Breach, I mean, by the Generation of new Flesh, whence their Way of healing is term'd Syffarcofis. Of this Kind are not only the Generality of contus'd Wounds, but many of those which are lacerated or torn, where the Stitches give way; also where the Flesh itself is cut off by the Instrument: And here also not only the Hamorrhage is to be stay'd, extraneous Bodies, if any lodg'd therein, remov'd, but the Wound instead of being stitched up, as in the simple incis'd ones, to be digested, afterwards deterg'd or cleans'd, then incarn'd or fill'd up with new Flesh, and last of all, cicatrifed or kinned over.

But where the Contusion is not very great, the Wound transverse, and gaping open, a Suture fometimes is admitted here also, to bring the Lips nearer to each other, that the Division may be the fooner made up, the Cure thereby expe-

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Sect. IV. Of Wounds in general.

dited, and the Scar, though not possible to be prevented, made however the less unfightly; whereas on the other Hand, if the Bruise is very confiderable, as in the Wounds made by a Club, an Iron Bar, a Stone or Brick, where there is a very blunt, or no Edge at all, and the Force inflicting very strong, you must by no Means make a Stitch, for fear of bad Accidents, as Inflammation, Abscess, Gangrene or Mortification: Nor indeed would it be to any Purpose, fince the contused Lips, whilst the Wound is digesting, growing putrid or rotten, together with the Sutures. would throw off in Sloughs.

Before I proceed farther upon this Subject, I All concannot well pass by a modern Pretence to healing tus'd wounds to even of these Wounds more expeditiously than be digested. heretofore, without waiting for their Digestion: An Hypothesis advanced, I can't say how much to the Author's Credit, but, I think, very little wa publick Utility; I wish I could say it hath not prov'd pernicious. Having formerly made Experiment of this famous Vulnerary, I found it would not answer, and was therefore forced to change it for a good old suppurative or digestive Medicine, left my Patient should have seen Rea-

on to have chang'd his Surgeon.

Without envying the Author his great Discovery, I would caution the young Practitioner that he be not drawn into Mistake by any such tw Luminaries, lest they prove unto him fo many Ignes fatui, and bewilder his Understandng, to the Risque of many Limbs, as well as lives intrusted with him: But that he keep in his Respect to the good Method of the ancient, well as that of the best Practitioners at this Time, in these contus'd Wounds, to forward all te can their Digestion, without which he must expect

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expect no Ease or Sasety, either to the Patient, nor yet any Advance to a Cure, unto which this truly is the first Step.

Digeflives.

I think it needless to recite many Medicine for this End, the old one ex Terebinth. cum On Vitel. mix'd up with a little Unguent. Basilican especially in Flesh-Wounds, is still in Request, but ought to be made fresh, when Occasion calls for the same.

Arcaus's Liniment with more or less of the Ba filicon, as the Part would allow, with a little of the Balsam. Terebinth. for the nervous Parts, all the Ol. Hyperici in some others, melted down therewith, have generally served my Purpose and when the Gleet, Sanies, or Ichor usually flow ing from the Mouths of the Vessels, or shed in the Interftices of these contused Wounds, changed into a more kindly and laudable Pus, the Signs of which we are told are, that the same h Album leve & aquale, I have then sprinkled a li tle Pracipit. rub. on the loofen'd or feparating Sloughs, where I have found them large and thick or mix'd the same with my Digestive when super ficial, which hath yet farther advanced the Dige tion, kept down luxuriant Flesh, and serv'd all excellently to deterge or cleanfe the Wound, when after to repair the Loss of Substance, the Linima by itself, or with a little Basilicon, according to the Nature of the Part, will serve for an Income tive, which may be flill made more farcotic, b mixing the fine Powders of Myrrb, Aloes, and Sarcocolla, especially if the same is difficultly no generated: But where you proceed rightly in the Use of your digesting and deterging Medicina these will be rarely wanted, unless the attending Intemperies is over-moift, as in some lax and la copblegmatic Habits may fall out. Whe

Sarcotics.

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When you have thus repaired the Breach, or ather a little before the Flesh grows up to the sims, if the fame especially rise up too fast, here remains now only to induce a Scar, or in ther Words, to dry up the Superfice of the Yound or Ulcer into a new fort of Skin or Cover. he old one not being recoverable: But when he incarning proceeds flowly, it may be pernitted to lye even before you fet about its Exor a Pledget dio'd in, and cently expresenting

In order to this End, diverfe Epulotics have been Epulotics. wented; among which the compounded ready repar'd in the Shops, are the Unguent. Deficeaoum Rubrum, de Calce, de Tutia, Diapomphom, and to all which, as I have intimated in my freatife de Morbis Cutaneis, I think I may very My give Precedence, my Ceratum de Lapide daminari, there as well as here published.

But if more drying Medicaments are wanted, he fine Powders of the Lap. Calam. itself, and e Lap. Tutiæ may be lightly strew'd round the dges, from whence all good Skinning first of begins, at least should do so, the said Cerate ing laid over as a Plaister: Or which at some imes better answers than all others, and is truly orthy to be taken Notice of, a Pledget of dry for y to confider or cherify the native limit

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This also failing, you are carefully to confider condition of your Wound, and the Nature the Flesh arising therein, whether it be not opappy, foft, or fpongy, as happens generalwhere the Bone underneath is concern'd, or me Sinus lyes conceal'd. If the Basis be sound, d your Superstructure rotten, you are to corat this Spongy Flesh, strewing thereon your recipit, rub. that a firmer may grow up in the ace: Or if a Sinus be discover'd, the same must

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must be laid open, that you may come at your Work: If the Bone be concern'd, making way also to the same, as we shall direct in the forunce and carious Ulcer: But if neither of these are your Hindrance, only the moist Intemperies interrupting; you may, after purging and correcting such Intemperature by a proper physical Regimen, have Recourse to the more exficcating Topics. Such are a gentle Touch of the Vitriol and Alum Stones. or a Pledget dip'd in, and gently express'd from their Solutions: Also a strong Aq. Calcis, a Solution of Crollius's Lapis Medicamentofus; but of this more hereafter, when we come to treat of Ulcers.

Symptoms of Wounds contus'd.

The Symptoms accompanying these contuit Wounds, are of the same Kind as the former, but more dangerous, by Reason of the Contusion. which subject them not only to greater Pain, Fluxion, and Inflammation, but thereby endangers Abscess or Apostemation; and, which is still worse, Gangrene and Sphacelus, or Mortification; which will oblige the Artist to a more careful Inspection, to proportion the actual, as well as the potential Heat and Strength of his Digestive to the Sense of the Part; to embrocate all round with some and dyne Oils or Ointments, in order to take off the Tension; to comfort or cherish the native Heat, and breathe forth the Humours, by hot Stupes express'd from a discutient Fomentation; conve nient Bandage also, where the Part will allow, to intercept or moderately repel the Influx, with fuitable Compress after Digestion, to unite any Si nuofity, or hinder Matter lodging in the Parts In a Word, if Abscess, Gangrene, or Sphacelus should ensue, to proceed as in our first Section was directed, concerning the Phlegmon thus terminat ing.

I shall

I shall not need, I think, to enlarge farther than I have done already, as to the Regimen in the Non-Naturals: For in respect to Diet more narticularly, if in the simple Solution of Continuity, we directed that the same should be what our ancient authors call Tenuis, it will follow, that in those more complicate, and subjected to more dangerous Accidents, it must be still Tenuior. f not Tenuissima, allowing fomething to Custom, that second Nature.

In regard to the general Prognostic of these contus'd Wounds, there is one Thing especially worth the young Practitioner's Observation, that is, where great Tumefaction just before attended, if the same finks, or of a sudden disappears, the Wound of a livid Aspect, crude and undigested, the Flesh pappy, and a blackish Sanies, like the serous Humour but up in the Vesiccations of a gangren'd Part, issues out of the same, there is always great Danger. not only of the Limb, but of the Life also of the

Patient.

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In the Number of contus'd Wounds, we may Gun-floor ufly reckon those made by Fire-Arms, call'd Wounds. Gun shot, of which the Ancients had such a mistaken Notion, as to fancy a certain Venom or Poison did accompany the same; and upon this Conceit; tormented the poor Patient with their fery, spirituous and hot Remedies, under Pretence of correcting the Malignity therein conteal'd; by which many in those Days were spoild in their Limbs, whilft others loft their Lives brough the like Ignorance: When a Wound in telf otherwise inconfiderable, was by this way Management inflam'd, the Symptoms heightaid, and a Gangrene or Mortification brought nunder a foolish Expectation of obviating the ame.

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Whereas, had they rightly apprehended the Nature of the Ingredients, the Nitre, Sulphur, and Charcoal, either separate or conjunct, when it is called Gun-Powder, together with that of the Bullet, which is Lead most commonly or Iron; they might eafily have understood there could be nothing more than the Force of Violence at the Time of Explosion given to those Bodies, that could make the Difference between them and other contus'd Wounds, the Heat of the same being scarce, if at all perceptible; so that neither is there any burning in the Cafe where the Subject is out of the Reach of the fired Gun-Powder, or stands not either at the Muzzle of the Piece let off, or over the Pag where the Flame is first inkindled. It was in deed probable enough, that the Sight of these Wounds, as Mr. Wiseman observes, looking bluish or livid, not from the Heat of the Bul let, but the fudden Compression of the Vessels round about, and confequent Stagnation of the Blood therein, led them into those formidable Apprehensions of Venom, Gangrene, and Moris peation. to make any rious who

It must be own'd, that the Wounds of the Kind are usually attended with the most unhappy Accidents and dreadful Symptoms; yet these not owing properly to the Nature of the Bal or Powder, but to the Splinters and Fragment of extraneous Bodies, which together are impel'd and shiver the Bones, as also to such Shivers of the Bones themselves, the Ligaments and Tendons being likewise sometimes torn as funder, a well as the musculous Parts; which will require the utmost Diligence, not only in removing soreign Bodies, but such Fragments of Bones as are entirely separate, and lye pricking the Parts adjoining

adjoining, encreasing the Fluxion, and hazarding Convulsion, Gangrene, and Sphacelation, at the best hostemation, whilst other Parts of the fractured Bones are carefully reduced into their proper Places, and there secured, as in Fractures com-

plicate shall be hereafter observed.

From hence it will appear, that the chief Regard, after the drawing forth extraneous Bodies in these Accidents, is, overlooking the supposed Fire or Venom, to promote their Digestion with some proper maturative Application; such as the old one ex Terebinth. cum Ovi Vitello, to which may be added in dry Habits, a little Unquent. Bafilicon, also the Ol. Hyperici, or when feated among the nervous, membranous, tendinous, or igamentous Parts, the Balfam. Terebinth. in case ofgreater Putrefaction, especially in moist Habits, its Oil also in suitable Proportion to the Sense of the Parts hurt.

After Digestion of the Wound, in order to delarge or cleanse away the Sloughs, you may sprintle on the Precipitate, or mix the same with your Digestive, then arming your Dosils, Pledus, or large Tents, in case of Perforations, with he same you may dip them in the warm Liniunt of Arcaus, which in these Cases, and at ich Times, is no despicable Balsam, to incarn will up with Flesh, proceeding farther to cicarize, as in other contus'd Wounds we have directed.

The Means by which to draw forth Bullets, or ther foreign Bodies, with certain Cautions about he fame, we have already also laid down at the eginning of this Section.

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A Countryman, at the Close of a Winter- Hist, lv. vening, being come within Sight of the Town's and, was call'd upon by a Foot-Soldier upon the Causeway

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Causeway to stop, at which, looking towards the Place, and feeing a Musket presented, he spurd on his tired Jade to get clear; whereupon the Foot-pad jumping into the Road, discharg'd his Piece, but not finding the poor Man drop, he made over into the Fields for his Escape: The Countryman was first dress'd by a Barber, pretending however (as they do most of them upon the Skirts of the Town) to the Practice of Sur. gery: The next Day one of his Friends defired me to go to fee him at his Inn; where, upon Examination, I found the Ball had enter'd just above the Spine of the Scapula, and came out through the upper Part of the Clavicle, which it

had shiver'd in making way.

The Wound had been plugg'd up with Tow, dip'd in some green Balsam, and hard shoved in from one Orifice to the other, which being drawn forth, one might eafily fee Light through the Cavity: The Orifices look'd each of a livid Complexion; however, not at all terrified thereat, when I had fomented the Parts with a warm Stupe or two, express'd from Wine call'd for on that Account, having made up a foft Tent of Lint of fit Size, about an Inch or fomewhat more in Length, spread round with the Tere binth, Ven. cum Ovi Vitello, I then dip'd the same in a melted Mixture of Liniment. Arcai, and about a fourth Part of its Balfam (with a Feather moisten'd therein, dropping first a little thereo he Sciento the Wound) and introduced it lightly by asson's the Orifice behind, but by no Means diffending to Diff the same therewith. After this, endeavouring to the same fet the fractur'd Clavicle, upon finking the Endso p protection of the Bone, some small Splinters lying in the Way, Exfoliant I took them out with my Forceps, and re-placed and missing the Endso protection of the Way. the rest: Then covering the Bone with dry Lint, erceiv and

and the same Digestive on the Outside, I fitted a gentle Plaister-Compress to keep it down, and a double-headed Roller of fufficient Length to cross

from each Shoulder, and fecure it.

After the third Dreffing the Slough's began to loosen, and Digestion to appear round the Edges of the backward Wound, which being rather flanting, and more depending than the other, fayour'd the Discharge of Matter, and from whence we had great Plenty thereof at about ten Days end; whilft that upon the Clavicle inflam'd, and was very painful, fo that not fuffering the Compress, neither yet so streight a Bandage as the flarting Bone requir'd, I contented myself with a retentive one for some few Days, continuing the Digestive, ex Linim. Arcai & Balf. Terebinth. till the Inflammation going off, and the Wound digefed, I tried a fecond Time to depress the rifing Clavicle by a Compress, and stricter Deligation. Yet the Wound being so exceeding tender, by Reason of some angular Parts of the broken Clavicle not fuffering, I was forced to defift, and reft content with the easier Rolling, leaving the Work to Nature, the backward Wound being mundifed with the Precipitate and Liniment, fill'd gradually up with Flesh, nor did I use any vulnemy Injection, so call'd, and practis'd by some in he like Cases all the Time; only to prevent the 00 hasty closing up, in Case any Fragment of he Scapula should be shut in, and an Abscess ocalion'd, I pass'd up a small Cannula, but finding Discharge thereby, after a Fortnight's Time he same was extracted, and the Wound healed sol p presently after, without at least any visible ay. Exfoliation. But the Clavicle being more in Sight, nd much discolour'd, there was a Necessity, I erceiv'd, of expecting either a Desquamation, VOL. I. ВЬ

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or the coming away of Part of its whole Substance, which occasion'd a much longer Time; for after waiting upwards of fix Weeks, continuing my dry Dreffings and Digeffive, I drew forth a large Piece of the same, separated in its whole Substance: The Head of the Humerus inclining to fall inwards, I contriv'd a Tin Plate quilted, and so placed under the Bandage as to keep out the same, at least to prevent its falling more towards the Jugulum, till the new Flesh was harden'd into Callus: This he wore for feveral Weeks after the Wound was healed up, which prov'd a stubborn Work, painful, and fubject to Fluxion, and not fuffering the leaft Pressure till the Bone was extracted. It was many Months before he recovered any tolerable Ul of the Arm, and is still, as he complains, tied down and impeded as well in a free Elevation thereof, as also in the putting his Hand behind him, being in advanced Years, the Change of the Season giving him also some Pain and Diff turbance round about the Shoulder.

Many are the Instances set down by Author of these Wounds, particularly Valeriola, Mar chet, Scultet. Tagaltius, Albucafis, Alfaravius Alex. Beneditt. Fallop. Cabrol. Pareus, and fun dry others handling this Subject, where it is mor furprising to consider the Methods taken by Na ture to free herfelf after long Time from Thing foreign; fuch as Woollen and Linnen Rags, Bu lets, Nails, Splinters, &c. forced into the Body HIST. lvi. Thus Alexander Ben. aforemention'd, observes

Greek, whom he names as a Person well know to him, who, in the Siege of Chakis, was an Arrow wounded about the Temples, an carried away Captive by the Turks, with h

Wound, after a Sort heal'd up, where he live

a Slave twenty Years, at last was freed and came to Cydon, and five Years after that, in the Summer Time, as he was washing his Mouth with cold Water, being seized suddenly with a violent Sneezing, there issued out at his Nostril on the same Side, a Piece of the Arrow of half a Finger's Length, with an Iron Head, leaving no

Injury or Scar behind.

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I myself have seen a Nail, near the Thickness and Length of my little Finger, forced (in an Engagement) from the Plank of a Ship, into the internal Cantbus of the Eye, when the Wound clofing up, and nothing suspected of the Matter, after many Years, an Abscess being formed the same was extracted. I took out a Piece of Tobacco Pipe two Inches long, which being broke off had lodg'd under the Orbit (the Wound closing up) for many Months, till shewing itself at the Corner of the Eye it was drawn forth: But the most remarkable Case of this Kind I remember to have read of, is that communicated to the Royal Society by Dr. Fielding, of a Bullet lying thirty Years in the Head, which, as a notable Piece of History, I will borrow thence in the Doctor's Words.

At the first Newberry Fight, at the Time of Hist.lvii, the late Civil Wars, Dr. Robert Fielding was shot by the right Eye on the Os Petrosum, by the Orbit of the Eye to the Skull, which was likewise broke, with great Effusion of Blood from the Wound, Mouth and Nostrils.

for the Discovery of the Bullet, but failing of his Intention, on the third Day after the Shot, placed him horizontal to the Sun, by which Means, depressing the broken Skull with B b 2 the

the Probe, he could fee the Palpitation of the

Brain, but could not discover the Bullet. When the Doctor began to grow old, his

Mouth clos'd up, and so continued for the

Space of half a Year, till many fractur'd Bones were come out of the Wound, Mouth, and

Nostrils; and after, whenseever a Scale of

Bone was to come out, his Mouth would close,

infomuch, that feveral Years after he prognoflicated to some Friends that a Bone was then

to come out, which continued fo for fix or fe-

ven Weeks, at which Time, finding an itch-

ing in the Orifice of the Wound, with his

Finger he felt a Bone, upon which he made

known to some Friends then present, that they

would fee him open his Mouth, and taking out

a Bone no bigger than a Pin's Head, he imme-

diately open'd his Mouth.

At the fecond Newberry Fight it healed up, ono Art could keep it open; after this, for the

Space of ten Years, or more, a Flux of fani-

ous Matter issued out of the right Nostril, and

4 then ceasing there, it flowed from the left for

fome Years longer. At length, for the Space

of two Years, or thereabouts, the Doctor would

fometimes find a Pain on the left Side, about

the Almonds of the Ear, which he attributed

to cold, but more especially after riding in

cold dark Night, which occasioned a Kind of

Deafness too; and having stopt his Ear with

Wool to recover his Hearing, one Day, either

writing or reading, fuddenly a Huff came in

the Ear, which made him flart, and the Man-

e ner not to be exprest, unless you can imagin

a Vacuum. This happen'd about March or A

opil 1670. Upon this all that Side of the Chee

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Excif muscu hung loofe, as though paralytic, and under the

Ear might be felt a hard Knob.

After this Tumour upon Tumour appeared upon that Side under the Jaw-bone, which occasion'd his consulting some Physicians, two at one Time, one of which fuspected the Bullet, which, confidering the Shot, they thought not credible; at length the Tumours coming to the Throat, if he held up his Head a little, 'it feem'd as if one with a Hook did pull down 'the Jaw-bone, and if any Thing touch'd the 'Throat, was as painful as if prickt with a ' Handful of Needles. Being at last persuaded to make some Applications, a small Hole ap-'peared, after that another, and a third near the Pomum Adami; by these the Bullet was 'discovered, and cut out in August 1672.' We now proceed.

Of some Affinity hereunto are the Wounds Wounds we call lacerated, especially those owing to Falls lacerated. from on high, against a ragged Pavement or Flints, also the Wheel of a Coach or Cart, the Kick of or Fall from a Horse with great Vio-

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At which Times having carefully cleanfed the Wound from any Dirt, Sand, Gravel, or whatever may be got into the fame, with a Sponge wrung out of Wine; you are then to confider, being first assur'd there is no Fracture, if there be any Probability of reuniting the torn Parts, or the Hurt having been some Hours receiv'd, the ame also divided in such Manner from the Sound, as to be now in a perishing Condition, it is by no Means practicable, and there be not a Necessity of Excision before you can proceed: If the first, the musculous Flesh and Skin are to be laid in their B b 3

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proper Places, or where they have been torn from, when by feveral Stitches proportionate to the Size of the Wound, you endeavour to retain them there, not so much in Expectation of a Symphifis, or Agglutination of their Lips, which is scarce attainable, as of their Union underneath; For which Reason you are not to strain your Suture so close as in simple Solutions, or incis'd Wounds, healing strictly by the first Intention, for then they would prefently tear through; but leaving fufficient Space for the Discharge of Matter, you are to lay down foft Dofils of Lint, dipt in the warm Digeftive of Linimentum Arcei cum tantillo Balfam. Tereb. vel Olei ejufdem, fi minatur Sphacelus, in the Interffices thereof, observing at the Times of Drefling to make use of some spirituous Fomentation, or Flannels express'd from hot Wine, which does as well, not forgetting proper Compress and Deligation, which more than any Thing befides contributes to the Union, and confequently the Curation of these Wounds: But if the second, you are immediately to divide so much of the faid Flesh or Skin as you shall find now mortified, replacing the reft, if the Whole is not already perish'd, and hastening Digestion, proceed in repairing the lost Substance, as we have before, and shall perhaps hereafted have Occasion to observe.

And upon this I take leave to put you in Mind, that where great Portions of the Muscles, together with their Blood Vessels and Tendons, as so separated as to endanger the Limb, it is you Duty to call presently for some of the ancient Masters or Wardens of your Company to you Assistance; where, after mature Deliberation, it be found necessary, you are forthwith to proceed to Amputation of the Limb, before you Patients

Patient's Strength and Spirits are exhausted, which by the Delay only of some Hours, but much more a Night or Day, the Pain and Flux of Humour encreasing, bring on Lipothymy, or Fainting; or else Rigours with Convulsion succeeding, portending Death, quickly after carry off the Patient, who, if dismember'd presently, might have had a Chance that way of compound-

ing for his Life.

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These Accidents happen more commonly in Sea Engagements, where by Means not only of the fingle Bullet, but Chain-Shot and Splinters from the Decks, or other Parts of the Ship, not only the Muscles, Ligaments and Tendons are tore afunder, but the Bones miserably shatter'd, with extraneous Bodies lodged betwixt the Joints, and in other Parts, where not being in Condition to ome at, or to be extracted, they lie pricking the Membranes and other nervous Parts, exciting, in little time after, those deadly Symptoms, which now render the Operation abundantly more ha-2ardous than it would have been in the Heat of Blood and Action; and for want of which, thus timely enterpris'd, it is beyond Controverfy, that many a brave Sailor and Sea-Commander too have loft their Lives, whilst others in haste and hurry, through Ignorance, and sometimes the want of good Convenience, but I cannot think from any finister or selfish Views (as a late Author would infinuate) have rashly been deprived of theirs, who under better Management might have been preserved: However, as a Matter not so directly in the way of our present Discourse, which is more particularly intended for the young Practitioner here at Home, we shall pretermit all farther Remarks upon the Practice at Sea, and prosecute our Subject. B b 4 There

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There is yet another Kind of lacerated Wounds, as we hinted at the beginning of this Section, which are made by Nails, Tenterbooks, or such like tearing their Way through either the Skin, or therewith also some Portion of the Flesh; which Wounds, though not so dreadful as those last mention'd; yet if the nervous or tendinous Parts happen to be laid bare, or thereby injur'd, as by stretching or tearing of the same asunder, very grievous, and often dangerous Symptoms do ensue.

In the Cure whereof, when the Skin alone, or outward Teguments have suffer'd, the same being return'd to its Place, must be stitcht up, as was directed for the incis'd Wound, in like Manner with which where the Habit of Body is good, and the Blood bomogeneous, or free from any morbid Taint, many of them will unite, and heal by the first Intention, some proper Agglutinative being applied thereto, assisted by as suitable

a Bandage.

But when by reason of the Pain and Fluxion thereby ftir'd up, notwithstanding your Endeavours to avert the same by gentle anodyne Embrocations, with other repelling or discutient Topics, together with Bleeding, and the internal Regimen, the Sutures fly; or through Matter gathering underneath, you are under Necessity of dividing them, and making way for the Discharge; it is however still your Duty to promote the Union all you can, by leaving some of them remaining: Or where this cannot be obtained by Compres, well fuited to the hollow Parts, and Bandage to press forth the Matter to the Sides, and repair what is then wanting at the Edges, by the way of Incarnation, as in other Wounds requiring Generation of new Flesh.

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Again, if it so falls out that the Flesh itself Tendons is also torn, the Tendons laid bare, and appearing bing bare. out of the Wound, these also must carefully be replaced with their Coverings, and as much as possibly defended from the Injuries of the Air, that the Parts to which fuch Tendens appertain, fundivided, may not lose their Motion, as they would if their whole Substance happens to flough away, to which nothing renders them more liable than the negligent exposing them at the Times of Dreffing, or dreffing them with some greafy flabby Application: For which Caufe hould their outward Fence, by breaking away of the Stitches, or whilft the Wound is digefting, expose any Part of them, you are no sooner to take off your Dreflings, but the same Instant to have a warm Stupe ready at Hand wrung out of Wine, or a Fomentation prepared from a Decoction of the Cephalics, fuch as the Fol. Beton. Salv. Rerismar. Majoran. Flor. Anthos ac Lavendul. or fuch like: Three or four of which being applied while your Dreffings are got ready, you may cover the tendinous Parts with a foft Pledget dipt in the Mel. Rosar. with a third or more of the find. Myrr. then filling up the rest of the Wound with foft Dofils, moisten'd in the warm Liniment, and Balf. Tereb. hasten the incarning of those so uleful Parts, dispatching what remains as we have before directed.

If when you have done your Endeavours, yet in spite of all your Care and Caution, as it sometimes happens, especially in ill Habits, and illcondition'd Wounds, these tendinous Parts being long exposed and steeped in Matter, are hereby loofen'd in their Compages, the incarning also being flack in covering them, some Parts grow soft, and, as it were, putrid, and separating from the

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rest, cast off in Sloughs; or the Body of the Tendon being alter'd, seems likely to undergo this Missfortune: At such Times, I say, you are to do all you can by your Art; but where you find this Prospect, be sure you secure your own Reputation, if you cannot that of the Use of your Patient's Limb, hereby endanger'd, by timely acquainting him with what is like to be the Result of his Mischance.

Of the Wounds of the Tendons themselves we shall take farther Notice when we come to those

particularly of the Joints.

Wounds made by poisonous Animals, or envenom'd Instruments, we have taken Notice of in our Tract de Morbis Cutaneis, to which we must

refer for avoiding Repetitions.

H 1 s т. lviii.

A poor Fellow purfued by Bailiffs, and making his Escape over the Rails in a Neighbour's Yard, as he was haftily letting himself down on the other Side, was catch'd by a Tenterbook, entering a little below the Axilla, which by the Weight of his Body appending, tore its way not only through the Skin, but the Flesh of the Biceps Muscle, the Tendon whereof lay bare in the Wound, and the Mediana ruptur'd, whence great Hemorrhoge enfued. Passing by at that Instant, and enquiring into the Meaning of the Concourse, I was known to one in the Crowd who civilly accosted me, and earnestly begged of me to walk into the House to affist a poor Man bleeding to Death : Upon which they made way for me to enter, where I found a Stranger calling about him for Abundance of Things which were not to be had in the Place; the Man still bleed ing on the Ground. I immediately order'd, the all fuch as might not be fome how affilting though quit the Room; then taking off his Clothes, and cutting

atting off the Shirt-Sleeve, with a wet Clout Icleansed away the Blood, in order to take a View of the Wound, which I had the better Opportunity of doing, the Patient falling into a Swoon, and the Flux lessening thereupon; I ordered my Affistant, who acknowledged himself no profes'd Surgeon, to keep a Compress I had for that Purpose dipt in Oxycrate, close down with his Thumb on the bleeding Veffel, till I had provided fuch Apparatus as the Place would admit, whilft the Roller was getting ready, and Bason of Water and Vinegar beat up with the Whites of Eggs, also a Plate of Flower; with my Forceps I held a common Stitching-Needle in the Fire till it was so temper'd, as to admit of bending, especially at the Point, which being am'd with Thread, and a little Hook out of my Tweezer-case laid by in a Plate, setting the poor Man in a Chair opposite to the Light, supported on each Side, I directed the Person who held the Compress to remove his Thumb; when the Patient returning to himself, the Blood again ran forth at the lower Extremity of the torn Vessel, which raising up with my Hook, I passed the Needle underneath, a little below the faid Extremity, and made a Ligature thereon, by which the farther Effusion was prevented.

This done, he fell again into a Deliquium, but being supported, I took another Needle threaded, and drawn through a Piece of Diapalma Plaister instead of Wax, which about an Inch from the Top of the Wound, I passed through the skin and musculous Flesh on one Side, and having placed the distorted Fibres as well as I could, whilst I was entring my Needle through the Side opposite, a strong Convulsion seizing him with great Violence, he threw about his Limbs, so

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that had I not immediately let go my Needle and Thread, which I had just got through, and given way, he had certainly torn the fame by that Jerk he gave his Arm: But coming again to his Senses, I proceeded with my Sutures after a little Pause; and giving him the Refreshment of a Glass of Wine procur'd from a Gentleman's House near at Hand; an Inch below the first, I made a fecond Stitch in like Manner, fecuring the Tie with a double Knot, after having brought the Lips as nigh as possibly I could with Security to the Suture, and fo a third, which having dispatch'd, and finding very little Blood, I laid down only feveral long and thick Pledgets of dry Lint upon the Wound, with foft Pads of Tow, wet in the Oxycrate & Alb. Over. then sprinkled with Farina, and fecuring all with a moderate Bandage, placing the Arm at an oblique Angle, and pinning the fame up in a Napkin; yet before I had dress'd up the Wound his Creditor came in, having Notice of the sad Accident; and finding him in this miserable Condition, was moved fo to Compassion, that he freely forgave him his Debt, and promised him a Release before he went out of the House, seeming truly under great Concern, and I believe, had been highly provoked to do what he had done.

When I had order'd him a gentle Pacific for the Evening, I took my Leave, with this Hint to his Friends, that what I had now performed was the Part of the Samaritan, having bound up the Wounds, and secur'd his Bleeding, but that I expected they would release me of any farther Attendance, especially considering the Distance he lay from me, by getting him into one of our Hospitals, provided for such necessitious Invalidation. But next Morning to my Surprize, and which, I think,

I think, truly a Case not often parallel'd, the Creditor came to me, and told me, he could not reft that Night for thinking of the poor Man. nor did he believe he should ever have a quiet Day, should he happen to do otherwise than well: Upon which Account, as I had thus charitably begun, he requested I would go on, and take him for my Pay-Master, at the same Time presenting me with five Guineas as my Encoungement, or in Part of Payment; and promiling, for my greater Conveniency, fo foon as the fame was practicable, he would remove him nearer to me: Upon which I did engage to attend him, and do all I could for his Recovery; and accordingly, foon after going to him, I found he had been very reftless all the Night, with Rigours intervening, and fometimes rambling in his Talk.

Taking off the Dressings I found the whole Limb much swell'd, and beginning to inflame, which I embrocated cum Ol. Rosar. & Unguent. Sambuc. whilst some Liniment was made warm with a little Balsam Tereb. in which, having faced them with the Liniment per see I dint my

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them with the Liniment per se, I dipt my Pledgets, and applied them the whole Length of the Wound, so that some of the same might sink in between the Interstices of the Sutures: Then covering all with one large one of Tow,

pread over with the faid Liniment, I gently roll'd up the Arm, as the Day before, ordering an emollient Clyster to empty his Bowels and relieve his Head; and giving farther Directions for his

Diet, as we have observ'd already for Persons wounded: The Clyster having done its Office, the Paregoric was repeated, ex Aq. Flor. Paralys.

5. Syr. de Mecon. zvi. Aq. Paon. C. zij.

top after that of the Hurt received, I found a great bro Gleet had wetted through all, and taking off the 01. Dreffings, perceiv'd the Tumour and Inflammation pre the still encreasing, threatning a Gangrene, the Line turgid, and the Stitches, as it were, upon the Bice ed bint

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Stretch, thereby cutting themselves out; so that finding no Symphifis like to be effected, I let fly the middle Stitch, and laid in two or three for Dofils on the Bottom of the now putrid Wound, dipt in the forefaid Mixture, with the Addition of about a fixth Part of the Ol. Tereb and a Pledget as before, embrocating also from the Wrift to the Shoulder, then rolling him up

again.

On the third I found my Patient somewhat better fettled in his Head, visiting now in Company with Mr. Blundel, who was call'd in to give us a View; yet was he still restless from the Pain and symptomatic Fever, suffering likewise by Spasms, or convulsive Twitches of the Nerve in the Limb affected, frequently recurring, ye neither Tumour not Inflammation altogether fo great as the Day before: The Lips still pouted up, bu the Dreffings came out with some Appearance of Corruption; and the Bottom as well as the Side of the Wound cover'd over with Sloughs. Up on which I fprinkled a littled Pracip. rub. having first well fomented the Limb with an Elixivial Fotus, got ready for that Purpose; then filling up the Wound, which was now gaping, or wid open, by Reason of the lowermost Stitch cut ting its way through, with foft Dofils dipt it the Mixture used the Day before; and snipping some Vesications which were risen on the Side of the same, I laid over an outside Pledget, and encompass'd the whole Arm with a theatrical Ca taplosm

inplasm, applied as hot as he could suffer it, embrocating from the Cubit to the Fingers, with the Ol. Lubricorum made as hot, with gentle Compress on each Side, and suitable Bandage. By the Loss of this lower Stitch, the Tendon of the Biceps was exposed, which I immediately covered with a soft Pledget, moistened in the Tereimbinate Balsam, the Ligature upon the Vessel

lying fast.

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After three or four Days more we had a laudable Matter from the Wound, the Sloughs feparating at the Edges, and the Gleet much lefkning; fo that finding the Part would admit, I fitted a Couple of Plaister-Compresses on each side the whole Length thereof, with foft Bolflers of Cloth thereon; and having lightly fill'd up the Cavity with my Dofils dipt in the Mixture, only leffening the Quantity of the Ol. Tewith a double-headed Roller passed, as we directed in fuch like Wounds of the Limbs. we brought the gaping Sides much nearer together: And having so narrowly escaped a Gantrene, as also Apostemation, the least we could we expected under those threatning Symptoms which attended the first Week, I began to hope the most difficult Part of our Work was over, though he was still infested with the Convulfons; one of which in the Night-time feizing in his Sleep, haul'd him with fo great Vioence, that by the Jerk of his Arm, the Ligature, which was near upon Separation, being thus haby torn off, the Hamorrbage was again renewd; so that his Nurse presently discovering the accident, I was called up in hafte, forced to bosen all his Dreffings, and whilst she compress'd the bleeding Wound with a small Bolster as at In, dipt in Vinegar and Water, held close down

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upon the fame with her Thumb, I dress'd un the Wound again, and taking all possible Care of the Tendon, clap'd on a Button of Lint din in the fine Powder of crude Alum (carried with fome others along with me) upon the new Breach and held it close myself for some Minutes: which, though it created Smart for the present restrained the farther Essux. Over this I laid a fresh Compress, dipt in the said Oxycrate cun Alb. Over. and a moderate first Bandage for fecuring all underneath; directing him as he lay, with his Thumb of the other Hand, to keep gentle Pressure upon the Part whence the Blood

In the Even of the same Day I visited again, and order'd him another Clyster on the Account of his being coffive; also an Emulsion, ex Sem 4. fr. Sem. Papav. alb. in Aq. Hord. as directed for the Eryfipelas, only leaving out the Gun Arabic, also the compound Piony-Water, and doubling the Quantity of the Poppy-Seeds; with each Draught whereof he took a Scruple of Sa Prunel. in order to contemperate the Heat of his Blood, and fomewhat moderate its Motion keeping him still low in his Diet, allowing only Gruels or small Broths for his Food, and small Beer, which he was a great Stranger to before for his Drink, with three or four Spoonfuls of a Pearl-Julep, to refresh him after his Dressings or when languid or faint. This Evening he had farthermore his Anodyne as at first: I examined the outfide Bandage, but could not find any Blood had foaked through.

The Day following finding likewise all Thing fafe, in Regard of the Hamorrhage, I deferred opening the Wound till the next; when coming to remove my Dreffings with all imaginable Cau-

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tion, first wetting them with a little warm Wine. then gently raising them up, I perceiv'd a Crust induced upon the Vein; to prevent the too hafty digesting of which, I laid on a Pledget of dry Lint, with another dipt in the Balfam over the bare Tendon, which appear'd a little foft and fongy, and loft daily of its bright or filver Hue. s if threatning to flough away: Then taking out my Dofils from the Wound above, I found the large and profound Sloughs, both on the Edges s well as Bottom, growing still loofer, and likely to cast off in few Days; so that although our Progress had been somewhat retarded by this new Effusion, yet was the rest of the Wound in good Condition, the upper Stitch still continuing, but fomething gaping, through which I let fall fome of the warm Balfam, with a Pledget dipt in the ame over it: The rest I sprinkled as before with my Precipitate, laying down foft Dofils as formerly, with an outfide Pledget of the Digestive, and with Compress and Bandage dress'd him up gain, placing his Arm upon a thin quilted Pad, intead of a Pillow, for fear of keeping it too rarm, in a Posture between a Curve and a strait line, the Elbow making an obtuse Angle.

I defignedly omitted the Use of the Fomentaion, both now and several Days after, less by its leat, rarifying and attenuating the Blood, the ime might again happen to break its Boundaries,

nd create us farther Difficulties.

But from this Dressing we daily got Ground, the Eschar lying sast till the Vessel was incarn'd; the Sloughs likewise separating, and the Wound all mundified; the Precipitate was now mixt ith the Digestive, and the Ol. Terebinih. left street in the Dosils being armed with the Linim. Itai, were dipt in some of the same dissolved Vol. I. C c

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with the Balf. Tereb. continuing the Compress on each Side, and placing the middle of the two-headed Roller on that opposite to the Wound, bringing one to the right Hand, the other to the left; and so continuing the whole Length, making thus interchangeably several Circumvolutions as streight as was convenient to press forth any Matter and bring the Lips as well as Sides thereof nearer to each other, for expediting the Cure.

When the lower Part of the Wound was thus incarn'd, the Crust cast off, together with the Tendon seemingly in a Slough of its whole Substance, and the upper Stitch now rotted away, I cicatrised with dry Lint, and my Cerat. de Lap. Calam. and having compleated our Work, the Arm, whose Flexion I despair'd of, though long time weak, yet after about fix Month's Time, by the Help of substifying nervous Embrocations ex Unguent. Nervin. Ol. Lumbric. Axung. Hum and the like, recover'd so much Strength, that he was capable of following his Occupation, which was that of a Victualler; and could with his lame Arm make a shift, though not so readily as before, to lift up a full Pot of Beet to his Head.

Had a Wound of the same Length and Depti also been made by Incision, there had been made also been made by Incision, there had been made at Doubt of its Union by a Symplosis, or the first Intention; and this on Account of its longitudinal Situation, by which a much smaller Number of the muscular Fibres undergoes a Solution than in Wounds either transverse or oblique, being forwarded, as we have already taken Notice by the two-headed Bandage; but being thus to and mangled, and great Numbers of them put up on a Stretch and distorted, no wonder by the Difficult

Difficulty of replacing them in their former Series or Order, together with the accompanying Pain and Fluxion, we miss'd of the first, and were glad to repair the Breach by Sysfarcosis, or the second Intension: Yet considering the vast gaping of the Wound, with its great Length, the Sutures were justifiable, and their Omission would have been condemn'd, since it was in our Power to have given Liberty, as we did, so soon as we perceiv'd a Necessity of so doing.

The Arm was designedly kept upon a Semiflexure, that in case of a stiff Joint by Abscesses, or Apostemations arising frequently upon such like Accidents, or Loss of its proper Motions, it might still be more useful than at a full Exten-

fion, or a direct Angle.

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The last we shall take Notice of among Wounds Of Puncin general, is the Puncture, a Wound inconsider-tures. able to the Eye, and sometimes imperceptible almost thereto, but otherwise mischievous in its

Effects, and often fatal.

Hildanus particularly gives us two remarkable Hist. lix. Hiltories of this Kind, the one of a Countryman bing his Finger, the other both his Leg and Life, through the Prick of a Thorn, passing by a Hedge-like: But we have Instances enough nearer Home, of such, as by the Prick of a Pin or Needle, but sequently by the Point of a Lancet in letting Blood, have undergone the same Fate.

Tis true, that in a simple Puncture on the skin, or sometimes Flesh also of sound Temperations, Nature seldom requires other than her own lassam, to unite or heal the Breach: However, wen here I think it not amiss to apply some mild ligistive, at least for a few Days, lest otherwise where the Membranes or Tendons lie close upon, or adjoining thereunto, the Parts happen to in-

C c 2 flame,

flame, and the Wound, as they call it, fester and prove troublesom: For if the Puntture happen near the Joints, among the Nerves or Tendons, as those of the Fingers or Toes, the Hands or Feet, you must by no Means measure the Degree of Danger by the Smallness of the outward Hurt, but the Nature of the Part wounded underneath; for contrarywife this is often greatest, where the Wound is smallest: Nor have you any better way, where the Symptoms encrease, such as Pain, Tumefaction, and Inflammation, than to enlarge this little Wound for the easier Conveyance of proper Medicines thereto; among which the Limiment of Arcaus, so often recommended, with a few Drops of the Balsam of Turpentine melted down together, will be as ferviceable as

In the mean time let the Place all round about be embrocated with some anodyne Oil or Ointment, as the Ol. Rof. Lumbricorum, Ol. & Unguent. Sambuc. Cataplasms also as were directed in the Beginning of the Phlegmon: Let him be let Blood to abate the Fluxion, neither let him think it needless that he observe a proper Discipline in his Diet and Way of Living for some Days, left by a Contempt thereof, he pay dear for his Temerity and obstinate Refusal to comply with such

Directions.

formed,

But if the Symptoms from these Accidents full farther encrease, and threaten Impostumation, of if a Gangrene enfue, you are to proceed as we have formerly given Advice for the like Symptoms at tending that Tumour.

The following being an Accident of this Kind remarkable for some Circumstances attending,

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A Maid Servant to a Scrivener, then living in Hist. lx. Bartholomero-Lane, by a Mischance, as she was kneeling to fcour her Irons, felt fomething prick her a little above her outward Ancle, and examining the Place, perceiv'd a Speck of Blood. but took no farther Notice, imagining some Pin hanging in her Petticoat had prick'd her, and for two or three Months followed her Bufiness. fometimes limping; but difregarding it, till a Cramp, as she thought, seizing her about the Calf of her Leg, and almost continually twitching the Membrane of the Muscles, she was forced to keep up for fome Weeks, when a Tumour appear'd on the back Part of the Leg, indurated and inflam'd, which gave a little Alarm to the Family; who apprehending it might be a Matter of great Consequence, and seeming to threaten the poor Maid's Limb, she was fent to the Hospital to be taken Care of; where a Suppuration being promoted, an Abscess ensued, which being open'd, and the Matter let out, suspecting nothing farther to be enquir'd after, by the Care of the Surgeon the same was healed up again, and she return'd to her Service; where after fix Months more she' began to make the same Complaint of a pricking Pain higher up on the same Limb, fo that walking, at some times she was forc'd to ftop for a Minute or two; and in kneeling wou'd ery out that fomething prick'd her, till at length, the Pain being very acute, and she being persuaded in herself that she felt somewhat deep under the Flesh, on the inside of the Thigh, a little above the Joint of her Knee, she came to me, who feeling upon the Place, whilst with one Hand underneath, I bore up the Muscles tight against the Skin; I plainly perceiv'd also with my Fingers of the other, the Point of some hard Body, Cc 3 like

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like that of a Pin or Needle: Then calling in my Servant to affift, whilft he thrust up this ftrange Body as before with his Hand, and I was farther convinc'd that it was fo, I took out my Incifion-Knife, and cut down upon the fame, making a Wound of about half an Inch in Length, and of like Depth, and fearthing with the Top of my Finger, could plainly feel it; but the Blood hindering our Sight, and the Wench through Pain altering the Position of her Thigh. I loft it again: Upon which, perfuading her to keep her Limb steady, and promising I would not cut her again, I took the Management of the Muscles into my own Hand, and having with a Sponge clear'd away the Blood, as I kneel'd down by her, and forcing the Flesh up as formerly, whilst I wip'd out the Blood, I could not only feel it with my Finger thrust down for that End, but withdrawing the same, with my naked Eye perceive the Top of it; whereupon, before I now let go my Hand underneath, I call'd for my Forceps lying by, and taking hold of the Extremity, found the same infusficient to draw it forth, by Reafon of its flipping off: So that fearing, by altering the Site of the Mufcle, I should again lose the Sight thereof, I resolved to make some farther Attempt; and having a Tweezer-Cale in my Pocket, I order'd a Servant to take it out, whilft I kept the faid Body still within my View: Clapping the Tweezer down, and finding it placed right for my Purpose, I pressed down the musculous Flesh on each Side, before I made the Gripe, that I might gain the better Hold; when without great Force I drew out a rufty Needle about an Inch in Length, some Part having been broken off; after which I droptd in the warm Balsam of Turpentine, with a Pledget of Liniment,

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Liniment, and a Bit of common Plaister, gently rolling up the Limb for Security of the same, and the third Day after found the Wound united, so as to stand in need of no farther Application.

Being got upon this Subject, of the strange ways which Nature fometimes takes to free her felf from foreign Bodies, I shall here give you two or three fingular Cases, and which, but for the Credit of their Authors, might feem incre-

dible, of Needles swallowed.

Benevenius in his 20th Chap. de Abditis, takes HIST. 1xi. Notice of a Woman, who inadvertently had let down a Brass one, without any Complaint, which lay in her Body for a Twelvemonth; about which Time she began to cry out of an acute Pain upon the Region of the Stomach, which continuing daily, the confulted many Physicians, remembring nothing of the Accident about the Needle, when tired out with Medicines, she threw all afide, and continued languishing for a Year longer, when fuddenly flarted out the Point of the Needle, having pierced the Stomach and common Teguments; which, faith the Author, I faw, and in few Days after recovered the Patient to her former Health.

An History still more notable is transmitted by Alex. Bened. Lib. 2. Ch. 9. Anat. of a young Girl falling afleep with a Needle in her Mouth, which fhe us'd for her Hair in dreffing of her Head, the Length of four Fingers, unwarily letting the same flip down her Throat; when after ten Months, with exceeding great Pains, it discharg'd itself by the urinary Passage, having gather'd a stony Concretion round the same, during its stay in the Bladder, of the Compass of a Hen's Egg. DISTOLL COUNTS

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And a third exceeding these, communicated by Langius, concerning a young Woman dressing herself at the Glass, with several Needles in her Mouth, when her Sweet heart coming softly behind her, and striking her jestingly on the Shoulder, so affrighted her, that in crying out, she swallowed the Needles at the same Time, and without Injury to any Parts in their Passage, voided them all by Urine two Days after.

Yet so different has been her Method at other Times, that the more simple Bodies have been almost destructive to the Frame; of which Nature Ambr. Parey has a memorable Passage of a young Student, who carelessy putting a Blade of Grass into his Mouth, and swallowing it as heedlessy, it afterward, whole as it was let down, made its way through the intercostal Muscles, not without great Danger of the young Gentleman's Life.

Mr. Greenbill takes Notice of a Servant to Sir Anthony Keck, who had complained of a Pain and Hardness of his right Side for more than twelve Years, which observing to approach daily nearer the Skin, he made Incision, and not without some Force pluck'd out a rusty Needle, which was supposed to have been formerly swallowed. See the Philosophical Transactions abridg'd, Vol. 3. p. 93:

Rondeletius takes Notice of a Needle long buried in the Muscles of the Arm, at length forming an Abscess, it was extracted all over rusty; of others lying long Time in the Body. See also

Hildanus Cent. 6. Obj. 36.

This Case aforegoing of my own I have inferted on the like Account, viz. that a Needle entring the Flesh below the Calf of the Leg on the outside, should after a Year's Time, when

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all Remembrance thereof was forgotten, be taken out on the Infide of the Thigh; which must needs be effected (for there was no Witcherast in the Case) by the Working or Motion of the Muscles favouring its Ascent, and Winding therewith in its Passage, till it was turned somehow, and stuck fast to the Place it was cut from.

In passing the Gastroecnemius, it might probably cross itself, and at one or other of its Ends prick or vellicate the Membrane, by which a Flux of Humour was stirred up, and an Abscess raised; after the Discharge of the Matter whereof, if not before the Suppuration, it had again changed its Position, and worked itself higher up by the oscillatory Motion of the Fibres, so as to escape the Sight upon opening of the Abscess, neither Surgeon nor Patient suspecting any thing of the same.

Monsieur Patine in his Letter to Mr. Falkonet, makes mention of an odd sort of Puncture practis'd in his Time, with a vile Intent of procuring Abortion; for which, he says, he knew a Midwise who had her publick Punishment suspended, though it was proved she had kill'd a Fatus, by perforating the Womb of a certain Woman, by a Needle contrived for that Purpose, but with such unhappy Success, that the Mother being seiz'd with Convulsions, expir'd in a great deal of Misery. This wicked Woman, in her Consession before the Judge, owned notwithstanding, that by the same Method she had successfully procured Miscarriage in many Women.

There is another Sort of Puncture still farther mischievous, I mean that made with the Point of a Rapier or Sword, thrust through the Limbs

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Limbs or Trunk of the Body, where, befides the foresaid Accidents, mortal Hamorrhages and Convulsions carry off the Patient in an Instant: But of these in our next Section, when we come to speak of Wounds insticted on some particular Parts of the Body; and having sufficient Room in Proportion to the Length of the preceding one, for the Addition of a few Words more, I think the same cannot be taken up more suitably, than in earnestly persuading the young Gentlemen of the Profession to the Study of Anatomy, by which, not only the Nature, but the Cure also of Wounds will be the better understood.

An Exhortation to the Study of Anatomy.

That this Knowledge of the Fabric or Structure of human Bodies is absolutely necessary to every one professing the Art of Sungery, will need no Arguments, if we confider how often they meet with a Necessity of dilating or opening the Parts in Abfeeffes, and finuous or fiftulous Ulcers, where we cannot obtain our Ends by Compression and Deligation: To look no farther than the Management even of a Lancet, what fatal Accidents have attended the opening of a Vein in the Arm; for which every ignorant Barber, now a Days, thinks himself well qualified? Such, I mean, as Punotures of the Tendon, from whence Pain, Convulsion, Apostemation, at some Times Gangrene or Mortification, at the best contracted Members, with stiff and almost useles Toints, standard molled molled

As pernicious, if not more fo, is the Confequence of a prick'd Artery, fuch as great Hemorrhage, or prodigious Loss of Blood, with the Trouble that attends our best Endeavours to restrain it.

Withdraw one, I mean that made 'A digraft' foot of a Rapier of Sword, thrust three of the

adrend

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But farther, what wretched Ignorance must be betray, who knows not the true Situation and Office of the Parts of human Bodies, when his Judgment shall be asked of the By-standers, conteming Wounds that penetrate either Breast or Belly? When for want of this Knowledge, and that of the supervening Symptoms, he does at madom pronounce the mortal Wounds recoverable; and those of the less noble Parts, or where there is less Danger, to be mortal.

How unstable is his Hand, and how perplex'd his Mind, who is going about with his Knife or Stiffars some manual Operation? And how deplorable in the mean Time must be the Case of

the poor Patient?

There are few of you, Gentlemen, have been macquainted with the calamitous Effects of this

gnorance.

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I remember to have heard of two Persons, H 1 s T. one of them I knew, who bled to Death, upon lxii. dividing the Artery together with the Tendon of the Massordeus, in the cutting for a wry Neck; the like Missortune befel a third some little Time after, by the Mistake of an Aneurism for one of the bumoural Tumours, under the Hands of the same villainous Empiric, who was then forced to quit his Quarters, though, I fear, not his wicked Practice:

How many poor Cripples are daily prefented us, whose mangled, crooked, stiff, or contacted Limbs, are owing to ill Surgery!

Let me then conjure the young Fraternity of his worshipful Corporation, diligently to apply themselves to this so noble, so entertaining, and buseful a Study; to take all Opportunities of requenting both private as well as publick Dischons, by which it must be owned, they will receive

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receive a more useful and satisfactory Instruction, than by turning over large Volumes published upon this Subject, though these are by no Means

to be neglected at their leisure Hours.

Confider, Gentlemen, the Applause that will attend, and the Esteem or Credit it will justly gain you, when, by this Acquaintance, you are able, even at first Sight, to tell your Patient's Friends the Nature of his Wound, whose Danger lies out of Sight, and whether he is likely to survive or fink under the same.

No less Advantage will hereby redound, that in performing some inevitable Operation, you foresee what Consequence must ensue, of which you can before apprize them: For Instance, Loss of Motion by dividing such a Tendon, Sensation from such a Nerve, Hamorrhage or Bleeding from such an Artery, lying in the way; by which Kind of Prognostic, I say, you may secure yourself from Reslection, and are armed likewise for what

shall happen.

By thus pressing upon you a thorough Acquaintance with the Subject of your Work; I mean chiefly such a Knowledge as gives you a right Idea of the Course of the Blood-Vessels, whether Arteries or Veins, especially their larger Trunks and Divarications, before they commence Capillaries and escape the Sight: The Situation and Office of each Muscle, the Course of its Fibres, together with its Origin and Termination: The several Pairs of Nerves, with their most remarkable Plexus, whether arising within or without the Cranium, as from the Vertebræ Colli, Thoroccis, ac Lumborum, are also fit to be known.

By the first, you will learn to secure yourself in manual Operations against a Hamorrhage; the second will direct your Knife to avoid, as much a possible

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noffible, a transverse Incision of the muscular Fibres, by which the Motion or Action of the fame would be impaired, if not destroyed; and the last will instruct you in the Consent of Parts, to account for a Paralysis, or the Loss of Motion and Sensation, to diffinguish between protopathic and sympathetic Affects, or the Diseases arising primarily from the Part itself, or secondarily, by Consent from some other however distant, yet communicating therewith by Means of the faid Nerves. As for Example, when by a Blow upon the Neck, the Arm or Hand happens to lose either Sensation, Motion, or both, you will understand with Galen, that your Remedies are to be applied to the Vertebra of the Neck: If the like Accident befal the Loins, and thence a Palfy feize the Legs, the same Means are to be applied to the Vertebræ Lumborum, and that because the Nerves, which convey both fensitive as well as becomotive Energy or Power, taking hence their Origin, are here compressed.

A farther Knowledge than this, I must confess, I do not think so absolutely necessary, or that your whole Time is to be taken up in exenterating dead Bodies, in poring through a Minoscope to discover what perhaps is not, or if perceptible, yet of little Service to the practical Surgeon. The tracing every minute Fibre, or capillary evanescent Vessel, whether sanguineous or symphatic, the prying into the intimate Compages of the several Fluids, and the Nature of Secution: These, I say, with other Niceties, you may leave to the Physician, or rather to the professed Anatomist, whose Labours herein are exceeding laudable, and from whence the Profession of Physic, within this last Century, has been won-

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In a Word, the Myotomy or mufcular Differtion, the Angiotomy or that of the Vessels, and as much of the Neurotomy as will discover by what Means the feveral Limbs are deprived of their Sense and Motion, without concerning our felves about those affected in the Animi Pathenus ta. or the feveral Passions: These, I say, with the Structure, Site, and Office of the Glands their Division into Conglomate and Conglomerate as we have observed them in discoursing of the Strume, are necessary for you to understand; and furely, if the best Masters of those liberal Arts, Painting and Statuary, have thought them felves concern'd to take the most exact Survey, not only of the Out-lines, that with more Exactness they may copy after Nature, and rightly display her Symmetry or due Proportion, but practise also muscular Diffection, that thereby they may enable themselves to give still the better Grace to their Work, in regularly setting forth the Risings and Fallings of these Parts, in their feveral Politions or Politures of the Body: Nay, the Dancing-Masters of late have fet up their anatomical Lectures, for instructing their Pupils to hop about in Mood and Figure. Now, if these Gentlemen are so careful and inquifitive, where the Mistake is of little Moment, and an Error of the Peneil, of the Chiffel, or a falls Step perhaps never discover'd, unless by some few Masters of the Arts, at the worst no Harm enfues; what a Shame is it for us to be less diligent, rightly to inform ourselves in this Knowledge of Man's Body, where a Mistake is of the highest Importance, and where the Knife of Sciffars erring no more than a Straw's, if not a Hair's Breadth, one of our Fellow Creatures may be undone, ruin'd in his Limb, if not depriv'd

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priv'd of Life, which may happen to be forfeited to an Ignorance in the Anatomical Diffec-

But furely, I hope there are few of you, Gentlemen, who are, or have been well educated, that can want this Argument to be pressed farther; and therefore I shall here conclude this present Section.



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Continuity has a slight out found there to the

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the first Imperate, if it is a wall disposed to the the month, after bains displad, is easy to used

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SECT. V.

Of Wounds of some particular Parts, and first of those of the HEAD.

Wounds of the Head. with their Prognostic. and Cure.



S our last was employed in the Description of Wounds in general, the 2 Differences of them, and their diverse Management, the prime and chief Intentions in their Curation, with the Means proper to satisfy the same; so

in this we shall observe those of certain Parts of the Body, beginning with the Head and Face.

Wounds of the Head, meaning those of the bairy Scalp, are either fimple or compounded; by the former, I understand a Solution of its Continuity by a flight Cut of some sharp Instrument which in a manner admits of healing by the first Intention, if in a well disposed Habit, at the worst, after being digested, is easy to incarn and cicatrife; by the latter, I mean fuch as are accompanied with Contusion, Laceration of the fame, or of the Pericranium, with Fissure or Fracture

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faid Bo Voi Fracture of the Cranium itself underneath. They are both indeed subject to great Flux of Blood; and herein the simple Wound may be said to be compounded, for as much as that the said Flux not only at some Times creates Difficulty to restrain, but the Wound itself, which otherwise had probably united, is now by the cramming in of Do-slis, or perhaps Escharotics, under Necessity of being treated as one that is compounded, viz. by Digestion, Detersion, &c.

In respect to the Prognostic, the simple Incision of the Scalp, without Hamorrhage or other
Accident, is of little Concern or Moment; but
no contus'd Wound is to be made light of, since
many of these, however call'd only broken Pates,
have cost the heedless Patients their Lives, even
many Days, Weeks, or Months, after healing of
their Wounds, when no Danger from the same
was apprehended; and this through some concealed Fissure or Fracture of the Skull, or Extravasation of Blood underneath upon the Membranes.

In the Cure of the simple incis'd Wound, if the ame happens to be more than an Inch in Length, assuture may be necessary to bring the Lips nearer together; after which drop a little warm Liniment of Arcaus, and apply over a Pledget fated therewith, which, in these Wounds, I think preferable to most others, either natural or artipial Balsams: Even where the Pericranium is aid bare, or also divided, there needs no other Application; unless by wounding that sensible Membrane, great Pain and Fluxion should arise. when it may be found expedient, for the preventing farther Mischief, not only to divide the Stitch, but to lay down a foft Dofil dipt however in the aid Balsam or Liniment, upon the bottom of the VOL. I. Dd Wound.

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Wound, proceeding as in those of this Part more complicate, viz. with Contusion, in which, shav. ing the Hair round about, if not that of the whole Head, you must first carefully examine, whether all be fafe as to the Skull itself, which you may press on round about with your Finger, and diligently note your Patient's Complaint or Winching upon that Pressure. When by the Absence of such, together with those of the usual Symptoms hereafter to be fet down, you have Reason to apprehend there is no Damage done either to the Brain itself, or its bony Coverlet, you may fill up the Cavity of the Wound, with Dofils moistned in the melted Liniment beforemention'd, unless the Flux of Blood calls first of all for your Restringents or dry Dressings; the Strength of which, remember still to proportion to that of the Hamorrhage, whether venal or arterial, from a larger or smaller Vessel, as we directed in our Discourse of Wounds in general Then embrocating the adjoining Parts cum Ol Rosar. lay on a Defensative of Diapalma Bolu verus, &c. over which your Compress and Bandage, the Circumvolutions whereof are to be for order'd, as to bear first, although gently, on the outfide of the Wound, whereby to express the coagulated Blood, and after Digestion, the Mat ter also, that otherwise lodging, it may not ex cite any fresh Trouble or Disturbance, which we observed in our last Section.

And having thus drest up the Wound, in less much Blood was lost thereby, you are to open a Vein, and take away such Quantity from either Arm, as the Patient's Age, Strength, Habit, and Way of Living will allow; by which you may keep under the symptomatic Fever, and abate

abate, if not prevent the Fluxion; and this you must observe to do in all contused Wounds of the Head; however trivial they may feem, or unworthy of Regard, keeping your Patient likewife to a spare Diet, forbidding Wine, strong Drink and Flesh, at least for a few Days; when having digested the Sloughs, if there were any, or being cast off, where you apprehend the Pericranium like to be uncovered, or the Cranium also to lie bare, it will be necessary you provide for the Security of both, by immediately covering them with dry Lint, to defend them from the sharp or nitrous Particles of the Air; and whilst your Dreffings are providing, you may apply a double Flannel or Stupe, expressed hot and hard out of Wine, either white or red, or from a Decoction of the cepbalic Plants, as was observed for the Wounds where the tendinous Parts were exposed in the last Section; by which you will not only discuss the Humours, and forward the Digestion by affisting the native Heat; but comfort also the Parts underneath, till beng incarn'd, the Membrane is hereby fecur'd from floughing off, and the Skull from exfoliating: t being certainly a mistaken or a wrong No- Abare ion, and wide of Truth, that wherever a Bone Bune not late ex bare, and especially the Cranium, there is a always to Recessity of Desquamation, before the Wound be exfolian be brought to a found healing; an Hypothe- ated. advanced certainly to countenance either a un e to ovenly or an ignorant Practitioner: Nor can I hink truly, but that a third, if not one half, fron Ha those Hurts of the Scalp in common, which ave thrown off a Scale from the Cranium, have hic ten owing either to the want of due Care at and te Times of dreffing, exposing the Bone and its' bate sembrane to the Influence of the Air (that D d 2 knowa

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known Enemy to these Parts) or to some uncluous Application, that has tainted the same; and this I have remark'd by way of Caution.

Having secured the bottom of your Wound, and got the same cover'd with good Flesh, you are in like manner to hasten Incarnation thereof, and to induce a Cicatrix thereon for sinishing the Cure; the Liniment aforesaid answering in these Wounds the Ends as well of a Digestive, as Sarcotic also: however a little Ol. Hyperici may be added in dry Bodies, and the sine Powders of Myrrh, Aloes, or Sarcocol. for those abounding with greater Humidity: In the former you may cicatrise with my Cerat. de Lap. Calam. in the

latter nothing better than dry Lint.

But if it shall so happen, notwithstanding you utmost Diligence and Care, that the Pericranium whilst the Wound is digesting, grows putrid and floughs off, leaving the Cranium naked and discoloured, so that a Scale of its outward Lami na seems unavoidable; or that the same, as fre quently occurs, is likely, though perhaps infen fibly, to moulder away: For the greater Dispatch and to prevent the farther spreading of the Taint you must dress up (being first digested) wit dry Lint, at least the Cranium, keeping th Wound so distended with your Dosils, as the the whole of the corrupt Part, which is like cast off, may be kept within your View; so which end, if any fungous or spongy Flesh (usu at fuch Times) chanceth to arife, the same mu be remov'd or kept under, the dry Lint pro ing insufficient, with some gentle Catheren fuch as the Pracipit. rub. with which some m the Alumen ustum, and then call it the angu Powder; but for the horrid Pain it creates, might, I think, be termed diabolic; the Co

viva is milder and serviceable also; nay, the Alum or Vitriol by themselves are not so painful, as the Pulvis Angelicus aforesaid. Some use the Troch. de Minio for this Purpose, but which, by Reason of the Sublimat. corros. in the Composition, and the ill Effects thereof, sometimes upon the Nerves,

I would have you shy of.

For greater Expedition in hastening of the Medicines, Exfoliation, which remember always, the most to basten powerful Deficcatives do promote above others, tion. it is customary to express the Pledgets of Lint out of a strong Tineture of Myrrb and Aloes made in Spirit of Wine: Others use a Tinsture of Euphorbium; others again sprinkle the fine Powders of the Rad. Aristolochia, Dictamni, Irid. Florent, also those of Myrrh, Aloes, and Euphorbium by themselves; of which we shall take farther Notice, when we come to speak of carious Ulcers. Others, lastly, for greater Expedition, with an Instrument contrived for that purpose, rasp off the external Superfice and then dress it. up dry, or with the Powders of Myrrb and Ahes strewed over the same; by which, when they have gone deep enough, little Grains of Flesh will foon after shoot up, that furnish a Basis for your incarning; so that the Cavity being filled with found Flesh, the Superfice must be dried into a Cicatrix, as we have directed before: And during the Time of using these drying Applications to the Bottom, unless the fungous, Flesh forbids, you may dress the Lips with your Digestive, and leastwife lay on an external Pledget lightly armed with the same: And thus far of the sample and contused Wounds of the bairy Scalp, either with or without the Cranium, lying bare, or appening to be uncover'd.

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In lacerated Wounds of this Part, which are common from Falls off a House, out of Windows, against the Pent-house, or down the Stairs; having well cleansed the torn Sealp, with a Sponge dipt in a little Wine, warm Milk, or what is nigh at Hand, and return'd it to its proper Situation, clear also the Hair away all round, as must be observed in all others of this Part, for your better Inspection, and the Security of your Diessings; but in this particular it will suffice to clip the Hair close, if there be any on the Part that is torn, whilst the rest of the Head is shaven at least round about the Hurt.

This done, by feveral Stitches taken at due Distance, you are to conjoin the sever'd Scalp, each Part as near as possibly corresponding with its opposite, or the Place it was torn from: whereby, if you find you cannot strictly repair the whole Breach by the way of Symphisis or Agglutination, you may however shorten your Work, and that more sightly, than if rashly or ignorantly you cut off the Flap, as Mr. Wiseman observes was done by a Barber in Smithsteld, who hung the same up in his Shop as a Curiosity.

The Linimentum Arcai, with a little Ballom Terebinth. being diffolved in a Spoon or Sawcer, with an armed Probe or Feather, may be let into the Wound round about betwist the Interflices of your Suture, over which a proportionate Pledget, faced with the faid Liniment, and a common Plaisfer to fecure the same: And here it is scarce credible, what Assistance your Plaister Compress, well adapted with suitable Bandage, will lend to this Work.

But should it so fall out, the Wound having been received long before the Surgeon comes or that the torn Scalp hangs only by some little

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Portion to the reft, and feems entirely perished. and incapable of any manner of Re-union with the whole, Necessity now requiring, the same must be cut off, and the Wound after treated, as in contus'd Wounds, where there is great Loss of Substance, is usually required: which in these Cases particularly will be found both tedious and troublesom, as also difficultly skinn'd over, not to mention the Consequence, an inevitable and metrievable Baldness afterwards; wherefore if there be any Prospect of uniting, the former is most eligible, and should at least be attempted; fince admitting the Stitches break through, you may perhaps still secure some Part at least of the Breach, and have the less to incarn; or should the whole mortify, you are but where you was, and may now remove the Part or Whole, as you fee Occasion.

Observe farther, that in all these Wounds you Wounds are not only to dress your Patient by the Fire-of the side, or if in Bed, to have a Pan or Chasing-dish with the of lighted Coals in the Winter Season placed Bone bare within the Curtains, to correct the cold Intem-to be deperature of the Air, more particularly where the sended Cranium and its Cover lie exposed to the same, from the but to have ready some warm or spirituous Fomentation, as before we have directed; for as Hippocrates has rightly observed, Frigidum inimicum Ossibus, Dentibus, Nervis, Cerebro, &c. Calidum vero utile.

Again, you must remember, as we have also already advised, when we treated of Gangrena, that you proportion both the Heat and Strength of your Remedies to the Sense of the Part, more blunt or acute: The Tinstura Myrrha, and the Ol. Terebinth, being under the former Circumstan-

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ces, added to the Liniment and Balfam Tereb, in the latter omitted or left out.

Of Wounds complicate with Fracture of the Cranium, we shall take Notice when we come

to discourse of particular Fractures.

His, Ixiii. A Butcher keeping Leadenball-Market, but dwelling near Shoreditch-Church, being in his Cups, and running hastily along in a stooping Posture, under a Jetty at the Stones-end (which in some Places lies so low, that without such Posture, a Person even of a mean Stature cannot pass) believing himself got out of Danger, and in his full Career raising himself up, the exceeding sharp Edge of a semicircular Joist, supporting the projecting old Edifice, took him on the Vertex, and dividing the Calvarium, forced the same back towards the Occiput, leaving the Peri-

cranium naked for a great Space.

Being stunn'd by the Accident, together with the Concussion attending, he was taken up as dead, and carried into the next House, where I found him with a Barber they had called in, who was just enter'd before me, but was so far from lending any Affiftance, that, upon Sight of the Cranium, as he thought it, he ran away in a I then called for a little Wine, but Fright. there being none to be had, they brought in some Brandy, which having diluted, I began to wash and cleanse the Hair about the Wound from the Blood coagulated near the fame, when I perceived a small Artery spurting out per Saltus. Over this laying a Button of Lint dipt in the Calcant and held close by one in the Crowd, of more Courage than the rest, whilst the Roller was getting ready with my other Dreffings, I had him placed in a Chair, not yet come to himself, yet staring with his Eyes wide open as in a Maze, of like like away ing a

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like one bewildred in Imagination: I then fent away for the Barber to shave the Head, but being already terrified, he would not come to us. to that I clipt off that which lay most in the way; and having better cleanfed the fame, took a farther View of my Work, and perceived the Scalp lacerated or divided just over the Sutura Coronalis; when with one Hand forward upon the Crown of the Head, with my other behind, not without fome Force, I brought back the retracted and wrinkled Scalp to its Place. having before firictly enquir'd whether there was any Fissure, Fracture, or Depression) or to the found Edge whence the Hamorrhage proceeded, and where the Compression was still continued; when with four Stitches at equal Distance, I endeavour'd to conjoin the Lips in order to their agglutinating; when dreffing up the rest of the Wound with the warm Liniment and Balfam. Terebinth. the Person who affisted, fill keeping his Finger on the Artery, upon removing which, I applied a fresh one dipt in the same Restrictive, with a Bolster in Oxycrate, and the Alb. Ovorum, sprinkled thick with Farina, and a two headed Roller, with which I made as many alternate Revolutions as were necessary to fecure the Dreffings, which taking off again the next Day, whilst those on the other Parts were raifing, I took care to fecure the Button-Compress upon the Artery, and embrocating the Scalp all round, which was much tumefied, cum Ol. Rosar: & Lumbric. ana p. a. I dres'd up again as before, only leaving off the Aftringents, and applying an external Pledget of the Liniment over the whole Wound.

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In regard of the Fever and Head-ach, hot withstanding his Loss of Blood by the fame finding his Pulle strong, I took away ten Ounces from his Arm, applied a Veficatory to the Neck and order'd that Afternoon an emollient Clyffer to be injected; by the Help of which Revulfion, and Derivation of the Humours other ways. the Symptoms remitted, and the Tumour on the Scalp subsided; the Dosi or Button digesting also from the Mouth of the Vessel, there appeard no farther Effusion: However, this Part having been diffended by the faid Dofil, and fretted by the Salts of the Vitriol, the Pericranium was foul'd thereby, feeming likely to flough off, and leave the Cranium bare; which, notwithstanding all the Care I took, befel the same before I could incarn; the rest of the Wound digesting, thought perfect Symphifis was not effected (there being too great Contusion, and the Stitches, though not entirely cutting themselves out, only giving way; yet the Scalp uniting at the Bottom, and the Bandage fo manag'd as to prefs forth any Matter by the help of Compress) the Prospect was full hopeful.

I now laid down fost Dosils dipt in the warm Liniment between the starting Stitches, in order to fill up with Flesh, which was after some Time accomplished; whilst at the other Extreme, the Cranium being divested of its Cover, lay naked; so that as soon as I had secured the Flux, I not only took Care to defend the Wound from the cold Air in the Time of Dresling, but instantly covering the bare Bone with Lint, to apply a Stupe wrung out of hot Claret, dressing up this Part dry, only a Pledget of the Digestive, as over the other Parts of the Wound, extern

nally.

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When the rest of the Work was completed, it was still several Weeks before we could get a sound or firm Flesh to arise at the Bottom; yet at last the Ulcer gradually contracting without my Discharge (or which was somewhat remarkable) sensible Desquamation, though it lay bare the Compass of a Six-pence, heal'd up of itself; the Cicatrix in this Place, as in all others, where there has been a bare Bone adhering close, neither capable of slipping about as in other Parts of the Scalp is natural.

In this Wound there being much Matter lodged underneath, I was less concern'd at the Stitches parting, and making Way for discharging thereof. And truly I was once apprehensive, I must either have cut through the same, or laid on a bit of Caustic on the hind Part to have given Vent thereunto, which for several Days after the Accident sluctuated round about; and spon Dressing, with my Hand behind upwards to the Vertex, discharged in large Quantity between the Sutures: But by well sitting my Plaister-sampress to the Cavity, and bearing proportionably with my Bandage, so order'd as to compress int from the hind Part, the Sinuosity was at last mited.

Had not the Suture lain in the way; I would have rugin'd the outfide Plate to have forwarded my Incarnation; but by Means of the dry Deffings, securing the Bone from the Air, and all other Defilement, the Cure in this manner even beyond my own Expectation) was brought about:

A Case of some Affinity with the foregoing, His. Ixiv. deliver'd by Parey in his 9th Book and 15th Chapter, of a Soldier, who digging a Mine, and the Ground falling in upon him, had the Scalp torn

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torn from the back Part of his Head to the Fore. head, hanging over his Face, the Pericraniumly. ing bare all the Compass thereof. Having cleans. ed the torn Parts with warm Wine, the whole Wound was smear'd over with a Composition ex Terebinth. Venet. cum pauca quantitate Aq. Vila. in qua Sang. Drac. Mastich. & Aloes soluta fuere, This done, the Scalp was returned to its Place. and there retain'd by a sufficient Number of Sutures; the whole Head, after the Wound was dress'd up, being cover'd with the following Cataplasm.

R Farinæ Hordei & Fabar. ana Zvj. Ol. Rosar. ziii. Acet. Ros. q. s. ut reducatur ad formam Pultis, by which he was cured in a short Time.

ral Mus-

Between the bairy Scalp and the Face, upon the tempo- each Side on the upper Part, lies the Temple, remarkable for the Accidents and ill Symptoms commonly attending the Wounds thereof.

> I shall not take upon me to decide the Controversy, whether or no the Pericranium forfaking the Skull in this particular Place, is expanded over the Crotaphites, or temporal Muscle; though I rather incline to their Opinion, who believe that Part, which is here taken for the same, to be no other than the Aponeuroses of the Musculi Frontalis & Occipitalis, which here uniting, make a fort of tendinous Fascia, or Cover for this Muscle. However, be this as it will, I cannot fee more Danger from wounding the Pericranium here, than in other Parts of the Head, where it is frequently cut and rafed, and always remov'd to make way for the Trepan, when that Operation is requir'd.

> > Inflam-

Inflammations will indeed arise upon any Wounds of the nervous and membranous Parts in general. I have known very fevere Accidents have enfued the Puncture of a Lancet in opening even the cephalic Vein of the Arm, where t was evident no other Part could be hurt, unless the common membranous Fascia of the Muscle to excite them: So that I must needs think, that which more troubles the Artist in these Wounds, is that Branch of the carotid Artery, here called Temporalis, very liable to be open'd in the Wounds of the same Part: But why this hould appear so dreadful, I cannot see, because its Situation, as being capable of good Compreffion against a Bone, and strict Bandage thereon, renders the Difficulty much less than in the same Veffels divided in other Parts; Befides the Operation of Arteriotomy, more practifed abroad than among us (which I have fuccessfully used in a stubborn Hamicrane, by opening this Artery, after all other Means tried ineffectually, and have known perform'd by others on the like Occasion) ahates much of the Apprehension of the great Danger hereby.

This Muscle, whose Office it is to lift up the lower Jaw, has farthermore (according to some) its Tendon extended through its Body or sleshy Substance; but whether so or not, in the overthwart or cross Section of its carnous Fibres throughout, its said Function being hindred, and the antagonist Muscle, the Digrastic or Biventer, call'd otherwise Deprimens, over-acting, a Resolution happening on the one Side, a Convulsion may arise on the other, at leastwise for some Time, till the Fibres re-uniting, the Muscle, although

imperfectly, recovers Strength.

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Yet none of these are to hinder the Use of the Knise, when absolute Necessity calls for it, as to raise a depress'd Cranium underneath, or to make Way to come at either Fissure or France thereof.

Hist.lxv.

I once made, upon fuch an Occasion, a triangular Incision upon the Body of this Muscle, in the Presence of Mr. Sergeant Bernard, and some others, without other Inconvenience than the arterial Flux, which was restrained with Doss dipt in the Aq. Stiptica, Compress, and a good circular Bandage assisting.

I have faid this by no Means to encourage a rash or bold Use of the Knise upon these Parts, which, it is certain, are attended with worse Symptoms than those of other Parts of the Calvarium; but to prove, that in urgent Cases, where there is no coming at a Fissure or Fracture without it, the same is justifiable, and has often been successfully enterprised: Only in operating, it behoves the Artist to avoid, if he can, the Artery (which he may be directed to by its Pulse) and a transverse Incision of the Fibres; making the same, so far as he can, according to their Course, Leagitudinal, or with a Curve, as they run from the several Parts of their Origin towards their Termination under the Or Fugale.

Some propose this Incision to be made in the Form of the Figure 7; others like that of the Letter V; some in a Semicircular, and others Circular, taking out of the Piece, as I have seen Mr. Bernard, in the superior Part of this Muscle, to make Way for the Trepan: But this must be left to the Operator, considering by which Method he can best compass his Ends, and run the

least Hazard in so doing.

We

We come now to Wounds of the Face, pro-Wounds of perly, which have nothing very material in them, the Face. iffering from those of the Head, excepting that s in these last there needs less Sollicitude about the stitching them, but healing oftner by Syfforcosis, or Generation of new Flesh, so in the inft, if possible, we are to attempt their Symobifis, or agglutinating of their Lips; and that for preventing the Cicatrix or Scar, the smallest of which, in some Parts hereof, takes off from the Grace or Comeliness of the whole Visage, and is therefore as much as possible to be prevented, by flitching up its Wounds, also ftrengthning the same by the cross adhesive Emplaster, or if the Stitches cut afunder before the Re-union of the Lips, the dry Stitch formerly described is very convenient, there being little Help from Bandage in many parts hereof.

It is customary with some to draw out the Threads in three or four Days Time, trusting wholly to the dry Stitch for the rest; and this they do to prevent the Impression of the Needle and Thread being after discernible: But, I think, they are herein too hasty, fince if the Symphifis be not complete, which is not always in so short Time, and that the Wound happens to gape for want of its Hold, the Cicatrix or Seam would prove a much greater Eye-fore than these Marks, that (if the Threads are not left in too long) are foon obliterated; nor can there be any limited or let Day for their Continuance, fince, though ome are well conjoin'd in three or four, where there is an bomogene balfamic Blood to foder them, and the Wound simply incised with a sharp Infrument; yet many others require a Week or ten Days, as in cacechymic Habits, and Wounds contaled or torn.

There

There will be no need of multiplying Forms of Applications for this Purpose; that common one so often already mention'd, I mean the Liniment of Arcaus, with a little of the Balsam of Turpentine serving in the Place of most, if not all others; by the help of which, without a Suture, where the Wound is Lengthways of the Fibre, many of these Wounds have been well united, especially when they can be assisted by Bandage, if not with a cross Strap of the adbestive Plaister.

Wounds of the Eye.

As to particular Parts of the Face, the Wounds about the Eye-brows, or some of those of the lower part of the Front, are attended with this Missfortune, that if they happen transverse, and withal so deep as to divide the Fibres of the Musculus Elevator Palpebra, there is Danger of the upper Lid falling down upon the Eye, as I have seen more than once, and rendring the same useles; a necessary Hint to the young Artist, that in dilating here, he avoid as much as possible this transverse Incision.

Wounds of the Eye are partly provided for in our Discourse of the Ophthalmia, among the strumous Symptoms; besides which, having given you some from others, I shall insert a Case or two happening under my own Care for your farther

Instruction.

Forestus mentions several who were wounded by extraneous Bodies forc'd into the Coats of the Eye, as Splinters of Wood and Stone, to whom having first of all applied Emollients or Lenients as Fotus's and Cataplasms, prepar'd ex Summit Malvæ, Aneth. Fænugr. for a Day or two, is order to loosen the said Bodies when they can not be drawn forth instantly, without Hazard of Danger: After which he applies the sine PowFrag into t fed æs poma prime cipiat trabit aut O ferint

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etwixt affing Vol ders of Tutty and Sugar-candy by which he informs his Reader he cur'd a Person who had a Fragment from the Stone-cutter's Work impell'd into the Eye. Si vero (inquit ille) nibil emineat, sed equalem babeat cum Corpore superficiem; bina poma accipito, atque utrinque rejectis Nucleis, comprime Oculum, ut quod infixum est, in medio intercipiatur, cumque procumbere videbitur, Volsella extrabito, deinde Sanguinem Turturis aut Columbæ, aut Ovi Albumen instillabis; quæ si parum successerint, ægroto Oculum, Insussonibus ac Linimentis, que ad Instammationes consiciuntur ut supra, post aliquot enim dies suppurata punctione, quod insixum est, suitabit.

Platerus observes an odd Accident happening in his Time by the Surgeon's Mistake, having sprinkled the fine Powder of Sugar-candy upon the Cornea of a Child's Eye, in order to remove the Speck thereon, intercepting the Light in great Measure, inadvertently at one Time took out of the wrong Box the Powder of Sublimate, whence immediately enfu'd fo great Fluxion and Inflammation, as endanger'd the whole Eye; but trait endeavouring to rectify his Error, and take of the Disturbance, the Patient, as it happen'd, was fo far from being injur'd, that the Cicatrin ring hereby deterged, the Sight was again reord, by Removal of the faid Speck; an Argument, faith he, that the Globe of the Eye, or Coats, are able to bear strong Applications; ut none, I think, to encourage so dangerous an experiment.

A Cook's Son in Bishopsgate-Street, a Lad a- H 1 s T. out fifteen or fixteen at the Time of his Hurt, lxvi. wing up his Foot-ball, the same being placed etwixt his Knees, stooping with his Head, in affing a Pack-needle through the Seams of the You. I. E e Leather,

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Leather, and laying his utmost Strength thereto, the Point suddenly slip'd upwards, as he was in this Posture, and pierc'd the Cornea, when instantly the aqueous Humour was discharged, and the poor Boy affrighted, fell out of his Chair, crying out, that the Needle had entered into his Brain.

Upon this Outcry I was presently sent for, and found the Humours of the Eye already confus'd, some of them lying like a Jelly in the Perforation, and the Lid beginning to shut up.

I immediately let him Blood, ordering a little Aq. Hordei cum Melle Rosar. to be got ready, and us'd as a Collyrium; in the mean Time an Oxyrrbodinum was provided, an ancient Form of Remedy, so nam'd from its Composition of Rose-Leaves and Vinegar; with this Vinegar were beat up the Whites of Eggs, a Couple of them to half a Pint, in which Compresses of linen being dip'd and lightly express'd, were alternately, as they grew hard and dry, applied as Intercipients to the Forehead and Temple of the same Side. A Clyster was likewise directed, and being dress'd up, he was put into his Bed, with a gentle Anodyne ex 318. Syr. de Mecon. & Aq. Ceras. nigr. 31. with a Blister to his Neck.

The next Day, notwithstanding all Precautions, the Palpebræ were much tumisied, with a pussy Inversion of the lowermost; so that it was not without Difficulty that I could dilate them in such Manner, as to take a View of the Eye underneath. However, I just perceiv'd the Adnata cover'd over with a Sugillation of Blood, and out of the Puncture hung a Drop of the crystal line Humour: As the Day before, so now, a Cophalaa, or obstinate Head-ach had kept him rest less all the Night, and between Whiles he had been delirious.

In regard to the Ecchymasis upon the Adnata, I order'd a Couple of Leeches to be set that Asternoon to the Temple on the same Side: In the mean Time, for the speedier Relief of the Brain, and disburthening the Vessels, I took away more Blood from the Arm; his Blister had discharg'd plentifully, yet the Fluxion was very great, so that I directed the following Cataplasm to be laid on the outside of the Lids, after they had let in a little of the Collyrium sirst prescrib'd.

R Fol. Rosar. rub. Flor. Sambuc. ana Mj. coq. in Last. Vaccin. q. s. pro Colaturæ tos. cui adde Micæ Panis alb. q. s. ut reducatur leni costione ad simistentiam Pultis, sub sinem addendo Vitelli unius ovi cum tantillo Croci minutim scissi, illinendo Palubram tumefastam cum Ung. Sambucino priusquam oplicetur.

An Emulsion also to contemperate the sebrile bullition ex Sem. Lastucæ ac Papav. alb. ana. zij. smygd. d. excort. No. vj. cum. stj. Aq. Hord. con-y. addendo Colaturæ Aq. Cinnamom. Hord. zj. acb. q. s.

Of this he drank a Draught at Pleasure instead other Liquor.

The third Day, notwithstanding all the Evaation we had made, either by Derivation, or
coulfion, the Swelling still increased, the lower
in turning out like a large Fungus: Wherefore
now ordered a Fomentation of equal Parts, red
ine and the Smith's Forge-water, in which
are infus'd boiling hot, the Flor. Samb. Chamel. Fol. Rosar. rub. Flor. Balaust. Cort. Granat.
the three first, each a Handful; of the two
is each half an Ounce, to a Pint of each of the
sports; the one Half of which being strained,

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was referv'd for the Fotus, the other was thickned with Bean Flower for a Pultis: having formented the Swelling with foft Flannels express'd from the hot Liquor, the same was laid on warm, strew'd over thin with Bole, and mixing a little of the Unguent. Sambuc. first of all therewith, to prevent its hardening and growing dry too soon.

Thus in two or three Days more, the Tumour subsiding, we were able to lift up the Lid, so as to let in a thin Mucilage ex Sem. Psylli & Cydon in Aq. Ros. extr. cum dimidia quantitate Mellis Rosar. and the Fluxion still farther abating, at ten Days End, for the farther hastening away thereof, he was purg'd with the following Lenient.

R Rhad. Rhei, Fol. Senæ ana zj. Sal. Tart. j. Tamarind. zij. Sem. Fænicul. d. p. 1. Coq. in Aq. F. q. s. ad Colaturæ zijß. cui adde Syr. Rosar. Sol. zj. & f. Potio, Mane, cum custodia sumenda.

By the Use of this restringent Fomentation and Cataplasm, the lax and spongy Eye-Lid daily recovered its Tone; so that coming more narrowled to inspect the Eye itself, by the sinking thereof I plainly perceived great Part of the Humour were let out, and the Tunicles salling down: But as from the first Minute I declared the Sight is reparable, so I pretended to nothing more that by encountering the Symptoms, to secure the sound Eye from suffering by Reason of the same which Point having now gained, and render the Part sit, I carried him to Mr. Boyce, the living in St. John's Square, near St. John's Landau a most ingenious Operator in the Glass Eye.

who so nicely matched both Iris and Pupilla of the sound Eye, that going abroad, even such of the Neighbours who had not visited him in his Chamber, and looked in when I lifted up the Palpebra, could not distinguish the one from the other, but believ'd he had, as it were, by a Mi-

racle, retriev'd his Sight.

A Case of this Nature, but by Contusion, befel HIST. one Jay, a Bookfeller in the Poultry, and Brother Ixvii. to Mr. Jay an Apothecary in Fenchurch-street, who being in the Five's-Court in Moor-Fields, a Ball struck from the Racket hit him upon the Eye; which presently swelling up the Eye-lids, before he got home, it was with great Difficulty we could raise the upper, or depress the lower, to make Inspection on the Inside, which we found cover'd with grumous Blood; but by proceeding, as in the Case foregoing, in few Days the Fluxion abated, and the Grume remov'd, there appear'd a Rupture of the Cornea, some Part of the Uvea projecting through the same, instar capitis Musca, whence by the Greeks it is called uvoμφαλΘ, which was long in coming off: afterwards, so foon as might be done conveniently, the Blemish was hid by the like Artifice.

But where the Globe of the Eye on one Side is too much differed with Humour, or lyes high and prominent, as in the Buptbalmus, or Ox Eye so call'd, or on the other too much depressed by the entire shedding of the Humours, and finking in of the Tunics, the Artificial is little available in concealing the Blemish; whereas, if some Part of the Humour still remains with the Membranes to bear out the same, not only the Eye-lid shuts and opens, but the Eye itself in great Measure follows the Motion upwards, downwards, and side-ways, with its Partner; so

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that nothing but the Damp, or Halitus settling thereon (and this too with the Handkerchief is removed in somewise) takes off from the natural Vivacity, and coming nigh, especially before apprized thereof, lets one into the Deception; but leaving this prothetic Part of Chirurgery, which teaches to supply what is deficient in Nature, by the Help of Art: There is a Case I find communicated by Dr. Glandolph to the Royal Society, which for its Singularity I have thought fit to transcribe, and leave you, Gentlemen, to consider of as Opportunity presents.

Hıs.lxviii.

' In a Blow upon the Eye in the Month of 4 April, 1709, there was a light contusion on the outfide of the Part, with very little Alteration to Appearance; but a Veffel being broke within, poured forth a confiderable Quantity of Blood, the Eye lofing its Transparency, and almost its Sight, which was so very weak, that it could scarce perceive the greatest Light when objected thereunto; the Cornea appeared all over red, but without any Inflammation, re ceiving its Colour from the Blood poured in upon the aqueous Humour. The Patient had been let Blood thrice, and the eighth Day I can fed the Cornea to be opened near the Middle ' my Defign being to make a large Orifice, determin'd not to make it at the Bottom of The Orifice being made, then the Cornea. came forth fome Drops of the aqueous Humon mix'd with Blood; the Cornea still appeared red as before, and was not fo even as we coul 4 have wish'd. This Circumstancemade meresolv to make a fecond Orifice immediately as larg as the former, but lower: There ran out fom Drops of the Humour, and the Eye appear ont so red and convex as before; the Humon continu

continu'd coming out of the Orifice for some We applied nothing to the Eye, but 'a Compress or Stupe, dip'd in a Mixture of four Ounces of Plantane Water, and two Ounces of a vulnerary Water. The Day after the Operation, the upper Part of the Cornea was transparent, the lower Part not so red, and the whole Membrane appear'd to have recover'd it's natural Convexity; it feem'd that all the 'extravasated Blood had quite run out, had the ' lower Part of the Cornea been open'd, and re-I observ'd the Al-' main'd so for some Time. teration of the Eye for three Days together, in which Time the extravalate Blood seem'd ' fometimes to spread over the whole Cavity of the Cornea. We judg'd that the Motion of the Patient himself had opened a-new some Blood-Veffel, or mixed the faid extravalate 'Blood with the aqueous Humours; for we did not perceive all that Time that there was any fresh Effusion of more Blood. Day after the two first Incisions, I caused a third to be made at the Bottom of the Cornea. when there ran out some Drops of the Humour, and continu'd fo to do for some Time; and two Days after, the Eye again recover'd its natural Transparency. The Pupil was very much dilated, but by little and little contracted itself again, though not to its usual Smallness: The Iris all this While kept its Motion, so that we could not suspect, that the Lancet in making Incision of the Cornea, any Ways offended the same; because the Pupil continu'd exactly round; and a Stroke that is able to divide the Continuity of the Parts of the Eye, and cause a Suffusion of Blood, is but too capable of depriving the Iris of its natural Power of contracting. Ee 4

Of Wounds of the Head. Sect. V.

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· Pupil, which before the Blow was one Line in Diameter, when the Iris was contracted, is at

e least two Lines in Diameter; at present the

Transparency of the Humour, and Convexity

of the Cornea, are the same as before. The

Sight is now restored, and there remains no other Alteration, than what necessarily follows

from the like Dilatation of the Pupil.

From hence (fays the Doctor) we may draw the following Remarks. 1. Incisions are made

on this Part without Pain. 2. The Orifices

unite again without any Scar, which has before

been observed, but is known to very few

. 3. We find that Plants of a discussive Quality

have an ill Effect, the Patient finding himel

much worse, after using a Cataplasm of Cherus

and Parfley: These Plants, which are excellent

in refolving extravalated Blood in the mulcular Parts, having an ill Effect when applied to the

· Eye, by causing Pain and rendring the Sight

more disturbed. We had twice Experience of

this, and the Patient affured us both Times

that he found himself much better from the

" Use of the first Medicine. 4. When there

confiderable Effusion of Blood in the Eye, in

couching of a Cataratt, and no Orifice made

in the Cornea to let it out, it may so alter the

· Transparency of the vitreous Humour, as to caul

a Loss of Sight, which sometimes ensues the

· Operation.

"I made the Incision higher on the Corne than it ought to be, because the Person that

· perform'd the Operation, having never befor

" made the like, and defiring to make an Orific ' large enough to discharge easily the aqueou

· Humour, I thought it proper to make it no

the Middle of the Cornea, that the Point

the Lancet might not touch upon the Iris, which would have been of much worse Confequence than a Scar. The Effusion of Blood, that fometimes happens in couching of Cataracts, is discuss'd again either by external Application, or the Help of Nature; but when the fame is very confiderable, this Operation may be neceffary to prevent worse Consequences. As for the Scar that sometimes follows from an Incii fion of the Cornea, I remember I have read it in an ancient physical Author, that we need not fear it. But if we practife Incisions on Eyes affected with Inflammations, Ulcers or Defluxions, which very much dilate the Retina and Vessels, an Eschar forms itself much more easily "in these Cases, and consequently we ought to 'use the greater Caution, which was not so neceffary in my Patient, who had no Kind of 'Inflammation on the Eye or Cornea.'

This Case, though not so artfully, I think, drawn up as might have been, may serve however to encourage you in some Cases to make Apertion of the Cornea, as in the Hyposphagma, where from some Accident of Blow or Fall, Blood happens to be effused thereunder; also in the Hypopyon, where Pus or Matter, which can no otherwise be discharg'd; after which, if the Humours have not been confus'd by the said Hurts, the Sight may be retriev'd, which must be otherwise obstructed, or admit it does not succeed, the Patient had a Chance, and is not worsted thereby: & saius est

Remedium anceps quam nullum.

The next we shall observe are the Wounds of

the Nose, as also of the Ear.

As to both which, in making your Suture Wounds of where the fame is wanted, you are to fhun, as the Nose much as possible, the wounding of the Cartilages and Ear.

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with the Point of your Needle, left thereby you flir up Pain and Inflammation; of the latter, you will find two remarkable Inflances in my Diffeourse of the Diseases incident to the Skin: Of the former, take the following, first giving you this farther general Caution, that in all Wounds, where these Parts, I mean the Cartilages, are concern'd, no unctuous or greasy Medicine must be applied. Instead of which, after their Digestion with the Liniment, you may direct the Tind. Myrrbæ cum Melle Rosar. or the Balsamum Terebinth. which I think one of the best Agglutinatives that we have, and as sit as most others in these Cases.

HIST.

with.

A Wire-drawer in Wood-street coming late Home, had the Misfortune in Cornbill to meet with two raking Fellows, miscalling themselves Gentlemen, who intending a Quarrel, shoved the poor Tradesman into the Kennel, and upon his Reply, one of them drew out his Sword, and cut him over his Face: Upon which the affaulted Person crying out Murder, the Watch hastning up to his Affistance, each of them fled a feveral Way; but the Man keeping up with his Adversary that had given the Wound, before the Watch could overtake them, had feiz'd and collar'd him: Being brought to the Watch-House at Bishopsgate, I was call'd up to dress the Wound, which with great Force by a Broad-blade Sword with a sharp Edge, had somewhat obliquely cut quite through the Cartilage of the Noie, therewith also dividing the upper Lip; the Tip of the Nose hanging over, and the Wound frightfully gaping.

When I had cleared away the Blood with a little Brandy brought by one of the Watchmen, and got all Things ready by me, at least the

best

best I could at that Time, I began by stitching up the Nose on each Side, and whilst an Assistant bore up the loose Tip, drew the Parts close, and made my Knot: This done, I made another upon the Lip, during which, the Assailant grew very tame and pliable, pulling off his Shirt to tear into Compresses, Bolsters and Bandage, and seeming indeed in the utmost Concern for his rash Action, as knowing there was a Statute, on which he might be arraign'd and tried for Life upon this Occasion.

To fecure our Stitches, after I had sprinkled on a little Bole, in order to restrain the Flux of Blood, and suited a small Compress dip'd in Oxycrate cum Alb. Ovi, on each Side the Alæ Nasi, for their better Support growing dry, I brought one narrow-soided Cloth a-cross the Lippinning the same behind to a Handkerchief, tied round his Head for a Cap, with another of like Breadth, or somewhat wider, placing the Middle thereof under the Apex, and bringing the two Ends obliquely upwards on each Side, where they were pinn'd for the farther strengthening of the divided

Parts, and upholding the Suture.

In the Morning, after they had been before a Magistrate, and our Spark had given Security for his Appearance, he came to me to defire that I would meet Mr. Bernard at the next opening of the Wound, which was appointed for that Evening; affuring me, that if I could save the Man's Nose, I should have my own Demands. But at the Dressing of the Wound this first Time, little Encouragement could be given, so exanguous a Part as a mere Skin and Cartilage under it, affording none of the most warrantable Grounds for this Symphiss or Conjunction; though the Stitches appear'd to lye close, yet were the Edges

on the upper Parts inflam'd, and menacing a Separation, the Tip of the Nose cold also, and feel,

ing, as it were, lifelefs. I shool out que erod to

When I had fomented, in company with Mr. Bernard, with foft Flannels press'd out of hot Wine, I thoroughly befmear'd the divided Parts from one Side to the other, as also the Lip, with a Feather dip'd in the hot Balf. Tereb. then cover'd them with Pledgets, faced with Liniment, laid gently down in some of the same. with my Plaister over all, and Bandage as at first; only fnipping a Hole for his easter Respiration, in that supporting the Tip of the Nose; and then making a somewhat doubtful Prognoffic, we left the Gentleman in great Consternation, who visited us daily to know the Issue of his Fro. one marrow-rolded. Cloth a-croise lick.

After the fourth Day, the Wound continuing still inflam'd, but little digested, or rather sough on the Edge, the two uppermost Stitches were cut through, although the Lips were kept close together by the superior Bandage; and for the farthering of the Union, I had provided the dry Stitch, but the Site of the Wound so little fayour'd the fame, that I cannot fay we had much, if any Advantage therefrom. The lower Stitches held, and there feem'd, after few Days, not only greater Warmth, but Appearance of Digestion in all Parts; the Sloughs on the Top loofening by Means of a small Quantity of Pracipit, mix'd with the Liniment, the Wound being still touch'd all round with the Balfam, before the Pledgets Direct conference conference were laid on.

The same being cast off, left a Chasm on the upper Part very unfeemly, and which I was much concern'd to get made up, the Passage lying open quite through to the Infide; however,

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ceed Mai his] the lower Parts appearing likely to unite, the Wound being digested and mundified, instead of the Precipitate, I mix'd the fine Powders of Aloes and Sarcocol. with the Liniment upon the Pledget, and lightly touching the Edges with the warm Balsam, cover'd over the disjointed Parts therewith: To the wounded Lip I applied the Liniment by itself on the Outside, and a Touch of an arm'd Probe dip'd in Mel. Rosar. within.

The Patient all this While contenting himself with small Broths, Gruel, or other supping Liquors, taken through a Spout for the first Days, and after with a Spoon, that he might as much as possible avoid the Motion of the Parts

affected.

At the Fortnight's End, the Union of the Lip, with the lower Part of the Cartilage, seem'd effected by the Help of a Medium of new Flesh in some Parts thereof: But the Gap on the upper Part still remain'd, though not so wide as it had been a

few Days past.

Having taken out my Stitches on the Lip, one of which seem'd a little to pull down the Ala on that Side, I contriv'd another Sort of a Ligature, which being overcast or drawn in at the Middle for that Purpose, receiv'd the Apex or Tip of the Nose, like a Suspensorium or Bag; and bringing the same a little higher than before, obliquely on each Side, sasten'd about the Temples, by which I brought the disjointed Parts close together, and so restrain'd them, for the greater Quiet, now dressing once only in two Days.

And thus the Patient keeping himself also exceeding still, and chusing rather to starve in a Manner, than hazard his Cure, by moving even his Lips to speak or swallow but of Necessity, at length

length obtain'd his Cure; the Wound thus at last uniting, though perhaps the Cicatrix had been more seemly by an intervening Medium, could we have procured one; for by forcing up the Tip of the Nose to bring the severed parts together at the Top, which had lost of their Substance, there ensu'd necessarily a small Retraction, or drawing up thereof, although the Patient, who expected an entire perishing of the divided Parts, was well content, his Sore especially being farther salved over with twenty Guineas given for Smart Money,

and dropping the Profecution.

I shall not here enter into the Merits of the Practice of infitious Nofes, afcrib'd to the famous Taliocotius, or, as he is called by others, Taglio. cotius, unless to acquaint you, that I find the fame to have been experimented long before it was practis'd by this Author. Thus we read in Stephanus Gourmatinus's first Book of Surgery, of one Blanca de Catanea, Vir egregio Ingenio, faith our Author, who used this way of Engraftment, as well of Lips and Ears, as Nofes. Also of one Balthafar, Pavonus Siculus his Disciple, as you will find in Gilbert, firnamed Nozorene, Lib. 2. Narrat. whose Method is also laid down by Alex. Benedict. L. 5. C. 39. Anat. Vesalius likewife delivers not only the Way of incifing the Skin of the Arm, binding the same up to the Head, in which Posture it must be kept exactly fill for feveral Days, but gives also his Remedy or Balfam for Agglutination of the Wound, to be met with in his 3d Book and 9th Chap. de Chirurg. Parey takes Notice of it in Lib. 22: Cap. 2. Holtszafelius, in an Epistle to Moccius, printed at Fryburg, Anno MDCXXIII. ufeth the following Expressions. Non babet Italia bot Tempore, superiorem Anatomicum Fabritio nostro: Secundas

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Secundas ab illo partes deferunt Taliacotio Bononiensi Chirurgo (qui jam tertia vice inrestituendo Naso vero. & Musculorum Brachii incisione, se admirandum

abibuit) tertias Arnatio ejusdem loci.

The fecond of these has written professedly mon this Subject, in his Opus Chirurgicum cum Sculpturis adornatum, which I have by me. Somewhat on the same Head is observed by Hilian. Cent. 3. Obs. 31. fol. 396. as well as in the fract. de Venust. Part. Confil. 136. fol. 359. But mitting this, as a Practice now entirely obsolete, we shall proceed to the Wounds of the Lips, Wounds which if not quite through, are to be stitch'd up the Lips. s others of the Face: But where the same is divided, if this be thought infufficient, the Needle, for greater Security, especially in such as are made by a blunt Instrument, may be left in for new Days, with the Thread twifted, as is pracfied in the Operation for the Hair-Lip; besides which in large ones fo divided, it may be of Service to take a common Stitch, either above or below, if not both, for greater Security of the Union, applying on the Outfide the Liniment Arcai, and gently with a Feather conreying a little Mel. Rosar. underneath within, whilft the Patient observes diligently to keep his Lips from moving, and to take his Nourishment, which must be liquid, through a Spout or Pipe.

The Tongue is also liable to be wounded, Wounds . which if not wholly cut off, is carefully to be of the litch'd up: But here, having no Place for Bal- Tongue. ims, we lay the Stress upon some vulnerary Deoction in the Way of Gargle, held in the Mouth, nd spit out again, adding a little Mel. Rosarum: This last also by itself, or with more or less of he Tineture of Myrrb and Aloes, as the same happens

happens to be foul or putrid, with which dipping in an arm'd Probe, the wounded Parts are frequently to be moisten'd, first warming it for that Purpose.

HIST. IXX.

A young Gentlewoman under the Force of an epileptic Paroxysm, had her Tongue so absolutely divided at some Distance from the Tip, in the Midst thereof, by the Sharpness of the Dentes incisores, as if it had been thrust through with a

pointed two-edged Knife.

The Accident happening just by me, I was immediately call'd in, before the Fit was off; and perceiving the Nature of the Hurt, whilf her Head was held fast, I attempted to thrust in the End of my Spatbula, farther back between the Molares; but finding it would not answer, I presently step'd Home, and brought with me a Speculum and an Elevator, such as we use to raise up a depres'd Skull; with the last of which, forc'd in between the strongest of the Teeth, I rais'd the Jaw, so as to make Room for the said Instrument on the Side opposite, with which an Assistant jointly raising, we set the Tongue at Liberty.

By this Diffurbance she began to rouse, with a loud and prosound Expiration, slinging about her Limbs, as in great Surprize, finding so many People about her; so that it was not without some Difficulty that we kept open her Jaw, till she came to herself perfectly; when calling for a couple of Skewers, I order'd a Bit of sine Rag to be wrap'd round the Top of them, to put in at each Corner of her Mouth, when the Speculum and Elevator were removed: And this we did, for fear that unawares the Tongue might be again compress'd; all this While her Head was held forwards for the Discharge of the Blood,

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which ran down in great Quantity from the divided Ranulæ or sublingual Veins: In order to restrain the same, she held warm Oxycrate in her Mouth; but that not fufficing, I caus'd a Bit of flum to be diffolv'd therein, and waited some little Time, till the Flux abated: Then coming more narrowly to examine the Wound, as she held it out to my View, I perceiv'd the Tip for about half an Inch, held only together by the two Sides, and those so jagg'd and mangled by the Canini, that I could scarce think it possible an Union should be effected, though I reblv'd to try the Success of a Suture: Accordngly I pass'd a Needle, arm'd with a strong Thread, from the middle of the outermost Part, uite through at a proper Distance; then enterig the Point thereof from beneath outwards n the upper Part, I drew the Sides close togeher, fasten'd the Tie, and cut off the Ends of he same; the Blood still continuing and incomnoding us in our Work: For the farther fecurg which, with as little Injury as possible to Wound, or Hindrance to the Union, if the me could be brought to pass, I prepard a tong Tincture of the Fol. Rosar. rub. Flor. alaust. Cort. granat. in Vino rubro cum gut. xij. pritus Vitrioli acidulata, cujus foj. 3j. Mel. Ro-

This being frequently held under the Tongue ithout moving the same, the Blood slow'd in such less Quantity, and the Day following was together restrain'd; when the stiptic Tincture as alter'd for the following Gargle.

R Rad. Symphit. 3B. Plantaginis cum toto Eifet. Sanicul. Bugulæ ana MB. fummit. Hyperic. j. Coq. in Aq. Hord. q. f. pro Colaturæ fbj. cui Vol. I. F. f adde

Regulations

adde Mel. Rosar, zji. & f. Gargarismus, cujus tepefacti teneat Cochl. duo vel tria in Ore sapius in Die & ibi aliquandiu retenta sponte essuantur.

Besides this, she took between whiles a Spoonful of a Mucilage, prepar'd of the Quince-Seed in Plantane-Water, with equal Quantity of the Honey of Roses, holding the same in like Manner, and fuffering it after to run out : And farther to affift Nature in this momentous Affair, the living just by, I called in two or three Times a Day, and with an arm'd Probe lodg'd fome of the Mel. Rosar. per se in the Interstice of the wounded Parts; from whence so large a Quantity of Lymph or Saliva proceeded, as occasion'd a perpetual Drivelling, and was ready to wash off our Applications fo foon as they were used Which continuing, that I might repress the Deluge of pituitous Humours, I used a Tincture only of the Rose-Leaves, with its Mel, change for the Syrupus de Rosis siccis, at the same Time deriving them by the Glandules of the Guts, it the way of gentle Purgation, with a more in mediate Revulsion of them by those of the Skin from a Vesicatory inter Scapulas, which seem'd to afford great Help, the Quantity now lessen ing, and giving little Interruption.

At five or fix Days end some Sloughs digetting and coming away with the Gargle, I observed they had cast off rather from the Person tions made by the Dog-teeth on the Sides, which were sadly haggled, than from the Middle when the Stitch held fast, and gave me hopes of Union, which at ten Days end was so advanced that being cut through, and lying loose in the upper Side, I divided the Knot with my Scissar

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and taking hold thereof with my Forceps, drew it out, continuing still the vulnerary Decoction, and a frequent touch with the Mel. Rofarum, by which the Cavity was fill'd up, and the Wound heal'd.

During my Attendance she kept constantly the folded Rag behind, or betwixt the backward Teeth, left in her Sleep the Tongue might wain fall in between, or waking, her Fits unexpectedly return; the Prophylattic for which was directed by her Physician Dr. Tylon, who for this End sometimes order'd her Pills ex Ammon. Galban. Myrr. Castor. Pulv. de Gutteta, at other Times an Electuary with Conf. Anthof. Flor. Salvia & Paralyseos, cum stercore Pavonis, Succino Cinnab. nativ. likewise the Pulv. Rad. Valerian. Silv. with fundry cepbalic Apozems, Julaps and Draughts, which had fo good Effect, that she who feldom mis'd before a Week, scarce ever new Lunar phasis for more than three Years past without a Fit, had no Return till seven Months after, occasion'd then by Grief.

During these Applications to the wounded Part, the liv'd very abstemiously, taking nothing for a Fortnight's Time but Liquids or Potables,

and those too swallow'd very leisurely.

Galen takes notice of a Case somewhat like, Hist. where one, under the Force of a Convulsion, lxxi. of entirely the Extremity of the same Part, which healing after, was attended with some impediments (as was reasonable to think) in the pronouncing certain Words. Languas observes hese Wounds to admit of healing, as well as others, inftancing in those who are burnt or bor'd brough with hot Irons, as in Perjury and Blafphemy; as also others who have had great Part of the fame cut off by Ruffians. Parey has an Ff2

Instance of one, whose Tongue was slit in two. Lib. 9. Ghap. 27. The fame Author proposeth also an Instrument for restoring Speech lost by these Accidents, as you will find, Lib. 22. Chap. 5.

We shall pass hence to the Wounds of the Neck, which if only dividing the Skin, or therewith the Flesh, are to be treated as those of the other Parts; but when the Jugular Veins, or the carotid Arteries are also wounded, you must proceed as we shall direct for those of the Veins and Arteries.

Wounds of the Neck and Throat.

The Wounds of the Afpera Arteria, and adjoining Oesophagus, or of the Wind-pipe and Gullet, will require your utmost Care and Dilgence, as well by Reason of their Nature as Office; in which you are carefully to make Suture with strong Thread, taking good hold of the Skin on each Side, bringing the Lips close thereby, and making also as many as the Length of your Wound shall require at proper Distance from each other; after which you are to lay or a Pledget dipt in the warm Liniment, with little of the Balsam. Tereb. melted down therewith.

The Situation of these Wounds renders them still farther troublesom, by Reason of the Diffculty to secure the Dreffings, the Part being incapable of Deligation, and the Discharge of more than ordinary Gleet spoiling their Digestion and hindring the Effect of the Applications, thole of the Gula more particularly, by Reason of the Liquids, which the Patient swallows for his Sultenance, are apt to run out of the Wound, be fides a spumous Humour from the Glands, which is perpetually iffuing forth.

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For these Reasons I have known it practised by some, in order to retain the Lips of the Wound closer, to thrust the Needle through on each Side, taking Care not to hurt the cartilaginous Rings, as is usual in the Hair-Lip, and twist the Thread or Silk round about the same; when after Digestion, for the greater Exsiccation of the serous Humidities attending, they sprinkle on the sine Powder of Sarcocolla, or dress up with the Tincture of Myrrb and Aloes, and a little

Mel. Rofar.

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When the Wind-pipe is not divided in the Wound, yet by Reason of great Fluxion, Infammation befals the Muscles, more particularly the Internal, as the Thyreoaryt anoides, and the Arytanoides itself, the Passage for the Air is likely to be precluded, and the Patient thereby fuffocated; you are to proceed as in the true Angim, not only making all possible Revulsion by Bleeding, Bliftering, Cupping, sharp Clysters; but according to fome, and that very rationally grounded (yet, I think, very feldom put in Execution) with your Knife to divide carefully the Membrane between the Rimulæ, or Rings of the Air-pipe, and introducing a Cannula below the Part obstructed, which is to be there continued till the Symptoms remit, and the Respiration is carried on as before, when the Pipe may be taken away, and the Wound admitted to heal up again.

This Pipe is order'd to be perforated on the Rim of each Side, for Strings to pass through, and fasten behind the Neck, in order to prevent its slipping out: And by this we are inform'd from Authors (for, I must confess, I never tried the Remedy, nor have I seen it enterprized by any other) that some People's Lives have been

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fav'd under the most imminent Danger, and more might (not unlikely) had some of our Surgeons Courage equal to their Skill, or would venture thereby their Reputation; for want of which, I fear, many such like Accidents have become fatal, where they stood this Way a better Chance for Life; though some of them are no way to be retrieved, through the vast Hamorrhage frequently attending the Division also of the neigh-

bouring Blood-Vessels: But proceeding.

Tis certain that these Wounds require the strictest Regimen, and the greatest Repose: All Foods are forbidden that require Mastification, as in the foregoing, even speaking is injurious: As to the first let him be fed with thin Panada, Water and Barley-gruels, Chicken or other small Broth, Harts-horn Jelly, sometimes a rear poach'd or a new laid Egg: His Drink Sack-whey, Barley-water, Almond-milk, or fuch like: Let the Neck be embrocated round about sum Oleo Rof. vel Lumbricorum, and a Decoction of warm Plants applied with Flannels, as a Fotus at the Times of Dreffing, or good Wine supplying the Place, which is here often necessary twice a-Day; nor must you fuffer, as we have caution'd in the like Cases, any unctuous Medicament to come near these Parts. Farther, the Head is to be kept steady, rather inclining towards the Chin, being rais'd with his Pillow, where the Wound is athwart or transverse, as most commonly; a reclining, where Lengthways, which is very rare (and yet I once faw a desperate Wound so made.) By both these Positions you bring the Lips of the Wound nearer to each other, and prevent the Stretch of your Sutures.

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'Tis our Misfortune indeed generally at thefe Times, that we have to do with Lunatics, Hypochondriacs, or melancholy despairing Persons: These Wounds being customarily made by those we call Felo's de seipsis, and who, if they escape, are many Times equally oblig'd to their Keepers and Nurses, as to their Surgeons, without whose constant Vigilance and Care of them, they would perhaps pull off their Dreffings, and tear in fun-

der their new stitch'd up Wounds.

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An ancient Man coming out of Effex under HIST. some seeming Discontent of Mind, took up his lxxii. Lodging at the Dolphin without Bishopsgate; and in the middle of the Night pulling a Razor out of his Pocket, drew the same strongly across the Wind-pipe, on the protuberating Thyrecides, or scutiform Cartilage; over which, moving the fame backwards and forwards, he had mangled it in a frightful Manner. When finding the Refistance too great for his entring through, he made a fecond Attempt lower, and bringing his Hand towards the right Side of his Neck, open'd the Jugular on the same; whence perceiving the Blood running plentifully down, he lays afide his Razor, leaning himself over the Side of the Bed, that it might fall down upon the Floor.

In this Posture before he was quite exhausted he gave feveral strong Groans; which being over-heard by a Stranger waking out of his Sleep in another bed, though in the fame Room, gave an Alarm to the faid Person, who calling out, but hearing no Answer, leap'd out of Bed, and crying aloud at the Window for the Chamberlain, a Candle was brought in, and the poor old Man found speechless, as under the Agonies of Death: However, finding by his Sighing that

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he was still alive, they came presently for my Assistance, who, understanding what had happen'd, hastned to him with such Necessaries as I thought I might have Occasion for; and coming to the Bed-side, found a Stream of Blood running thence to the farther End of the Chamber.

Having presently dipt a Sponge in Water, I clear'd away the Blood from the Neck and Throat, and discovering the Source of the Hamorrhage, directed the Chamberlain to hold a thick Button of Lint, dipt in the Colcotbar, up close to the Bleeding-Veffel, whose Stream ran now but low through the Deliquium attending, and the Mass almost drain'd off. This done, I more narrowly inspected the Wound, which I found at the Top in so many Places jagged and cut, that I could not fee any Room for stitching there, or Benefit like to accrue thereby; but on the lower Wound I made three, one in the midst of the Larynx, where having turn'd the Edge of the Razor, fawing against the upper Cartilage, he had only made Impression on the Rimula, but miss'd the Membrane; and two at equal Distance on the Side, taking fast hold of the wrinkled Skin, the outermost being near adjoining to the wounded Jugular, where the Compress was still retain'd. Over this, when I had dress'd the other Parts with Pledgets arm'd with Liniment, I laid on a Bolster of Tow dipt in Oxycrate, and sprinkled with Farina, with suitable Bandage pinn'd behind to a Cap we had got for him, and a Neckcloth also for greater Security.

Whilst this was doing, he fetch'd, as we say, several Sighs; and having clean'd him, and put him on a fresh Shirt, we attempted to get down

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two or three Spoonfuls of Wine, but could not, at least as I perceiv'd. I then call'd to him, and desir'd, if he could not speak, that he would make some Sign by lifting up his Hand to mine, at which he star'd like one amaz'd, but could do meither.

Wherefore it was thought necessary to secure is Chamber-fellow, who freely surrender'd himelf, without offering at an Escape, but readily suffiting us all the Time, there being none but these two in the Room, and not certain but that the old Man had been assassinated, nothing found in his Pockets more than would pay for a Night's Lodging, although his Habit was very decent, but plain, like that of a Country Yeoman of the inferior Rank.

It was truly my Opinion that the Case was wicide, the other poor Man calling out for Help intend of making his Escape, which he never atmpted; but how innocent soever, he was com-

nitted to the Compter in the Morning.

Having left Orders with the Chamberlain for is farther Management, till a Nurse could be rovided, I went Home in great Concern for the wor Traveller, who was like to be fent to Newwe, yet upon Search, had only two Shillings ith some Farthings found upon him; but in w Hours after was earneftly entreated to go ack, for they heard him speak. Being well leas'd at the News, for the Satisfaction of my wn Mind, I haftned to him again, and calling oud (for I understood by the People of the in that he feem'd to them a little deaf over light) ask'd him how the Accident came, and hether he had cut his Throat, or some Body e: He answerd me very low and faintly, it as the Devil had done it. I then order'd the Servants

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Servants to come close to the Bed-fide, when again put the Question, that if the Devil har done it, whether the Razor was not his, and held in his own Hand when the Wound was made He replied, Yes. I then defir'd he would tell us if the Stranger, who lay in the Bed just by him had any Hand in the Action, because he wa brought into Trouble upon this Occasion, and might be hang'd for him: Upon which he an fwer'd with great Concern, as loud as he could No, no, no. Whereupon drawing up a fmal Writing in the Form of an Affidavit, for each Witness to fign, together with one I made m felf before the Magistrate, I went the same Da and procur'd the poor Fellow's Release; but this as foreign (for which you will, I hope, pardo me) paffing by

In the Evening I vifited him again, and foun he had not bled fince he was drefs'd; I order a comfortable Julap for his Refreshment, of which I faw him, though with great Difficulty, ge down a Couple of Spoonfuls: At this Visit gave him no farther Trouble, than by asking him if he was willing to live; to which shaking his Head as well as he could, and lifting up hi Hands, he replied very earnestly, Yes; and I understood by the Nurse they had now pro vided him, he had been very devout in his At tions, and by fome Expressions they could have

if they stood close to him.

The next Morning I perceived him very less fible, and had some farther short Answers (for found him too low for talking much) to certain Questions put to him on this melancholy Occan on. I defer'd the opening of the Wound the the next Day, for fear of renewing the Hemm rbage; but left him with strict Charge, that is Period

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Person should be admitted to hold any Conference with him, but that he should be kept as still as possible, and refresh'd with his thin Broths or Gruels, as he was able to swallow them.

But the Day following I took off the Dreffings, intending to have made a Ligature on the
upper Part of the Jugular, if I had seen a Necessity for so doing, the same lying so fair in this
meager Subject; but finding a Crust upon that
Part of the Wound, left the same undisturbed,
dressing the other Parts with the Liniment and
Balsam; the mangled Cutis upon the prominent
Cartilage at the Top, I besmeared with the same
warm Mixture, and a Pledget on the Outside,
binding his Wounds up again, and leaving him
with a somewhat reviving Pulse and much more
sensible.

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The same Night I went to see him, and had some farther Discourse with him; whence I gather'd, that by Reason of Discontent through some Misfortunes in the World, he had left his Home and rambled up to Town, not so much, I had Reason to believe, with any View of retrieving them, as to put an End to them in a frange Place, where he might be buried in Obkurity. But what I thought a little odd, was this, that from the first Time he was able to communicate his Mind upon this Affair, to the last of his Stay in Town under my Care, which was three Months, he would acknowledge no Part of his Consent to the intended Murther of himelf after this Manner, but that it was done in his Sleep; for he well remembered he was dreaming at the Time that he got up in his Bed, took his Razor out of his Pocket, and was cutting his Throat; but meeting with fome Obstacles, he aid he had an Apparition of the Devil coming

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to affift him, who, as he thought, took the Razor out of his Hand after making the fecond Effort, and therewith immediately open'd the Vein, at which he concluded he was bleeding indeed to Death, and had accordingly put himfelf in a Posture for the same.

This Feat, I think, exceeds those of all the Noctambuli or Visionaries I have met with, the Man being no ways frantic, but serious and com-

pos'd after as any Man whatever.

I then ask'd him, if it was not in his Thoughts to destroy himself at the Time he set out from his own Habitation? This he did not deny, but own'd that he was about to have thrown himfelf into a River twenty Miles from London, and was put afide the Execution for that Time by fome Children playing at the Bank; fo that he came onwards, resolving now to try the Kindness of a Friend he had in Town. I once more put the Question close, if it was not in his Mind to cut his Throat that Night upon his going to Bed? which he utterly denied; nor was the Razor, he faid, provided on any fuch Account, being what he always carried about him when he went from Home. He did indeed confess, that if he was disappointed of his Errand, which was a Grant for the looking after some Hop-grounds of a Gentleman then in Town, and which, through the Interest of a Friend, he was in Hopes of, the next Day he was resolv'd either to hang or drown himself, but solemnly declar'd it was never his Intention this way to deftroy himself; nor would he ever be perfuaded otherwife, than that what he had done was in a Dream, and that he could not compleat the Work till the Apparition helped him: Once again, asking Pardon for this Digression, I return,

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When I had treated the Wounds after the Manner abovementioned for about a Week, I nerceiv'd the mangled Skin above upon the Thyroeides Cartilage like to flough off, and to leave the fame naked a confiderable Compass; wherefore strewing thereon a little of the Pracipit. rub, I hastned the Mundification, and after dress'd up cum Tinet, Myrr. & Mel. Rofar. sometimes frewing thereon the fine Powders of Sarcocol. and Aloes, with a Pledget of Liniment dipt in the warm Balfam, in Hopes of incarning, but to no Purpose; the Stitch below, that particularly on the Wind-pipe, broke through, whilst the other on the Side held some Time longer, promiling an Union: Nor, which was very remarkable, had we any farther Interruption from the Blood-Vessel, the old Man daily getting Strength, and taking his Nourishment in order to the fame.

At the Month's end we allow'd him to fit up, and to admit of Vifits, which were made him by feveral charitably dispos'd Persons, who out of Curiofity came to see him, whilst others sent him their Beneficence; so that being now again in good Plight, well furnish'd with all Things necessary for the present, and a Purse rais'd for his Subsistence for some Time after, he grew daily more strong and chearful, and was able to some to me to be dress'd.

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When the lower Wound was partly incarned, and partly united and heal'd up, the upper lay fill open the Compass of a Shilling: Nor could I, with all my Care and diligent Endeavour, procure a Generation of Flesh upon the same; so that giving him Instructions to press out a Pledget from the Tinsture, and apply thereto, with an adhesive Plaister over it, he came only once

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in three or four Days, till after ten Weeks Time, the upper Part of the Cartilage crumbling off in feveral small Pieces, like an Enfoliation from a Bone long Time expos'd or lying bare; the Ulacer now drying up, the Cicatrix felt hard and immoveable, as that over a Bone desquam'd. Indeed the Cartilage, through Age, was in a Manner offified, and being so, his Life was undoubtedly preserv'd; for the Razor could by no Means enter it, the Edge being thereby turn'd and blunted, as if it had been several Times drawn over a Bone, leaving only an Impression like that from a Saw, and mangling the external Teguments.

Several fuch like Inflances may be met within old Authors, as Beniven. Chap. 28. de Abditis, Nich. Font. Exam. 3. fol. 11. Joan. Agrig. Lib. 2. Fobertus, Cap. r. Tract. de Affest. Thorac. Braffavol. Com. in Lib. 2. Sect. 35. Hippoc. Jacotius Com. al Aphor. 16. Lib. 1. Sect. 3. Coac. Hip. Guliel. Placent. Chir. Lib. 2. Chap. 7. not forgetting old Ambrose Parey, who tells us three remarkable Stories of this Nature: One, where both June lars were divided, together with the Wind-pipe, yet the Patient happily recover'd. A fecond though with less success, he says, befel one of our Countrymen, who walking out into the Woods near Vinciennes with his Comrade, the latter understanding he had Gold about him, took his Opportunity, and unawares to the other knockt him down, and cut his Throat, dividing both the Wind-pipe and Gullet also, after leaving him for dead, hid him among the Vines, and return'd back with his Booty to the City; when after some Struggle in this miserable Plight, the wounded Man recovering his Legs, made up to wards a Peasant's Cott, where he had all the Help

HIST.

Help the poor Folks could administer, who brought him frait into the City, where (being committed to our Author's Care) the Wind-pipe was flitch'd up, but coming to examine the Offophage, the lower Part was funk down upon the Stomach, and lay out of reach; however, upon bringing the Lips of the Wound close, the poor Man began to speak, and discover'd the Murtherer, who was thereupon apprehended, and broke upon the Wheel, whilft the wounded Man furviv'd four Days after. His third History has some Resemblance with our last, where two Persons lying in the same Chamber, the one rose up in the Night, and under a Fit of melancholy Distraction, cut his own Throat, upon which the Case being thought desperate, his Companion was taken up as the suppos'd Murtherer, and thrown into Prison, till as in the former Instance) the Lips of the Wound being brought close with Sutures, he iel. regain'd so much of his Speech as to acquit his ng Chamber-mate, and being supported with nouole ishing Clysters for some Days after, deceas'd in THE pe, like Manner.

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I will here prefent you with one Instance more, accompanied with furprizing Success, communicated by Dr. Muserave to the Royal Society, by which he endeavours to establish the Practice of Laryngotomy, in the Case of Suffocation by an Angina, or Inflammation of the Muscles of the Wind-pipe, precluding the Air, and by stopping he Respiration, destroying the Sick.

Laryngotomy, faith he, is highly to be valu- H 1 s T. ed, for that in the greatest Extremity, when lxxiv. a Man is in the most imminent Danger of being strangled, and to all Appearance, within a very

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a very few Minutes of his last, by opening a e new Passage for Breath, it gives speedy and certain Relief; and this when all other Methods fail, and without any confiderable Iniury from the Instrument, the Patient, in a Minute or two, is brought from the Struggles of Death, to a State of Complacency, Eafe and Security. In the large Field of practical · Physick, perhaps there is not any one Method that works fo great a Change for the better in fo short a Time. But we find this Operation very feldom practis'd, because that Gap which appears upon cutting a Throat (the divided Parts being then drawn to their other more fix'd End) together with the great Flux of Blood, when the Jugulars and carotid Arteries are also wounded, create in most Men a dread of this butcherly Operation, and make those especially who, are unacquainted with Anatoe my, suspect all Wounds of the Trachea as mortal, and oppose Laryngotomy under all the most " urgent Circumstances."

But to wipe off this Prejudice, it may be affirm'd, that the opening of the Wind-pipe is allowable, and ought to be put in Practice in violent Quinfies, and other Dangers of Suffoction from Causes of a like Nature with them; for that the Wound is curable (notwithstanding the Authority of the Encyclopædia Chirurgica to the contrary) will appear by the following Relation sent by Mr. John Keen of Roch in Corrwall, the Surgeon who perform'd the Cure.

HIST lxxv.

Nicholas Hobb, of St. Enoder in Cornwall, aged fixty three, or thereabouts, was some Time in March 1696, at a Distance from any House,

House, set on by Russians, who sirst with a Blow on the Occiput knock'd him down, then transected the Trachea. Somewhat beneath the Pomum Adami, together with the adjacent Muscles and large Blood-Vessels, from which he lost a very great Quantity of Blood, seen afterwards lying on the Ground. The Russians having robb'd him, and thinking him either dead or past all Recovery, left him. After some Time the wounded Man recovers so much Strength, and Sense withal, as to thrust his Neckcloth into the large and gaping Wound, and by De-

grees to crawl Home to his own House.

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When I had examin'd the Wound, and confidering the great Flux of Blood, I was much furpris'd that the Patient was alive: thymy's came frequently upon him, especially upon every little Motion of his Body, which were after succeeded by Convulsions. Parts of the Trachea were at a vast Distance from each other; the lower Part being at every Turn of Inspiration sunk into the Neck as low as the Clavicula, just appearing again upon the Expiration. There feem'd to be no manner of Hopes of his Recovery: However, in order to attempt it, I directed a lufty ftrong Fellow to hold the Legs of the Patient over his Shoulders, and by this Means raise them, together with the Abdomen, above the Thorax, Collum, &c. in which Posture the divided Parts came so near to each other, that with strong waxed Thread I few'd together feveral of them; but as to the Divisions of the Trachea or Wind-pipe, I fecur'd them together by paffing large Needles deep into the Flesh on each Side, and twifting strong waxed Thread about them, as in Labio fillo. Over all, for greater Security, YOL. I.

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Security, I applied a Restrictive (ex Pulv. restr. Clowes) covering the greatest Parts of the Neck with a Defensative ex Bolo cum Alb. Ovi, advising the Patient to lie as quiet as he could, who now began to speak, and as well as the Cough, Difficulty of Breath, and his Weakness would allow, softly, and with a low Voice, gave an Account of the Accident, as above.

An Arteriac was then made up for him to fmooth the Trachea, and promote Expectoration, e Troch. Pett. Bat. cum Syr. Balfam. Tolut. Tuffilag. &c. by the Use of which his Cough abated, and he discharg'd much grumous Blood, with other Matter. For his Fainting and Convulsion I applied to his Nostril the Spir. Succini, embrocating the back Part of the Neck with a Liniment ex Ol. Lil. Terebinth. Succin. &c.

The next Day I found the Convulsions had left him, nor had he from that Time any more fainting Fits; but on the fourth Day, the Stitches were torn open, the Wound appearing large enough to admit a middle fiz'd Hand, a great Part of the Oefopbagus appear'd in View, much enflam'd and scratch'd by the Instrument. The Epiglottis did not, as usual, cover the Rim of the Larynx, fo that I could eafily fee up into the Mouth: Part of the annular Cartilage was cut obliquely, and hung only by a little Fibre to the upper Part of the Larynx, &c. Indeed I met with frequent Ruptures, the waxed Thread and Needles often fretting through the Flesh they held; but I as often repeated the Stitches in the same Manner and Method as before. About the tenth Day, the largest Blood-Vessels appear'd conglutinated, and cover'd with Flesh, the Gula

of good Aspect, the Inflammation of that and 'all the neighbouring Parts gone. I now dreft up with the Liniment. Arcai. On the eleventh Day the symptomatic Fever seem'd likewise going off, and the Wound well digefted. His Diet, so foon as he could swallow, was prepar'd of Broths, also poach'd Eggs, and Alemeats. The Cough continuing a long Time very fevere, was at length overcome, by duly 'adhering to the Lingtus aforefaid, together with the Balfam Lucatel. and Conf. Rofar. also pectoral Decoctions, with a Loboc, ex Ol. Amygdul. Syr. de Meconio, &c. About the twelfth Day we discover'd little Portions of new Flesh arifing, not only from the Membrane of the Gullet, but also out of the Substance of the Cartilages themselves, both on the upper and lower Parts of the divided Trachea. The external containing Parts of the Neck began also to incarn, new Flesh arising, and apparently lessening the Dimensions of the Wound, every Time there was Laceration of the Stitch, infomuch, that two Needles were now fufficient: whereas, in the Beginning, I us'd no lefs than 'fix; and those carneous Portions, both of the Trachea and the exterior Parts, gradually joining and intermixing, became one folid Cicatrix, from each end of the Wound, almost to the middle of the Wind-pipe, where the Air continued still in some Degree to have an Exit. About the fifteenth Day I remov'd feveral Pieces of Bones, which had contracted a Caries on the Cartilage, which in this old Man, as in many others, was grown offeous being thrust out by the new Flesh. He now swallows with little Trouble, eats fufficiently, and is nourished in Proportion. The Aperture on the twenty fixth Gg 2

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fixth Day was near closed, and four or five Days after the Sides of the Wound were perfeetly join'd and cicatriz'd; the Trachea performing its Part in Respiration, as at other Times, without any confiderable Inconvenience. He speaks indifferent well, but is forced to take Care in swallowing, the Rimula not being exactly shut, as before the Wound, which · makes Liquor of any fort more apt to fall into the Paffage of the Wind-pipe, and fo occasion a Cough, Hoarfness, &c. nor can he swallow dry Meats fo well as formerly, yet in other Respects he is as well as ever. Day we discover a little Former of new

HIST. lxxvi.

The following being a Case happening under my own Inspection, and as to many Incidents fcarce parallel'd in History, at least as befalling the fame Person, I have thought proper also to acquaint you with at to start grantstance terms?

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A Gentlewoman under the Power of Melancholy, upon some Discontent between her Husband and herself, got up in her Bed, and taking a Pen-knife out of his Pocket, which she knew he always carried there, whilft the was loofening his Neckcloth in order to execute her tragical Defign, he wak'd, and starting up in his Bed, perceiving her also fitting therein, leap'd out; when the plainly told him, upon asking her Defign, that the Devil had put her upon cutting his Throat, and that she would have done it, if he had not wak'd: Upon which, drawing back the Curtain, and going about to take the Knife out of her Hand, the forcibly ftruck the Point of it into her own Neck, where the Edge of the fame, first cutting through the left Side of the Wind-pipe, entred after into the Gullet. dun Proportion. The Apereure on the twenty

The

The Wound being small, there was no room for a Suture; but in Regard of a Flux of Blood, I dress'd up dry for the present : And the next Day perceiving fome Spume or Froth from the Aspera Arteria, upon taking away the Dreffings, I held a Bit of Wax-Candle near the Orifice lighted, and observ'd the Flame strongly waving to and fro by the Passage of the Air. I then offer'd her a Coffee-dish full of Sack-Whey, but she refus'd drinking; till with much Entreaty I prevail'd, and the with feeming Difficulty, and in great Pain, gulped down a little, some of which ran out of the Wound; and a Singultus prefently feized her, holding some few Minutes, as it did at other Times, when she took any of her liquid Sustenance from the venume of her replaced

I then dress'd up the Wound with a short Tent, only entring the Orifice in the Skin, dipt in the warm Balsam of Turpentine, of which she had a Taste presently in her Mouth, as she complain'd, with a Pledget of Liniment and a sticking Plaister, embrocating round about cum Ol. Lumbricorum.

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At the Times of Dreffing she was seiz'd with a great Streightness and Oppression, saying, as well as the could speak, that the should be choak'd for want of Breath; which put us upon the greater Dispatch in covering up the Wound, when foon after she breathed again with more Freedom.

About the Week's End, the Puncture in the Gula seem'd to consolidate, no more of her Nourishment issuing by the Wound, with much less of her Hickup after swallowing; that likewise in the Wind-pipe was in a fair way of uniting; but growing fullen, she took her Opportunity and would pull off her Dreffings, refufing also, her

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her Food; being a Woman of great Spirit, she could not bear the Reflection and Reproach, she concluded she had now brought upon herself; and therefore seem'd concern'd at nothing more, than the want of an Opportunity more effectually to dispatch the Work. However, counterfeiting Concern for what she had done, and seeming now willing to escape, she grew pliable again, and took her Sustenance, suffering also her Dressings to lie on, by which the Wound again digesting, the Inslammation on the Windpipe went off, and the Tent being left out, we dress'd only with an external Pledget faced with Liniment, and then dipt in the warm Balsam.

Soon after this she got up, and walked about her Chamber in Company of her Nurse, who was order'd to have a watchful Eye over her; and when the Wound was just heal'd, she took an Opportunity, believing the Woman asleep, to tie her Garter about her Neck, and fasten the same to a Clothes-peg in the Chamber, on the Inside of the Bed; but the Weight of her Body pulling down the Peg, and making a great Noise, the poor affrighted Nurse call'd out for Help, and she was a second Time reprieved a little long-

er, much contrary to her Defires.

She now again grew fullen, and refus'd either to eat or drink for some Days, till her spiritual Physician taking much Pains, persuaded her, and

brought her into better Temper.

After this I heard no more of her for several Weeks; when the Family believing her Melancholy was worn off by her more chearful and orderly Deportment; however they had still an Eye upon her; yet watching with great Cunning, and a dissembled Shew of as great Easiness of her Mind, she ran from her Keeper out into the Leads

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on the Top of the House, three Story high, and flung herself over the Rails: Yet here also was she wonderfully preserved, for that a Penthouse over the Kitchen Window taking off the Force of the Fall, she fell together therewith upon the Free-Stone Pavement, without any remarkable Bruise or broken Bone, only a Wound upon the Scalp, occasion'd by the Edge of a Board in the Yard.

Whilft I was treating this Wound, I perceiv'd now she grew desperate, and therefore had two or three always to watch with her; so that finding she had no other way left to end her Misery in this Life, she obstinately opposed all Manner of Subfistence, spitting out all that was forced into her Mouth; in which Condition she held out near a Fortnight, or till the Wound was here also cured, notwithstanding the poor State of her Blood, and the Dyscracy of its Juices; in which Time they could never perceive her fleep. And thus this miserable Gentlewoman, one of the most beautiful and ingenious of her Sex, miffing Death by the Stab, Throtling, and dashing out her Brains, as she intended, had now no other way left to procure what she so earnestly defir'd, than to with-hold the Support of Life, and starve herself.

I remember on fuch like Occasion to have HIST. rescued the same Person twice by timely Bleeding, lxxvii. after as timely cutting of the Cord, with which he was about to strangle himself; in the same Month I stitched up a large Wound cross his Throat, where the Wind-pipe and Blood-vessels escap'd the Knife, which he had made to destroy himself; and having healed it, for want of that Inspection which ought to have been taken over him, he got down to the Thames Side in the G g 4

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Night Time, and there dispatch'd himself by

drowning.

Thefe furely are those Spirits mention'd by the facred Writer, where he thus expostulates, That the Spirit of a Man will support his Infirmities, but a wounded Spirit who can bear?

The next we shall observe are the Wounds of the Breast, call'd by Anatomists the middle Venter, which befalling only the containing Parts. require nothing differing from those of the same in other Parts of the Body: But in Wounds penetrating thereinto, the greatest Judgment will be requir'd, not only in making a found Prognostic, but in the due Regimen or physical Prescription, as well as in the chirurgical Application; without the one of which you will hazard your own Reputation, as without the other your Patient's Life: And here by the way I cannot but obferve that common Method of making Reports before the Coroner's Inquest, with Relation to the precise Breadth and Depih of Wounds penetrating this Part, together with those of the lower Belly.

the Coro-

Of making Whether the Law requires such an exact and Reports to positive Account, as to the Breadth and Depth of a Wound, made by an Instrument entering the Parts of the Body, I know not, but think the fame to be of great Uncertainty, and sometimes imposible to be thus nicely gaged or determin'd to feveral Inches: for admit the Instrument olindrical, as that we call a Tuck, and some of the narrow-bladed Rapiers; or all of a Breadth, as in others, also in some Knives falls out: The external View of fuch a Wound will give little Infight into its Depth, no more than its Probation; nor will it be always discoverable even upon Diffestion,

taion, which is commonly appointed before the receive Information, whether the Weutroops

There is indeed somewhat more of Certainty. when discovering what particular Part received the Hurt, and examining the Diftance from the outward Orifice to the Extremity thereof, inficted in fuch contain'd Part: But suppose the instrument entred through; as for Instance, the lungs or Heart in the middle Venter, the Stomach or Guts in the lower; or if the Wound therein, through its Smallness, or Change of Pofition from what it was at the Time of inflicting, is not discoverable; or lastly, if it enter'd the Diaphragm from below into the Cavity of the Thorax, or from above into that of the Abdomen. or went quite through the Trunk: In either of these Cases, I say, I would defire any of you to me how you can make Report that the Wound was just three, five, or feven Inches, any more than fix, ten, or fourteen, or perhaps four Perfon vet alive, concerning the Danytnewt bu

Some farther Direction we may have, it is true. in this Affair, by viewing also the Instrument immediately, where it can be found; when if it was not defignedly wip'd or clean'd before, you may fometimes discover how far it has been stained by the Blood or Halitus of the Body, which will give us more Light as to the Depth, than the outward Dimensions of the Wound, where, after Death, the Parts subsiding, the same may appen to appear less, or distended by Flatus from the putrid Ferment, fomewhat larger than when fift made.

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I have hinted thus much, to shew the Invalicity or Uncertainty of fuch Reports in general, and I think their Inutility is as manifest: The er Probe will alone reliably allient

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Defign of the Inquest being surely intended to net receive Information, whether the Wound was till mortal, entring either a leffer or greater Depth pour into the Body, or wider or narrower on the Out. Dir fide; fince it is Fact, that one Man may be mortally wounded by an Instrument entring only two Situations. or three Inches, whilst another escapes where Inches pass'd two and twenty; it being what out of Dispute, that neither Breadth nor Depth we simply consider'd, but the Nature of the Part Worldying in the way of such Instrument, make we the Wound mortal or recoverable: So that the Surgeon, who deposeth upon Oath, that to the fatter of his Judgment, after strict Examination of the Wound, or other Hurt, was the Occasion of the Person's Death, enquir'd after by a Jury impannel'd for that End, has fully answered the End Stern of the Laws as well as satisfied his own Consideration. of the Law, as well as fatisfied his own Con-lide, fcience. Let and a language of the previous

But if Judgment is required to be given, the Person yet alive, concerning the Danger or Condition of the Wound; either for private Satis faction of Friends, or in order to the Commit ment or Bail of the Offender, it is necessary fur of all, in order to gain a farther Knowledge of the particular Parts wounded, that, as before ob ferv'd, we inform ourselves the best we can o the Posture of the Body at the Time of receive ing the Wound; as whether the wounded Per fon was upon the Ground, whilft he who gave it was on the Steps or Stairs above him, vel via versa, the wounded above, whilst the Assaul was from below, or if both were on the Level also whether the Thrust was made Sideways o Slanting, the wounded Person turning his Body or if direct and fore-right. When the latter fall out, the Probe will more readily discover the Pe netration

to tetration, or the Flame of a Candle, supposing was t in the Chest, otherwise this last may deceive

was to the Cheft, otherwise this last may deceive out you; even the Probe itself, unless guided by these out. Directions, may meet a Stop through the Intervention of the Membranes or Muscles by their was Stuation alter'd.

To come then to the Purpose, and discover Diagnostic ing that Parts are hurt within, we must collect what Signs of the we can from the Symptoms, the Situation of the Parts avounded art Wound outwardly, and the Parts opposite thereto within the mathering if the same speece made direct especially.

Thus, if the same speece made direct especially

the Thus, if the same were made direct, especially the faccompanied with great Weight and Oppression ion f the Breast, streight Breathing, with a coughing of p great Quantity of florid, spumous, or frothy im Blood, the Wound about the fore Part of the Ind Sternum or Breast-bone, or rather inclining to each on side, we boldly pronounce the Lungs to be woundd; for according to Hippocrates, Qui Sanguiem spumosum expuunt, bis ex Pulmone rejectio

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If Syncope or Fainting, cold Sweats, large Hanit morrhage, and sudden Prostration of the vital Fa-first sullies, the Wound situate rather in the midst of his Part, the Heart and its Blood-Vessels: Which Wounds you are to take Notice may be also wen by a Push through the Sides, or more backards, directed to the Center of this Region, as tell as those directly forwards; which shews the ecessity of enquiring after the Posture of him hat is wounded, as well as that of the Person ho was the Occasion thereof.

Again, if there be violent or acute Pains, interupted or sobbing Respiration, Singultus, Spasms, Convulsion, perpetual Vigil, with great Inquieude, Paraphrenitis, or Delirium, the Wound bew the Sternum and Ribs, the Diaphragm or Mid-

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rif: Nor does it here require, as aforesaid, that of Necessity the Wound should be precisely circumscribed, or answer directly to the Parts within, since he that is above, may thrust the Weapon thence down, and he below, upwards into the same Part.

When a gravative, heavy, or dull Pain with Hamorrhage also at some Times, the Wound on the right Side beneath the Ribs, the Liver; as on the Side opposite, the Spleen.

If between these, in the middle, just under the Cartilago Xyphoides, accompanied also with Fainting, cold Sweats, the Chyle issuing forth at the Wound, the Ventricle or Stomach.

If behind, on either Side of the Spine, upon the Region of the Loins, especially if Blood ensue togs ther with the Urine, the Kidneys, Nam, ut inquit Hippocrates, qui sponte Sanguinem mingunt, his crenibus Venæ ruptionem significat.

If acute Pains, Deliquium, Singultus, cold Sweats and Convulsions, the Wound about the Navel, the small Intestines.

If lower on each Side, with Excrement issuing from the Wound, the larger, particularly the Russian, where the Symptoms are not altogether to acute, por the Wounds so absolutely mortal.

of this lowermost Region, just above the Pubes the Urine discharging by the Wound, and other Symptoms of these nervous Parts affected, we discover the Bladder of Urine to be hurt, as the Wome may happen to be a little higher up, and so of the rest, inferred from the customary Accidents or Symptoms, together with what issues from the Wound rather than wholly from its Situation.

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Nor must you imagine that these Parts cannot be injur'd, because the Wound varies several suches in its Appearance from our particular Descriptions: Since, for Instance, the Liver taking up a large Compass, and filling the right Hypothonder, extends itself beyond the Pit of the Stomach on the other Side, some Part lying over the same; Downwards also it reaches beneath the bastard Ribs on that Side, extending almost as low as the Navel before: So that a Wound happening any where within this Compass, may not only enter the Liver but the Stomach also, lying under the Concavity thereof.

The Spleen takes up a Part, though not so large a one, of the left Hypochonder, opposite to the Liver, betwixt the Stomach, and the Articulation of the bastard Ribs with the Spine, reaching

down to the Edge of the lowermost.

Between these lies the Stomach, immediately under the Midris, or Partition separating the Thorax from the Abdomen, being cover'd, as we said before, on the right Side by the Hollow of the Liver, on the lest Side adjoining to the Spleen: Behind lies the Pancras, and forwards it is touched by part of the Gut Colon, or the second so called of the larger or thick Guts; so that by this Situation and Connexion, you see it may be possible for several Parts to suffer by the same Wound.

The umbilical Region is taken up mostly by the Intestina Tenuia, or the small Guts, which together with the thicker or larger, fill up a great Part of the Cavity of the Abdomen, winding about from one Side to the other thereof, in very small Compass, considering their great Length,

Length, by their close Connexion throughout with the Mesentery.

The Kidneys are seated in the Loins behind the Intestines, being each, in grown Persons, about five Inches in Length, reaching the Depth of three or four of the Vertebræ Lumborum, two or three Fingers broad, and an Inch or more in Thickness; the right Kidney being lower than the left: They are gibbous or convex to the Loins, and concave or hollow to the Cavity of the Abdomen.

The Bladder lies in the fore, but lowest Part of the Abdomen, a Cavity formed by the Os Sacrum behind, the Ileon on each Side, and the Or Pubis before, which Cavity is called Pelvis, the Bason; the Neck thereof bears upon the Intellinum rectum, whence in fearthing for the Stone the Fingers, one or more, are introduc'd into the Fundament, to feel for the same, through the Coats or Membranes thereof; likewise in cutting by the Gripe, as it is call'd, being enter'd this Part, and the Stone explor'd thereby, is brought toward, and held close against the Perinaum, where the Operator enters his Knife on one Side of the Seam, and cuts through the Neck of the Urethre upon the Stone itself, which he turns out of the Wound with his Hook, and this is call'd the lesser Apparatus in Lithotomy.

In the fame Cavity is placed also in Women, the *Uterus*, as it were, between the Bladder and ftrait Gut.

Now as the Lungs and Heart are the principal contain'd Parts in the Cavity above, filling it up in a manner; so are these we have now enumerated the chief in this below, of which I have given only this slight Sketch, referring you for a more solid Instruction, to the Anatomy or Diffection

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lection of human Bodies; as we recommended at

Dr. Sampson once observ'd the whole Order of the Viscera inverted, at a private Dissection; the Liver on the left Side, with the Spleen on the right, &c. but these are so very uncommon, a not to break in upon our foresaid Description.

I remember I once took a circular Measure of the Abdomen; and making the Navel my Center, divided the Periphery into several exact Sections. ike those in the nautic Compass: Then piercing ach in several Places at exact Distance, and examining what Parts, and what Part of each Part was prick'd by the Point of a Rapier thrust in. by measuring after from the Navel of another Perfon of common Growth or Stature, I have felfom err'd in my Prognostic, that whatever Part of this Region you prick'd directly deep enough, you must necessarily wound such Bowel undereath, and within few Lines Breadth, fuch a Part of the faid Viscus, whether Liver, Spleen, Stonach, Bladder, &c. and this I extended not only to the Surface of the faid contain'd Parts, but entring still deeper, or quite through (if not lanting) I could prefage the Wounds of the Panreas, Kidneys, Gall-Bladder, also the Trunks of he Blood-Veffels, a transmit to make and a colored

The greatest Uncertainty being in the puncard Intestines, and this by varying through their cristaltic Motion.

How far such like Experiments might be improved, and with what Advantage to the Pragum Chirurgicum, I shall leave others who tome after me to determine; whilst I now give you an Account what Wounds are of themselves commonly deem demortal: Which are those of

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Wounds commonly deem'd mortal.

the Brain, Heart, Lungs, with the Trunks of the Blood-Veffels; the Diaphragm, I mean, its nervous Part, the Liver, Stomach, Small-Guts. with the Kidneys and Bladder: Yet these are not without their Exception; as Wounds of the Brain, fuch as have mis'd the Blood-Veffels in the Lungs, nay, perhaps the Heart itself, if we may believe some Writers, also of the Liver and Kidneys, have been recover'd; as likewise those of the less nervous Part of the Stomach, of the fleshy Part of the Midrif, but especially of the Bladder, are often heal'd: Instances of all which you will find in our Supplement to this Difcourse, so that no absolute Judgment must be given, till fome deadly Symptom approaches; because it has been often observ'd, that some Perfons, by a fingular happy Temper or lucky Accident, have escap'd desperate Wounds, while others, by some ill one, or Irregularity committed, have funk under those which were esteem'd more light or trivial; which leads us to the Cure of Wounds, first of all of the Breast, and then of the Belly, so far as they admit

Wounds of the

In Wounds penetrating the Breast, let the Surgeon introduce a small Tent, secured always Breast wwith a Thread, for its after Extraction, and dipt netrating. before in the warm Liniment of Arceus, or mix with a small Quantity of the Ol. Hyperic. with a Pledget arm'd with the faid Liniment, and a Plaifter over it, fastened by rolling; when if no il Symptom fupervene, let the fame be gradually leffen'd and shortned, till the Wound is heal'd up as a simple Puncture, by no Means diftending it which would hinder Digestion, by the Increase of Pain and Fluxion, as also Inflammation; But if any Accident or ill Symptom should accomthe

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pany, as Fever, Convulsion, Delirium, internal Hemorrhage, or the like; let the Physician be timely confulted, that by directing Venæsection, together with some pettoral, balfamic and tranmatic, or vulnerary Prescriptions, the same, if possible, may be averted; it being very plain, that in these Cases, the great Stress lies upon Nature, affifted by fuch internal Medicaments, as in Cases of Inflammation, are best fitted to take off the Tension: To which Purpose, bevond most others, conduce free Bleeding, pettoral Decoctions and oily Draughts, Linetus's also of the Ol. Lini and Sperma Ceti, mixt up with some of the pettoral Syrups, fuch as the Syr. Capil. Veneris or Dialth. also the Syr. Papav. Errat. in case of inward Bleeding, some proper Restringent, whether in the Form of Electuary, Apozem, or Julap, with other emplastic and agglutinating Remedies; which in the Physician's Absence, or where fuch Assistance is not to be had, but at great Distance, as in many Country Towns and Villages, you may direct yourfelf.

Of the first Sort, are the Cons. Rosar. Bals. Lucatel. Bolus verus, Ter. Japon. vel Ter. Lem. Lap. Hæmatit. Sang. Draconis. &c. which may be mixt up with the Syr. Balsam. de Rosis siccis de Meconio: Julaps may be prepar'd ex Aq. Germ. Querc. Plantag. with a little of the Aq. Cinnam. Hord. and the Acetum destillatum, also the Tinchura Rosar. acidulated with a few Drops of the Spir. Sulph. vel Vitriol. The Suc. Urtic. Urent. by itself, or sweetned with a little white Sugar, is prevalent also in these Cases. Apozems are prepar'd of some of the stiptic agglutinative Simples; such are the Rad. Symphit. Tormentil. Bistort. Fol. Plantag. Equiset. Pilosel. Millesol. Bursa Pastoris, Vol. I.

Of Wounds of the Breast, Sect. V.

&c. edulcorated cum Syr. Myrtin. Cydon. Hedera

terrest. Urticar.

Emplastics may be form'd into Mucilages ex Sem. Cydan. Malvæ, Plantag. Hyosciami & Papav. alb. to which are added the Gums Arabic. Tragacanth. extracted in Aq. Plantag. vel Sperm. Ranar. some Forms of which, by way of Specimen, I shall here present you.

R Cons. Rad. de Symphito Zj. Bals. Tolut. cum q. s. Vitel. Ov. rec. solut. ziß. Bals. Lucat. zij. Ter. Japon. zj. Syr. de Succo Symph. q. s. ut s. Elect. vel,

R Conf. Ros. rub. Conf. Rad. de Symphito ána 3.
Balsam. Lucatel. 3B. Ter. Japon. Lapid. Hæmatit. Boli veri ana 3j. Sang. Draconis 9ij. Syr. de Mecon. q. s. m. f. Elett. cujus capiat Quant. Nuc. Mosc. Mane 4º Pom. & b. s. superbibendo Haustulum Aposematis seq.

R Rad. de Symphito Zj. Fol. Sanicul. Bugulæ and Mj. Hyper. Millefol. ana Mß. Coq. in Aq. F. q. s. pro Colaturæ stoiß. sub sinem addendo Vini rubri Ziv. Colaturæ adde Syr. Bals. Tolut. Zj. & f. Aposema.

R. Cons. Rosar. 3B. Ter. Japon. J. Alum. rup. 3B. Extr. Thebaic. grB. Syr. de Rosis sic. q. s. m. f. Bolus, sexta quaque bora sumendus, superbibendo Cochl. iv. Julapij seq.

R. Aq. Plantag. recenter destillat. Gemmul. Queros ana ziv. Cinnamom. Hord. Zij. Coral. rub. zj. Sacch. q. s. m. f. Julap. vitrum agitando tempore usus.

R Herb.

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Plantag teo, & que cun tione; in die,

R F. Muris a 39. Liq Lib. ij.

R. Con Drac. Be id. Hæn Elect. Iaustulo

R Aq. Cinn laysus.

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R'Herb. Millefol. Plantag. Bellid: Urticar. Urent. ana q. f. ut ex Contusis exprimetur Succus ad Quantitatem toj.

Resolution de la superator de

R Rad. Consollid. rec. Ziv. Bursæ Pastor. Plantag. ana Miv. contunde in Mortario marmo100, & forti Expressione siat Succorum Expressio, que cum q. s. Sacch. siat Syrupus sine Claristica11000e; cujus capiat Cochleare unum vel duo sæpius in die.

R Fol. Hederæ, Tussilag. Capil. Ven. Auriculæ Muris ana Mj. Summit. Hyperic. MB. Santal. rub. 39. Liquirit. Passul. ana zj. Coq. in Aq. F. thiij. ad Lib. ij. & f. Aposema de quo bibat Haustulum subinde.

R. Conf. Rosar. Symphit. fr. Cynosh. ana 3B. Sang. Wac. Boli veri ana 3B. Ter. Japon. Coral. rub. La-id. Hæmatit. ana 3B. Syr. Papav. errät. q. s. m. Elect. de quo capiat Quant. N. M. ter in die cum laustulo Aposematis suprascripti.

R Aq. Gemmul. Querc. Zij. Aceti destillat. zij. Cinnam. Hord. Syr. de Mecon. ana Zs. m. f.

R Cons. Rosar. Zj. Pulv. Amili Zij. Ter. Japon. Album, Ovor. conquassat. q. s. ut formetur Loth; cujus capiat Cochleare singulis vel alternis hodum perstet sluxus.

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Plants.

R Tinet. Rosar, Bateane to, capiat Cochl. vi. vel vij. in intervallis.

But farther to affift Nature in healing of the internal Wound, the Blood is moreover to be imbued with the fanative Virtues of some proper Vulneraries, made into a Diet for the wounded Person: Whence they are denominated Traumatic, of which Number, befides fome of those already recited, are these following, viz. Fol. Vulnerary Scabiofa, Sanicula, Bugula, Verbena, Pimpinel Marrub. Alchimille, Veronice, all the Capillaries, the Fol. Agrimonia, Herniaria, Quinquefol. Of munde Regalis, Hyperic. Tushlag. Lunaria, Pyrole, with feveral others, out of which the judicious Artist may chuse what he likes best, or what may be most fitting for his Purpose.

> But in the Use especially of the more refrin gent and emplastic Remedies, it is necessary w distinguish the proper Times of their Exhibit on; left we still farther coagulate the Blood that is already thrown out of the Vessels, and suppo fing it to arise from some of those wounded the Lungs, thereby shutting up the same, instead of forwarding the Discharge, endanger strange ling of the Patient: To obviate which, we mu put you in Mind, that you continue these or the like Prescriptions, no longer than whilst the Blood comes fresh from the Wound; after which for disburthening the Parts of what is extrem fate, and would otherwise putrify therein, y must admix some inciding and attenuating Me cines together with your Restringents, avoid however all fuch as are hot, in order to prome the Expectoration thereof. To which Purpo beyond most others, conduce those which fomew

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fomewhat acid, as the Syr. Acetof. Limon. de 5 rad. mixt up with the Syr. Myrtin. Urtic. Urent. wel Hedera terrest. to these may be likewise added, for the farther lubricating of the Parts, and rendring the Discharge as well as Respiration easy, a little Ol. Amygd. d. or the Ol. Lini, or where there is Danger of a fresh Eruption, the same may be form'd into a Lingus, with the Pulv. Amyli, and a little of the Cons. Rosar.

If the Wound were in the Stomach, so soon as the Mouth of the Bleeding-Vessel is clos'd, for dissolving the Grume already coagulate, a Draught of Oxycrate may be convenient, or the Julap above directed, with a little Acetum added thereunto, may be exhibited, sour or sive Spoonfuls at a Time; after which you are to direct the Pulvis rad. Rhei to 9j. or 3ß, gently to move the same downwards by stool, taking special care to avoid whatever may occasion Vomiting, for fear thereby the Vessel should burst forth a-iresh.

For the same Purpose of dissolving the congal'd Blood, are also directed the Antimon. Diaboret. Ocul. Canc. Mumia, Rubia Tinet. with some others, which we have noticed in a former Treatise where we speak of Contusions.

During this you must take Care, that the sounded Man's Diet, at these Times, be such may refrigerate and incrassate his Blood; bis drink, a Tincture of Roses extracted in the Smith's Water with red Wine, moderately acidulated sirst, and then adding a Bit of Loaf-sugar, or an Emultin of the cold Seeds: His Food, Barley and Rice-truels, boiled up with a little Comfry Roat; the ellies of Hart's born and Ivory; also Ising-glass, mether with those of the Extremities of Animals; who, I mean, as the Neats, Calves and Sheeps H h 3

Feet, which by their lentous or viscous Particles, ferve well at these Times to thicken the Blood, and

retard its Motion or Fluxility.

I have been the longer upon this Symptom, as being a very common Attendant upon penetrating Wounds of the Chest: and where it kills not instantly by its vast Profusion, as in the Division of the great Vessels, lays the Beginning, sometimes for want of Care, of a Phthisis, or Consumption of the Lungs, by turning to an Empyema, and apostemating in the Cavity; or putrefying therein, induceth Gangrene and Sphacelation of the Parts, more suddenly and certainly destroying the Patient.

The other Symptoms of Fever, Syncope, and Convulsion, are so entirely Consequents of the Inflammation of the nervous and membranous Parts hurt, as to require nothing more peculiar than what is levell'd at the same, and to take off the Tenfion thereof; which being effected, these Accidents or Attendants vanish usually of themselves: But where this continues, and cannot be remov'd, either by Bleeding, or any other Derivation or Revulsion of the offending Humour, the Orgasm of the Spirits still increase ing with the Irritation of the nervous Fibrilla, no Wonder the whole System is drawn into Confent, and an universal Spasm, as it were, subverts or unhinges the animal Fabric. But to proceed:

Whilst the Physician is thus endeavouring the Patient's Relief, the Surgeon must be careful to keep open the Wound, if he finds the outward Orifice thereof is likely to be of any Service to him, in discharging any Blood or Matter, til the Symptoms go off, and that the same will no longer flow out thereat, lest otherwise effus'd, a

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may after turn to an incurable Fiftula.

For preventing which, at the Times of dreffing, he must incline his Body to such a Posture, as that the said Blood or Matter, if possible, may be emptied thereby; in which he must also be laid in his Bed, at least sometimes, if practicable, and that he can lie without Pain.

But if the Wound be only a small Puncture, far above, or otherwise remote from the Parts hurt, and by which an Exit cannot be obtain'd for any Humour extravasate, it will be to little Purpose to cram in Tents into such a Wound, or to create farther Uneasiness to your Patient by so

doing.

At fuch Times it is propos'd by some Authors, Cautions that you should throw in certain vulnerary De-about Incoctions, or other Liquors, by way of Injection, jections. into the Wound by a Syringe, either to digeft, mundify, or heal inwardly; but this is a Practice, I think, too hazardous, unless you can be sure of a Passage out again for such Liquors, which is oftentimes very uncertain, and has been the Ruin, I am satisfied, of many Patients, especially when instead of the Canula, where the fame is wanted, and may be admitted, Tents have been cram'd in to choak up the same, together with the Matter that ought to have a free Vent, spossible by the Orifice of the Wound. fore, passing them by, I should rather advise you to commit the whole to Nature, assisted by the Efficacy of one or other of the foremention'd internal Prescriptions, as there shall be Occasion; and where the outward Orifice is like to be of Service to keep it open, not by cramming in of hard Tents, and chooking in the Matter, but Hh4

when it is like to be a Work of Time, by fit. ting the Passage with a handsom Canula, or Pipe of Silver, by which fome Parts at least of the Humour may drain off, whilft others being rais'd in Expectoration, carried downwards by gentle Purgation, or finally absorb'd by the Vel. fels, and conveyed to the Kidneys, fent forth by Urine, which has been incontestably the good Hap of some, this Way escaping the most imminent Danger; in a Word, when in Opposition to your best endeavours a Fistula does enfue, you must either continue your Canula, or turn the Ulcer into a Fontanel; whilst in the mean Time you try to temper and foften the Blood, or to extinguish the bestical Flame usually at these Times inkindling therein, with a medicated Aq. Calcis, a Sarsa or China Decoction with Milk, Ass's Milk, and other the usual Methods for bestical Patients, which these in a short Time become; or as customarily prescrib'd for a pulmonary, symptomatic Phthisis, to which in like manner they are fubjected.

These, I think, are the most material Directions to be given in Regard to the Wounds of the Thorax, unless you except this farther Remark, that in those penetrating quite through, we are caution'd not to keep both the Orisices open at the same Time, for fear of choaking the Patient: For hereby the Lungs would be compress'd, and the natural Construction and Dilatation of the Cavity impeded, to the Hindrance of

Respiration.

Ηιsτ. Ixxviii. A couple of Sharpers frequenting a Billiard-Table in Morefields, abusing a young Gentleman at Play, upon some ill Language given, a Quarrel arose, and one of them drew his Sword; upch which the Gentleman drew also in his Defence,

fence, fecond a Wou on the behind

I be lous an mous : tv, and have I Wound had ta from n tion, a which him to examir Thruft though the pee that be a Lan like to drefs'd and an or no but in dipt in Bed: fent t

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fence, and before they could be parted, at the fecond Thrust, putting by the first, he received a Wound by his Adversary's Sword, entring in on the Outside of the Papilla, and coming out

behind at the Scapula.

I being fent for, found him somewhat anbelous and spitting, or rather hawking up a spumous florid Blood, though in no great Quantity, and much heartier, than could reasonably have been expected in fo feemingly desperate a Wound: When the Affailant was fecur'd, and I had taken away near twelve Ounces of Blood from my Patient's Arm, in the way of Derivation, and abating the Plenitude of the Veffels, which therewith abounded, I went along with him to his Lodging near adjoining; where, upon examining thereof more strictly, I perceiv'd the Thrust was made by a narrow Rapier, which, though passing through, had made an Orifice on the pectoral Muscle, scarce half an Inch in Breadth, that behind little differing from the Puncture of a Lancet; and from whence finding no Benefit like to enfue, by forcing open the Orifice, I dres'd only with a small Pledget of Liniment, and an Emplaster over it, as a Matter of little or no Moment to our Advantage in the Cure; but into that upon the Breast, I pass'd a Tent dipt into the same made warm, and put him to Bed: When Mr. Bernard came, who had been fent to first, who enquiring into the Circumfrances, approv'd what had been done.

The next Day, a Physician was call'd, on whose Prescription lay indeed the main Stress; and by whose Order a Linstus was prepar'd ex Syrupo de Symphito de Rosis siccis Urticar. Urentium, cum Pulvo. Gum. Arab. & Tragacanth, also a pestoral traumatic Decost. ex Rad. Symphit. Fol.

Plantag.

Plantag. Sanicul. Bugul. cum Herbis capillaribus ac Fol. Tuffilag. in Aq. Horder costis, cujus Cola tura fbij. 3j. Syrupi Balf. Folut. fuerit addita, in order to thicken the Blood and confolidate the wounded Lungs by their agglutinative Property; befides which, he took a Bole Night and Morning, ex Sperm. Ceti. 9j. Balf. Lucatel. 3B. cum Pulvere Rad. Rhei 3B. & q. f. Syr. Viol. at f. Bolus; drinking thereupon a Draught of his Wound-drink, that during the Use of the former incrassating Remedies, no Grumes might be thut up in the Bronchia, nor his Expectoration prevented of what was necessary to be that way discharg'd: And farthermore for his Cough, another Lingus was prescrib'd, to lubricate the same Parts, moderate at least the Irritation upon the Wind-pipe, and hinder the fresh Rupture of the Vessel, thus;

Ro Ol. Amygd. d. Ziß. Syr. Balf. Tolut. Papav. Rheados ana Zß. Syr. de Meconio Zj. Sacch. cand. alb. Pulv. q. f. m. f. Eclegma, de quo capiat Cochleare mediocre Tussi magis molestante, & superbibat Haustulum tepidiusculum Aposematis traumatici prius prascripti.

Laftly, to contemperate the Heat of his Blood, increas'd by the *symptomatic* Fever, he drank between whiles an Emulsion of Almonds and white Poppy Seeds, in a Pint of which was dissolved a Dram of Sal Nitri with half an Ounce of white Sugar-Candy.

When I had dres'd him for a few Days, the Wound behind being clos'd up, that likewise on the Pap making no Discharge either of Blood or Matter, more than the common Digestion from the Wound on the outward Parts; considering

dering Benefit of the mitting the Lu joint P fue, or the W healing must ea Pht. which on, it Milk, still b

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dering its Situation, and the small Prospect of any Benefit thereby, we concluded upon shortning of the Tent, and fuffering it to heal up, committing the whole of the Solution internally in the Lungs to Nature and the Physician, with this joint Prognostic, that if an Empyema did not enfue, or an Abscess form'd in the Cavity; yet if the Wound in the Lungs should not admit of healing, but the Hamoptoe still continue, there must ensue necessarily a putrid bestic Fever, and a Phibifis must be the Conclusion: To obviate which, fo far as possible, at our last Consultation, it was agreed to put him upon the As's Milk, with which in Regard of his Cough, and fill bringing up Blood thereby, he took a Morfel of the following Electuary by the Physician's Direction.

R. Conf. Rosar. rub. 3j. Sem. Papav. alb. Pulv. 3j. Coral. rub. Gum. Arabic. ana 3j. Ter Japon. pp. 3s. Syr. de Symphito q. s. m. f. Elect. de quo copiat ad Magnitud. N. M. maj. summo Mane & quinta Pom. superbibendo tos. Lact. Asinini recenter mulcti.

Yet notwithstanding this Method was prosecuted several Days with some Advantage, his Bleeding lessening thereby, his Respiration free, his severish Heat represed, and his Strength much recruited; after about a Fortnight's Discontinuance of the Regimen, eating Meat as usual, and taking a Glass of Wine, upon every light Fit of Coughing his Bleeding would return as he thought, though rather the latter produced the former; his Fever also appear'd with Flushing in his Cheeks, a Paroxysm each Afternoon, and colliquative Sweats in the Morning; upon

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upon which our *Prognostis* being like to be verified, Dr. Tyson was call'd in, and thought proper to take away more Blood, and to try the Cortex in the manner following.

R Pulv. Cort. Peruv. 3ij. Syr. de Meconio q. s. m. f. Bolus sumendus & repetendus quarta quaque bora in intervallis Paroxysmi, superbibendo Cochl, quatuor Julapii seq. cujus totidem capiat in languoribus præcipue Mane Sudoribus obrutus, tempore usus Vitrum agitando.

R. Aq. Latt. Alex. Ceras. nig. ana ziv. Cinnamom, Hord. zij. Pæon. comp. zj. Margarit. pp. Coral. rub. pp. ana zij. Saccbar. Crystal. q. s. m. Julapium.

For his Cough he had the following Lingus, of which he took a Spoonful between whiles, as the same was troublesom.

R Syr. de Symphyto, Syr. Balf. Tolut. Syr. de Meconio ana zj. Troch. Gordon. pp. zis. m. instar. Linctus.

By that Time he had thus taken fix Drams of the Bark, he miss'd his Fever-Fit, his Sweats were moderated, and his Bleeding entirely disappear'd; so that now taking a Dose only Night and Morning for a Fortnight longer, he grew daily stronger, beginning to recover his former fanguine Complexion, and going into the Air, prosecuted his former Method of the Ass's Milk, and a Milk-Diet in general, returning after fix Weeks Time as hearty and well-flesh'd as before.

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Whence, by the way, I defire it may be remark'd, as has been for some Time past, by our best Physicians here in London, that in all Hamorrhages whatever, accompanied with a feverish Effervescence stirr'd up in the Blood, especially attended with Exacerbation and Remission, and more especially Intermission, whether by the Nose in a Stillicidium, the Lungs by Sputation, or Excretion in Coughing, from the Stomach by Vomiting, the Uterus in a Profluvium, vel major quam par fic Catameniorum Fluxus; from the Anus, by an immoderate bemorrhoidal Discharge of this Treasure of Life, the Blood; you will find no Remedy so powerful as the Cortex Peruvianus. which not only as an Ischama or common Blood-Stancher, from a mere Stipticity constringes the Mouths of the bleeding Vessels, but by a pecuhar specific Property, extinguisheth the febrile Ferment, and invigorates the Tone of the Blood, removing the Cause of the Disease and preventing a Relapse: Whilft the other Tribe of agglatinating, emplastic and restrictive Medicines, palliate only for a Time, by shutting up the Mouths of the Veffels, but have no Influence upon the Cause of many of these fatal Hamorrhages, the feverish Ferment, the Thinness of the Blood, or other Dyscrary of the Juices thereof.

of Wounds of the Abdomen or lower Belly, of in Regard of their diagnostic or prognostic Signs, Wounds we shall need to say nothing more than what we of the have already delivered, in discourting of those of Belly. the Breast just before, between which there is also, I think, this Difference, even in those of the containing Parts, that these latter, viz. of the Breast, affecting only the external Parts, are not altogether so subject to the Accidents of

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Pain and Inflammation as the Wounds of the Belly; which, by Reason of the Aponeurosis or tendinous Expansion of the oblique and transverse Muscles, as also of the Nature and Office of the Peritonaum under them, are very liable to both; as also their Union much retarded by the incessant Motion of the Diaphragm in Respiration, as well as at some Times in the Extrusion of the intestinal Faces, wherein these Parts are much concern'd; which makes me wonder, that our learned Lecturer Dr. Read should intimate that these Wounds, not penetrating, are cured without any Difficulty, as Wounds in other fleshy Parts of the Body; it being certain, that we find them oftentimes attended with unhappy Accidents, which retard their Cure

To obviate which, having stitched up the Wound, if the same were any thing large and deep, as the Patient lies along in his Bed, let him be there confin'd, contrary to what he need be some Times, if the Wound were higher up on the Breast, and an exact Regimen of the other Non-naturals duly observ'd: Above all, let his Bowels be kept empty with emollient Clysters, if subject to Costiveness, or with some Carminatives intermix'd, when oppress'd by Flatus, that he may not be under Necessity of straining to go to Stool, or pained by the great Tension of the Parts underneath, occasioned by Wind pent up therein.

Bleeding and Anodynes are here also convenient to keep under the Inflammation, divert the Fluxion, and promote Quiet, above all Things defirable at such Times, together with some lubrifying oily Draughts, pettoral Lintus's and Apozems, if subject more particularly to a Cough, that

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hat dreaded Symptom under these Missortunes, and known Obstacle to the Cure.

The Wound, as we observed, stitched up may be dressed with Arcaus's Liniment, with a small Addition of the Ol. Hyperic, wel Lumbric, especially in hot, dry, and thin Habits of Body laying a Defensative over the Pledget, whilst the Belly round about is embrocated with the same Oils, or the following Mixture, which I prefer.

R Ol. Amygd, d. zj. Sperm. Ceti zij. Ol. Lumbric. zs. Ol. Anif. Chym. zj. m. pro Litu ad parus vulneratas circumcirca.

dot with what other Park of Likewise at the Times of Dresling, three or four warm Stupes express'd from the hot Decoction of the Fol. Makve Verbasci Hyperici Centouri cum Flor. Chamæmel, Sambuci Meliloti, made in Spring-water, with the Addition of a little Brandy at the Time of using: And when you dress up, let him be gently swathed round about his Body, not only for the Security of the Drefings in turning about, but for a Support to the Parts, and preventing their Shock at the Time of Coughing; taking Care however it be not fo trait as to create Pain or Uneasiness thereby. keeping your Patient thus confin'd to his Bed till the Agglutination is confirm'd; and in case the Stitches break through, or by Reason of the attending Inflammation, are forc'd to be divided, the Wound is incarn'd and perfectly skinn'd over; lest otherwise permitting him to rise and ralk about, the Bowels in the erect, or fitting Posture, bearing against the Peritonaum, new Accidents arise, and fresh Disturbance to the Procrastination of the Cure.

In Wounds of this Region penetrating the Ca. vity, where they happen to be so large as to let through the contain'd Parts, you are immediately, with a warm Cloth moistened in Wine. to replace them: But if the Omentum or Caul. usually appearing first, where the Wound especially happens above the Navel, has, by being long exposed, contracted any Taint from the Air, to which by its Contexture it is more prone than the other Parts; and according to Hippocrates, Si Omentum exciderit, necesse est putrefieri, what you find corrupt is to be cut off, making Ligature above, to fecure any Effusion of Blood, however small; and then replacing the Remainder with what other Part of the Viscera is fallen out, when you are to make the particular Suture we formerly observed, as peculiar to these Parts, and thence denominated Graftrorapbia; wherein you first, with a crooked Needle well armed with a strong waxed Thread, take hold of all the outward Teguments, but leaving the Peritoneum yet untouched, then on the Side opposite from within outwards, you take up the Peritonaum, together with the Muscles and Skin; after this, at proper Distance, somewhat short of an Inch, you pass your Needle through from the outfide on the same you last perforated, and quit the Peritoneum; when opposite from with in outwards, you take it up again; fo proceeding according to the Length of the Wound leaving it on one Side, and taking it on the contrary, which is intended for the firmer agglutinating this Part with the Mufcles, and thereby obviating a Prolapsus of the Bowels, which might otherwise happen, and Hernia ensue upon these Accidents.

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There is another way of practifing this Suture in the continued Stitch, perform'd by two Needles arm'd with the same Thread, but, I think, the former less troublesome, and full as safe, if not more free from Accidents.

The Wound thus secured by your Suture, you are to proceed after the manner before directed, with the warm Liniment for your Digestive: And if in those of the outward Teguments in this Part, we thought it necessary that the Patient should be confined to his Bed, during the whole Time of his Cure, we must surely think it is much more so now, even absolutely to be commanded, in as much as the Bowels have here no Fence, all the containing Parts being divided.

But farther, when together herewith the conhin'd are likewise hurt or wounded, as the Stonach, Liver, Spleen, Kidneys, Intestines, &c. the Case is often desperate and fatal: Although some-imes, as we have remark'd in the general Prognoics, and shall farther presently, many, which have been so deem'd, have been recovered; however, all hatthe Surgeon can do, I think, at these Times, is, fthe Wound be small, as by a Rapier or Pen-knife, odress up with a soft Tent dipt in the Digestive s before, and fasten'd with a Thread, to preent its slipping into the Cavity of the Belly, as t directed in the penetrating Wounds of that love: In keeping open which, the like Cau-Caution aons are here requisite, as were there directed; bout the particular, that if you can propose any Ad-Use of antage by draining off the extravalated Blood Tents.

Matter, the same is to be continued for such le: But if so situate or so small, that no Bemust not excite farther or fresh Disturbance VOL. I. by

by the forcing in of unnecessary Tents, but content yourself in dreffing only the outward Orifice with a Pledget of your Digestive, leaving the rest to Nature and the Physician, whose Province it is now to attend and encounter the Symptoms, regarding the vital Indications, and preferibing proper Cordials to support the languishing Spirits: Whilst at the same Time be directs also such agglutinating, balsamic and traumatic, or vulnerary Potions, or other Forms of Remedies of like Nature, as may contribute to the confolidating or cementing the wounded Parts: Anodynes and Narcotics, where there is a call for them; to blunt the Pain, and promote Rest; carminative and emol lient Chysters when needful, to correct Wind, and empty the Bowels; with whatever else may conduct to the Recovery of the wounded Person, as we bow at large observed in our last Section, concerning Wounds in general.

Farther, if the Wound is so situate and larg withal, as that the keeping it open is like to be of Service for the Discharge, you must then, a we observed but now, let a soft Tent be introduced dipt in the warm Digestive, continuin the same till the Matter ceaseth to slow out these Parts not suffering the Cannula, as those the Breast; nor will the Practice by Injestical succeed better than they do there, at least in m

Opinion.

Whatever Viscera are hurt within, the chiru gic Indications are much the same, that is, to promote Digestion of the Wound, and procure he can an Exitus thereby, for any Blood or Mater lodging in the Cavity, and otherwise like putrify therein: But the internal Regimen must be varied according to the Indications, and the diverse attending Symptoms, the Principal white

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which we have already taken Notice of, and therefore shall take leave of these Wounds of the Venters, having spoken two or three Words of those of the thicker Guts, in which the Patient stands a better Chance for an Escape (though here also the Odds are much against him) than in the smaller and thinner.

In the former then, where the Wound is large enough to require it, you may make your Suture where you can come at the wounded Intestine, but which differs from the reft, as we took Notice in our last, under the Name of the Skinner's or the Glover's Stitch there describ'd; yet I am inclinable to believe this multiplied Perforation of these however more carnous Parts of the alimental DuEt, which may be here more properly term'd excremental, are liable to more Danger of Inflammation if not Gangrene and Convulfion, than the Suture interrupted; which being made somewhat nearer each Stitch to the other. may answer, doubtless, the same Intention of uniting the Division, the Threads after fastning, being left hanging out of the Wound, together with those which belong to the outer Teguments, when after Agglutination, by means of some farcotic Powders sprinkled thereon, or a Feather dipt in the warm Balfam of Turpentine, and lightly smeared over, they cast off together with the reft, or lying loofe, are gently, without the least Force, to be drawn out with the Forceps.

In these Wounds, I mean of the Intestines, as well as those of the Ventricle or Stomach, it must be own'd we have this Advantage, that the vulnerary Medicaments can more directly and readily come to the griev'd Part, in the latter the Wound Drinks and Potions taken in by the Mouth, falling immediately upon the same: So

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likewise in the former, terebinthinate Clysters and vulnerary Decoctions may be easily injected, with more Energy and less Delay, communicating their salutiferous Qualities, than when conveyed the round-about way of the Circulation.

HIST.

Captain H—y of the Guards, having been drinking hard with Mr. P --- r the Surgeon, coming over Moorfields, they drew and push'd at each other in the Dark, where the Captain in the Rencounter had the Misfortune to be prick'd in the Belly, upon which, reeling on one Side, he was supported by some others in their Company, Mr. P——r making his Escape, and brought into the Magpie-Tavern, next Door to my Habitation, at that Time without Bishopsgate, where I found him Altering as well in his Limbs as his Speech; but his Companions telling me he had been drinking, and was full of Wine, I entertain'd the more Hopes, till coming nearer, and finding his Pulse scarce perceptible, with cold, clammy, and, as it were, agonifical Sweats, with constant Singultus, I was almost ready to pronounce his Wound Mortal, before I had feen it, had I not often pondered that Saying of Hippocrates, Acutorum Morborum, non omnino tuta sunt Prædictiones, neque Mortis, neque Sanitatis; which now examining, I perceiv'd an oblique Puncture about a Hand's Breadth from the Navel, somewhat fideways, just below the bastard Ribs, flanting into the Cavity of the Belly, into which when I had fitted a Tent dipt in the warm Liniment, I introduced the same about an Inch, first fecuring its Extraction by a Thread faften'd there unto, with a Plaister and fost Bolster over, and gentle Swathing round his Body to retain them Then putting him into a warm Bed, I directed only the following Lindus for the present, to be taken

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taken by Spoonfuls, defiring if he furviv'd that Night (it being then late) we might have a Confultation early the next Morning.

R Ol. Amygd. d. Ziß. Syr. Dialth. Capil. Ven. ana Zß. Sperm. Ceti exquisitè mixti zj. f. Linc-tus.

I would willingly have drawn off some Blood, but found him indeed so languid, as to be inca-

pable of fuch Evacuation.

By nine of the Clock next Day I had a Meffage brought me by his Friends, that Serjeant Bernard and Dr. Blackburn would be with me at Ten, at which Time accordingly they came, and entring the Patient's Chamber, found him under a Paraphrenitis talking incoherently with his Singultus between whiles: However, his Pulse was so rais'd, that we agreed immediately to draw away twelve Ounces of Blood from his Arm, to lessen the Tension and Inflammation of the Membranes: Then taking a Survey of the Wound, Mr. Bernard observing by the Extraction of the Tent, which way the Sword had entred, contented himself, without making any Probation of these very sensible nervous Parts, by which no Advantage could accrue to the Patient, but hazard of Convulsion through the Irritation thereof; so that having again dress'd up as before we gave our Opinion, that these direful Symptoms were owing to the nervous Part of the Diaphragm being wounded. Afterwards retiring to confult what was farther to be done in a Case so likely to prove fatal, we both readily agreed to the Phyfician's Propofal of throwing up a terebintbinate Clyster in the Form following.

R Decost. emollient. pro Clyst. 3x. Ol. Lini rec: 3iv. Terebinth. Venet. cum Ovi Vitel. Solut. 3s. m. f. Enema quamprimum injiciendum, & rejecto illo, capiat Haustulum sequentem Oleosum anodynum.

R Ol. Amygd. d. ziß. Syr. de Meconio zvi. m,

By the former he rationally propos'd to empty the Bowels, as well of the Intestinal Faces, as any imprisoned Flatus, dilaniating or twitching the nervous Fibrilla: Likewise by its kindly Warmth and balfamic Particles to comfort, like a Fotus, the Parts of the lower Belly, at least within the Reach thereof: By the latter, to lubrify and relax the same, by which their Crispature from the Tenfion and Inflammation might be also remov'd, and the Outrage of the Spirits demulced or affwaged from the Oil thus affifted with the anodyne Syrup; which Point, if we could gain, there would be Grounds to hope at least, that the Singultus and Delirium also, as a Consequence of the Irritation, and inordinate Motion of the Spirits, would quickly cease.

As a farther Help, he directed the following Bolus to be got down whole, or diffolv'd, once in fix Hours, with three or four Spoonfuls of the cordial Julap, in order to moderate and blunt the Force of his Cough, which made him cry out difmally; the Lingtus I had before order'd was repeated, only adding Syr. de Meconio & Paparo. rhand. in the room of the Dialth. & Capil. Ven. after a Spoonful or two of which, as the same prov'd troublesom, he drank a warm Draught of the pettoral Apozem, here described with the

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R. Pulv. e Chel. Chanc. C. Sperm. Ceti ana 3j. Ol. Anis. gut. ii. Syr. Capil. Ven. q. s. m. f. Bolus.

Sect. V.

R Aq. Cerat. nigr. Aq. Flor. Chamem. ana ziv. Aq. Theriacal. zij. Pæon. G. zj. Syr. Pæon. G. zvi. m. f. Julap.

R Decoet. Pett. depurat. this. Tintt. Croci Aq. Iberiacal. extr. Syr. Balf. Tolut. ana zi. m. f. Apozema.

Having thus provided what his Case required. and given Orders to his Nurse for his other Regimen, we took leave with this Prognostic delivered to his Relations, that his Life was in the most imminent Danger, and that we could scarce expect to find him alive next Day: Yet notwithstanding, upon the Discharge of his Clyster with a plentiful Stool, he came a little to himself, complaining still of great Pain of his Belly, with his Hickup, though not fo frequent as it had been, but his Cough was insupportable; so that in the Evening, vifiting by myself, in order to appeale the same, besides his Lingus and pettoral Apozem, I gave Direction for his oily Draught to be repeated with an Ounce of the Syr. de Meconio, which put him upon Slumbering. Very early the next Morning I went up to him, and underflood he had flept, but unquietly, still groaning and flarting with a spasmodic or convultive Kind of Respiration, his Pulse was now again depress'd, and his cold Sweats upon his Face: He complained very much of the great Soreness of his Belly, which he could scarce suffer to be touch'd, and which upon touching, felt exceeding tense. I then sent presently to the Apothe-Ii4 cary

carry for the following Liniment, which, with my warm Hand, I bathed gently in upon the whole Abdomen; and for the eafier coming at the fame after, instead of the Roller, which he could not fuffer, placed the middle of a large fine Nap. kin under his Loins, and pinn'd over the two Ends before.

R Ol. Amygd. d. Lumbric. ana 3j. Ol. Laterit. 3B. Anifi chim. 3j.m. pro Litu.

I then fent to acquaint my Affiftants, both Physician and Surgeon, that the Captain was still alive, and defir'd to fee them; when about Noon, after he had been embrocated, falling into a Sleep of near an Hour's Continuance, he wak'd eafier, and was fomewhat refresh'd; dreffing of the Wound in their Presence, the Tent came out, but without any Appearance of Digestion, or any Humour flowing out thereform; upon which it was agreed to shorten, as well as lessen it, that it might pass without any Disturbance, there being no likelihood of Service therefrom.

We found him well compos'd in his Head, his Breathing easier and less interrupted by his Singultus, his Cough also moderated, his Pulse returning, with high Colour in his Face; whereupon, for his farther Relief, it was in this Confultation agreed to take away ten Ounces more of Blood, which he bore well, and feem'd eafy thereby, even before I had loofen'd the Ligature, his Pulse mending, and his Respiration still freer: After this the Turpentine Chifter, the anodyne oily Draught, and the other Regimen, were ordered

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The third Day we met again, when we began to entertain some Hope of his Recovery; the Wound appearing well digested, and the Symptoms of Hickup, Cough, and Tenfion also of the Parts, abated; infomuch, that the Day following finding him still in better Condition, Mr. Bernard took his Leave, but the Doctor attended a Week longer, keeping him to his lubrifying Method of the oily Draughts, with half the Quantity of Syr. de Meconio, the Sperma Ceti Bolus's. with his Lingtus and pettoral Decottion; about which Time the Wound was just heal'd up, unless the outward Orifice; whereupon, leaving off the Tent, I placed only a Pledget with the Digestive, and a Plaister to secure it. The Patient finding himself perfectly easy, and, as he apprehended, now free from Danger, got out of Bed, and fitting up, was prevailed on by some other Officers who came to vifit him, to drink two or three Glasses of Wine, whence he grew reftless again in the Night, and relaps'd into his convulfive Breathing, his Fever likewise returning.

Being called up to him, and examining his Pulse, I immediately took off twelve Ounces of Blood more, and order'd his anodyne oily Draught to be presently given him, which in an Hour's Time so compos'd him, his Bleeding taking off the Inflammation, that the Day following the Doctor coming again to visit him, found him with little or no Complaint; however, having been two Days without a Stool, the common emollient Decoction, with an Ounce of Mel Mercuirial, and as much of the Syr. Viol. was thrown up as a Clyster, and an oily Draught to be taken every Night for three or four Days; when advising him to an exact Regimen, and a steady Perse-

verance.

verance with his Gruels, Chicken-Broths, and Panada's, abstaining from Wine, Flesh, and Malt-Drink, and rising only to have his Bed made for at least three or four Days, if not a Week longer for his Security, he also took his Leave, as I did few Days after; his Wound being closed up, and himself in this manner escaping the exceeding great Danger of his Life.

Thus having dispatched the Wounds of the Head and Face, as also those of the Neck, as well as Thorax and Abdomen, it remains for us to take Notice of those of the Limbs, to which belong also the Joints, Ligaments, and Ten-

dons.

Wounds of the Limbs.

The Limbs which are chiefly composed of the Muscles, are liable oftentimes to Accidents of this Kind, which, if happening clear of the Joints, and the fleshy Parts only affected, the Hurts are much less formidable, since if they heal not by the first Intention, Nature is seldom wanting in furnishing Materials for the regenerating new Flesh, that the Breach may be made up by

the fecond.

Besides we have here a very considerable Advantage, I mean that of Compress and Bandage, by which alone, or with an outside Dressing well managed, and the Aid of a balsamic Blood, we often find the Thrusts of a Rapier quite through the Limb, intirely united in forty eight Hours Time, and in larger of the same Part, that happen secundum Longitudinem. Nature and the Bandage, with a superficial Pledget dipt in a good vulnerary Balsam, very frequently perform the Work; but in transverse Wounds, where large Bundles of the muscular Fibres are cut in sunder, the same from their native Tensity, will withdraw themselves at each End, their tonic or of-cillatory

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dillatory Motion now ceafing, by which Retraction the Wound necessarily gapes wide open, fo that the Suture will be here wanted to bring their divided Parts nearer together; And where these fail, as they are apt to do, by Reason of the Convulsion of the other Fibres, the Interfoace is diligently to be incarn'd, as we have before observ'd; for promoting which, the Hamorrhage restrain'd, the same Digestives and Agelutinatives are required, as for the Wounds of the other Parts, I mean the Terebinth. cum ovi Vitello, Linimentum Arcai cum Ol. Hyperic. or melted down with a little Bafilicon, which though forbiden to the nervous Parts, in Flesh Wounds snow very allowable; for agglutinating there is nothing preferable to the Balf. Tereb. with a little of the same Liniment; and in the Management of these Wounds, where you have any Hopes of their Symphifis, or uniting of their Lips, having made your Suture, and with a Feather. dropt a little of the melted Medicine between them, you are to lay over a Pledget of suitable Bigness, arm'd with your Liniment, and your Plaister to secure it, with Compress also sitted, when you must carefully roll up the Limb, beginning always from below upwards, equally and gently compressing as you go on; upon the Wound you are somewhat to be guided by the Complaint of your Patient, which, if great, you must moderate, or flack your Hand; if little or none, you may proceed as you began, so straitning as gently to press forth any Blood-or Matter lodg'd on the Infide, or between the Lips thereof, which being past, you bear something tighter, to intercept or keep off the Fluxion, but by no Means fo as may excite Pain, or thereby occafion any Disturbance. When

When you have done this, you must conful the best Position of the Limb; if the Leg, it must be kept straight, lying on a Pillow upon a Chair or Stool, or which may be found expedient, in the Bed; if the Arm, let it be support. ed by a Scarf or Napkin pinn'd up to the Shoulder, left otherwise the Flexion of the one, or Extention of the other, should endanger the breaking through of the Stitches, and tearing open the Wound.

But where the same happens to be Lengthways of the Arm, he may keep it, as he lies along in his Bed, straight out by the Side of his Body, which will be found preferable to the bending of

the Joint.

When the Stitches tear their way out, you must then lay in fost Dosils dip'd in your warm Digestive between the gaping Lips, and after deterging, inearn and cieatrife, as we have formerly, and shall hereafter direct in our next Section of Ulcers.

In Wounds which penetrate quite through the Limb, without injuring the Blood-Veffels or Tendons, you may lay a Pledget arm'd with your Digestive, especially finding the wounded Person easy, upon each Orifice, and attempt the Union by Compress and suitable Bandage: But if thro' Pain or Fluxion arising, you are not like to accomplish the Work after this manner, you are to introduce a proportionate Tent thereinto, dipt first in the warm Digestive, with a Pledget thereon, and having embrocated the Limb round about with the Ol. Rosar. Lumbric. or in case of Inflammation, the Ol. vel Unquent. Sambucin. roll up more gently, as your Patient can fuffer it; when having let him Blood on the contrary Side, and kept him to a strict Regimen in his Diet and

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other Non-naturals; if by thus proceeding for a few Days, the Wounds appear digested, and the Symptoms remit, you must then gradually shorten your Tents, and make your Compression and Deligation somewhat straiter, for the more convenient Discharge of the Matter lodg'd therein,

and preventing Sinuofity.

And here as to the Use of Tents, I think it neceffary the young Surgeon should be informed, that where the Cavity or Sinus is capable of exact Compress, and may that way be united; or if not, provided the same lies safe, not deep, but superficial, and can without any Danger be dilated, there is little Need of any: So where Necessity calls for them, as in some of those penetrating the Breast or Belly, as also in these perforating Wounds of the Limbs they frequently are required, he is by no means to diftend the Wound therewith, nor yet make them fo long, even in the common Punctures not perforating, as to reach the Extent of the Cavity; for that were to choak in the Blood or Matter, stir up Pain and Fluxion, and raise an Inflammation, if not an Abscess or Apostemation. For Instance, hould the Instrument have entred three or four Inches, his Tent is scarce to exceed one, especially if any nervous or tendinous Parts lie in the way, which being dip'd in the warm Liniment, as we have already directed, is gently to be introduced, and there retain'd; and as the Matter begins to decrease, the Pain likewise and other Symptoms remitting, it must still be shorten'd, till at last it is made no longer than to keep open the outward Orifice; when after few Days this likewise is to be remov'd, and the Wound suffer'd to heal up.

But where the Instrument pass'd through the Limb, and it so happeneth that one Orifice; more depending than the other, being both dreat fed up, as directed, for a few Days, the chie Regard is afterwards to be had to this lower On fice, keeping the fame still open, as lying more convenient for the Discharge, whilst you permi the uppermost to shut up; the Practice of In jections in these Cases, I must own, I have little better Opinion of, than in the Breaft or Belly, even that of the Grand Vulnerary of our new Æsculapius, I have known retard a Cure of this Kind, but never to do the Service of a few Drops of the Balm of Turpentine instilled warm into the Wound.

HIST. lxxx.

A Gunner belonging to the Train, in a Quarrel at Woolwich with some of his Companions, received a Wound quite through his Arm with a Sword, entring at the Biceps, and glancing by the Bone, came out a Top at the Deltoides, from whence an impetuous Flux of Blood iffuing forth, the Surgeons there had thrust in Abundance of hard Tents and Dofils dipt in restringent and corrofive Powders, in order to restrain or choak up the same, with Compress in Oxycrate, sprinkled with Bole, and a strict Bandage over all; whence by the Tightness thereof intercepting the Circulation, a large Tumour followed both above and below, with exceeding Pain, Fever, and Inquietude: But being told by his Surgeon, there was no Remedy but Patience, for if his Wound was opened in less than two or three Days, he would inevitably bleed to Death; the poor Man unable to bear longer this insupportable Torment, after the fecond Day came away unknown to his Surgeon, to a Relation here in Town, and in my Neighbourhood; where being

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ing fent for, and flipping off his Clothes, after he had acquainted me with his Misfortune, I turn'd up his Shirt Sleeve, where I perceiv'd the whole Arm, above and below the Bandage (the middle thereof lying, as it were, buried therein) veficated and beginning to gangrene, from the Straightness of the Ligature about the Wound: under the Folds of which it was very difficult to enter the Point of my Sciffars to give Liberty, the Fastening outwardly being hid by the Gleet wetting through the same, but taking Time, I fnipt them all through from the Bottom to the Top one after another, choosing this way rather than to unroll, by which in fome Parts the Folds were fluck fo close to each other, through the emplastic Matter they were dipt in, that the Limb must necessarily have been more disturbed and jarred thereby, than by this other Proceeding; for having now cleared the way through all the Folds of the Binding, I rais'd them gradually on each Side, till I had remov'd the whole together at once; then taking a View of the Wound, I found both Orifices excessively distended by the Dosils cram'd into the fame; some of the outer ones in each being wet with Gleet flowing down from the Vefications, as well as that issuing out of the Wound itself, I perceiv'd would eafily give way, and accordingly I drew out the fame with my Forceps. being provided with Dreffings by me in case of a new Eruption; then with a fine Hook out of my Tweezer Case I rais'd several more, as I found they would come out without Force; till observing others about the middle of the Wound flicking fast therein, I forbore, lest the Vessel should burst out afresh. mede to inther Attendet shooties

After this, I fnipt the feveral Vefications, and applied a Digestive over, when melting some Liniment in a Saucer with a little Ol. Hyperici, I dip'd in a foft Dofil, or rather of the Tent-fashion, fastened with a Piece of Thread; and gently introduc'd one into each Orifice, with a Pledget of the Liniment on the outfide thereof; then embrocating the whole Limb from the Finger's Ends to the Shoulder, cum Ol: Lumbric. & Rosar: where the same was clear of the Vesications, I afterwards cover'd the upper Part of the Arm, from the lower Wound to the Top of the Shoulder, with a Cataplasm of the Theriata Lond, and gently rolling it on, placed his Wrift upon a Pillow, supported as customary, by a Napkin pinned up to his Shoulder, directing a proper Regimen, and keeping him in his Bed, having first order'd a Clyfter to cool and empty his Bowels; with a gentle Anodyne for the Evening, after that had done its Office.

The Day following I found him easier, with the Tumour on the Hand somewhat asswaged; though feveral fresh Vesications had arose above the Cubit, which I clip'd as before: the Bandage I observed wet through with a bloody Serum; which being removed, and the Dreffings taken also away, I drew forth the Dofils by the Threads I had left out of the Wound the Day before; and perceived the fame yet crude, nothing but a thin Ichor iffuing forth thereat: When again inspecting the inside Orifice, the Lips of which, for want of Digestion, through the Distention made by the first Application, were still as that above, gaping, open and turgid; I pass'd in my Hook to try if any more of the Dofils would rife eafily therewith, but miffing my Hold, I made no farther Attempt, choosing rather to wait Sect the I Natu Haz:

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the Digestion of the Wound in Expectation of Nature's Help that way, with more Ease and less Hazard to get rid of them, again Dressing up as before.

The third Day Matters feem'd to take a better Turn, when in Company with Mr. Blundel, we perceiv'd not only the Vesications, but each Orifice of the Wound to shew an Appearance of Matter, a small Quantity iffuing out of the lower Orifice on the Infide Biceps; so that passing my Hook, I drew forth with Ease two more Dosils from below, and one from the Top, which, by the Putrefaction they had contracted, stank like Carrion: I then pour'd in at the upper Wound some warm Liniment thin'd with the Ol. Hyperic. but finding none of it iffuing out by the lower. I concluded there were more of these mischievous Plugs still left behind, which however I thought proper to overlook at this Time, for fear of some worse Accident, and to introduce a fost Tent of about an Inch in Length, dipt in the Digestive, at each Orifice; but not filling up the whole Capacity thereof, that the Matter might have Vent thereby, and the Patient by that Means be rendred also easier; then embrocating the Limb, and applying a fresh Digestive on the vesicated Parts, I left off the Theriaca, and roll'd gently on an easy Compress, as the Day before.

On the fourth Day, or the feventh from the Hurt receiv'd, I found the Inflammation and Tumour also much lessen'd, the Entrance of the Wound softer, and appearing with a kindlier Aspect; but being fearful of renewing the Hamor-thage, I was shy in probing, and dress'd up this and the Day following as I had done that before, when the Matter increasing, and pouring forth Vol. I.

in large Quantity, mixed with Sanies, I suspected

an Abscess and large Sinuofity.

On the tenth upon taking out my Tents, I pass'd a Wax-Candle from the upper Orifice, and at about two Inches met a Stop, and thence infer'd we had more of the Surgeon's Pellets still behind: Upon withdrawing this, I pass'd down a Hook, belonging to my dissecting Knives, and guiding it easily to the Obstacle, when I was got upon it, turn'd it as gently, till finding it entangled, I leisurely, without any manner of Complaint (which I was guided by) drew up, but coming within Sight, my hold broke off; yet being thus far arriv'd, I had it within my Power, and entring in again, extracted a stinking Pellet or hard Dosil like the rest.

After this I pass'd down the Candle again, and met with farther Refistance about the mid-way, and the most dangerous Part of the Perforation on Account of the Artery, whence it feem'd the great Effusion must have sprung at first. I then fathom'd the lower Orifice, and met the same Impediment much about the like Distance; but being fearful of my Hook, the Wound now thoroughly digested, and the Fluxion going off, having gag'd this lower Orifice, I shap'd a Piece of very foft Gentian to the Dimensions of the Wound, and left it in all Night; whereby I found, as I expected, the whole Passage so dilated, that extracting it next Morning, there iffued forth three or four Spoonfuls of Matter; and putting up my fearching Candle, I perceiv'd the extraneous Body was advanc'd the one half nearer to the Mouth of this lower Wound; upon which entring again my Candle at the upper Orifice, and gently preffing forward, two more of the fame Pellets came into Sight, which I took out with

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with my small Hook; and having thus remov'd the Obstacle, or Hindrance to our Cure, the Bleeding-Vessel being destroy'd by the caustic Powders for some Distance, or incarning before the Separation of the Sloughs, some of which were not yet cast off; I dress'd, as I had done formerly, with easy Tents dip'd in the warm Liniment, leffening that in the upper Orifice as of no Service, but keeping open that lower, whence large Quantity of Matter from the Sinus's among the Muscles daily proceeded: But by ordering Compresses well fuited, and making a stricter Bandage, as my Patient could fuffer, the fame lessen'd as the Cavities united, which were mostly upwards, and the lower Orifice much favouring the Discharge; so that shortning my Tent here also, as the Matter ceas'd to flow, I at length laid on only a Pledget of the Liniment, and in little above a Month dismiss'd him cured.

I defignedly wav'd the Use of a Fomentation, notwithstanding the Gangrene, for sear the Heat thereof might occasion a breaking forth of Blood from the wounded Vessel; besides the rise of this Symptom, however dangerous, being entirely owing to an outward Cause, the great Straightness of the Bandage, this being remov'd, we had

less Occasion.

The stopping of this Flux of Blood was indisputably necessary for the Preservation of the Patient's Life; but the doing it this way, by thrusting in of such great Numbers of Dosils, or rather Globules of Lint, without making any Provision for taking them out again, or coming at them, was, I think, both dangerous and injudicious (a more fatal Consequence of which Practice I shall observe to you presently, as I had it communicated by Mr. Bernard) and the Con-

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tinuance of so strict a Ligature made by a narrow Filleting, to the Time appointed, had inevitably cost the Loss of his Limb, if it had been that way possible (which yet was unlikely, all Things confider'd) he could have compounded for his Life. A couple of hard Tents, of Size proportionate in Length and Thickness, arm'd with the Reftrictive, and introduc'd at each Orifice, where Necessity so required, had answer'd the End of more than twenty thus cram'd on each other out of Sight or Reach.

Wounds of We shall consider next the Wounds of the the Joints. Joints, which, by Reason of their Make or Composition, are attended with many dangerous Symptoms, and bad Events, viz. Pain, Fever. Convulsion, Inflammation, Abscess, Gangrene, large Flux of Blood, wounded Tendons, Synovias, or Gleetings of the nutritious Juice, Fiftulas, Atrophy and Confumption; passing by the stiff and useless Limbs, Loss of the same sometimes, and frequently of Life also: To provide against all which, there is Need, certainly, of our greatest Judgment or Skill, and Circumspection.

In the incifed Wounds of these Parts, unless the Flux of Blood be so important as to call for your immediate Help, you are to few up the fame, and taking good hold with your Needle, but avoiding the nervous Parts with the Point thereof: This done, applying proper Restrictives or dry Dreffings, as the Hamorrhage may require at your first Application, with Compress wrung out of Oxycrate cum Alb. Ov. and sprinkled with Farina Volatilis, you make then your Bandage, paffing your double-headed Roller after fuch manner both above and below, when upon the Arm (the same kept upon a Semiflexure, if not a right Angle) that the Olecranon, or Point of the Cubit,

bit, however defended by the Compress, may be left free upon Occasion; but if on the Knee, the Circumvolutions thereof may comprehend the same, by reason of the more strait or direct Po-

fition of the Leg.

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And where the Flux of Blood was great, you may defer opening (as we observ'd in discoursing of Wounds in general with great Hamorrhage) for two or three Days, but daily vifiting your Patient, and inspecting the Outside, that if there be Occasion, your Bandage may be slacken'd; and in removing your Dreffings, you are to be alike careful, moistening them first with Oil, or a little Wine warm'd, where they stick fast, and leifurely separating those next to the Wound, that you may not endanger the tearing out of the Stitches, or exciting a fresh Hamorrhage, by abruptly taking away those Pledgets or Dosils lying immediately on the Blood-Veffel, which are fafer to be let alone till they digeft of themselves; but where there is no Danger of loss of Blood, you are at this fecond Dreffing to be always provided of a Decoction of some of the cephalic Plants, to be used as a Fomentation with hot Flannels, fuch as you will find fet down in our lect Section, when discoursing of Wounds in general. Afterwards diffolving your Liniment Arcei, with about a third Part of the Balf. Tereb. with a Feather, or your Probe arm'd and besmear'd therewith, you are to go over the Edges of the Wounds, letting some of it drop in between, then with a Pledget arm'd with the faid Liniment, you cover the fame; or where the Wound was deep, and (your Stitches beginning to ftart) lies open, you are to lay in foft Dofils, which have imbibed some of the Balsam between those Interspaces; proceeding thus daily Kk3 till till the Union is completed, or the Cavity incarn'd; taking Care to keep down any spongy Flesh arising, either with dry Lint, or some gentle Catheretic, among which none exceeds the red Precipitate, which promotes a good Digestion, corrects the slabby Flesh, and lays a Foundation for a more firm and sound to supply the Place: After Incarnation, my Cerate of Lap. Calam. will induce a Cicatrix, and sinish the Work.

Where the Tendons lie bare, you are to use your utmost Endeavour to secure them from the Air, and haftening their Covering with new Flesh, by some of the farcotic Powders former. ly mention'd, either sprinkled thereon, or mixt with your Digestive: But if by Reason of their having been long expos'd before it was possible to incarn, or that by feeping in the Matter they are likely to flough off, which you may infer from their beginning to grow foft and thick, losing also of their bright Complexion, to inhibit now all you can their farther Putrefaction, you may apply a foft Dofil, or a Pledget of Lint gently press'd out of the warm Tincture of Myrrb, or mollified with a small Quantity of Mel. Rof. taking Care that no unctuous Applications come near, which are prejudicial to the Cartilages, Ligaments and Tendons, of which the Toints especially are compounded, as well as to the Bones themselves. This Tincture farther ferving excellently well to dry up the Glets that are incident to these Wounds, which is made still more exiccating, by lessening of the Quantity of the Mel. in strong Bodies or moit Habits, dressing with the Tincture alone,

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If the Tendon is divided or cut in funder, the Wounds of Motion of the Part into which the fame was the Teninserted, must necessarily be abolished, a Matter their Suof that unhappy and vaft Consequence, that in ture, the larger Joints, where these Parts have been divided, their Extremities have been sometimes fitcht and brought together by a Medium, in the Nature of a Callus, also united, so that hereby the Motion has been retriev'd.

Ambrose Parey tells us of such a Case at Orleans in France, where the Tendons in the Ham, or Flexors of the Legs were cut, and being stitcht up, the Patient recovered, walking about as well as before.

Etmuller, of another that had those of the Wrist heal'd up after the like Manner; and at Paris this Practice has of late Years been revived by a Frenchman, who frequently useth the fame, making as light of fewing thefe Parts, as the Flesh-Wounds, or those of the Skin therewith.

But, I think, we need not go abroad for Examples of this Kind, our Countryman Mr. Cowper having enterpris'd the same upon the Chorda Magna, or Tendon of the Gastroecnemius, above the Heel, of which he publish'd many Years ago a Sketch among the Philosophical Transactions: And truly it is something strange, that an Operation of fo great Import should not be more frequently performed among us, especially where these Accidents befal young People of good Habits of Body: Nor should it be thought strange, the Bones themselves being daily obferv'd to furnish Matter for cementing their broken Extremities, that Nature should be equally provident for the Coalition of these when they

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are cut in funder, without the Help of which those Bones would be little useful.

The same Gentleman has discovered Blood. Vessels in these seemingly exanguous Parts, but if not apparent to the Eye, it is manifest by their Nutrition and Augmentation, there must be Ves. fels of some Kind to supply that Liquid, whether Blood or other Juice; and that whatever Parts are nourish'd, are capable of Re-union, by the Apposition of fuch Particles from their broken or cut Extremes after Separation, could the fame be kept close to each other, as they were before supplied with for their proper Nourish. ment and Growth.

lxxxi.

I once made this Experiment upon a young Dog, dividing the large Sinew on the back Part of the Leg, upon which the Foot having no Stay, hung loofe, but stitching up the two Ends of the Sinew or Tendon, in about three Weeks Time he fet it to the Ground, and quickly after went upon it, as on the rest, though somewhat like a String-balt Horse, which might have been in some Measure perhaps owing to a want of Care, there being after the first Dreffing, which was the hot Balfam of Turpentine, with one half of its Oil, nothing but the Cur's Tongue to supply the Surgery, when the Cure being perfected, and the Stitches, I suppose, lick'd out, there remain'd a Sort of Ganglion, or callous Knot all round that Part of the Tendon.

In flitching of these Parts the Joint is to be kept upon a Flexure, for the easier drawing out the Ends of the retracted Tendon, which being by your Forceps brought gently near each other, you pass your Needle, perhaps a Finger's Breadth from the End, when in like Manner perforating the other Extremity, you are to bring them

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gently so close, as they may touch one the other. Having made your fastening, you may befmear the Parts with the Balfam, and stitch up the Wound also of the Skin above, as you shall see Occasion: But for your readier Conception of this Matter, I have here caus'd to be delineated the foresaid Draught from Mr. Cowper's Plan, with his Hiftory of the Cafe.

Feb. 1. 1698-9. 'I was call'd to Thomas Wheat HIST. by a Carpenter, aged thirty Years, who had lxxxii. totally divided the great Tendon of the Muf-'culi Gastroecnemii of the left Leg, about three Fingers Breadth above the Os Calcis. I found the upper Part of the Tendon withdrawn from

the inferior, at least two ' Inches, fo that 'I was oblig'd to divide the external Teguments a. b. to come at the 'Ends of the divided Tendon A. B. this done, the first

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wax'd) I pass'd through the Body of the Tendon A. about half an Inch above its divided Extremity. The fecond Needle and Silk D. was thrust through this upper Part of the Tendon, a little under the former, left the two Threads or Silks should meet each other at their ' Decuffation

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Decuffation in the middle of the Tendon. Af. terwards both these Needles were pass'd thro' the lower Part of the divided Tendon B. the Foot being held extended, the two Ends of the Tendon were applied to each other by the · Assistance of the Ligatures C. D. which were fo tied, as to keep the divided Parts close to. gether, whilst the Foot remain'd in this Pos-After the four Ends of these Ligatures were cut off, I found it was necessary to bring the Sides of the divided Skin nearer each other. with one fingle Stitch, a little above the Suture of the Tendon. This done, a Pledget of Lint dipt in Balfam of Turpentine was laid on the Wounds, and another larger of Flax, armed with Linimentum è Gummi Elemi over it. After the Application of common Bandages, Bol. fters, &c. I found it was necessary to place a thick Piece of Past-board, of a convenient arched Figure, on the fore Parts of the Foot and Leg, to keep the Part inflected, and prevent any Motion of it, which might break out the Stitches in the Tendon. He complained very much in passing the Needles through the upper Part of the divided Tendon, though its " middle and internal Part at the Division was ' scarce sensible of the Touch of my Finger; but he had no Pain in passing the Needles thro' the lower Part of the Tendon. After fourteen Ounces of Blood were taken from his Arm, I ' left him on his Bed. Six Hours after (which was about eight at Night) I found his Pule fomewhat quicker than before: He then took an Ounce of Syr. de Meconio; the next Mom ing I found him in no ill Condition; he told " me he had got some Sleep that Night, but was often awaken'd with Twitchings in the

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· Calf of the wounded Leg. The third Day after the Operation, I dress'd the Wound with the fame Applications as before, only using a Fomentation made of a Decoction of Wormwood, Sage, Rosemary, Bay-Leaves, &c. On the fourth Day after the Operation, I found the Applications on the Wound very wet with a ferous Humour, commonly called Gleet. On the fixth the Matter being somewhat thicker, and the Skin being a little distended about the Wound, I was obliged to divide the last mentioned Stitch, to admit of the free Discharge of the Pus, which on the two fucceeding Days became much thicker than before, and the Gleet consequently lessen'd. About this Time the two Ends of the Tendon were not a little ' dilated, and a white Slough appear'd on it towards the upper Part of the Wound, on which, 'instead of the Balsam of Turpentine, I applied Tinet. of Myrrb. Not many Days after this ' Slough came off, and the two Ends of the Tendon were overspread with a fungous Flesh, by 'which I was affured, that its Blood-Veffels and 'nutritive Tubes were not compress'd by the two first Ligatures. Afterwards I made use of drier Applications than before, fometimes using Lint only, and at other Times Pulv. Terebinthine. About ten Days after the Operation, I found one of the two Ligatures in the Tendon hanging loose, which I divided and drew out. or three Days after I found the other Ligature loose also, which in like Manner I remov'd; the Part all this while being kept inflected by the Paste-board abovementioned. I was often oblig'd to apply gentle Escharotics to lessen the Fungus on the Tendon. In less than thirty Days after the Operation he went abroad very lame-

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by, and not many Days after he told me, he had walk'd round St. James's Park. On the wenty fixth of March following, which was within eight Weeks after the Operation, he walk'd from his Habitation in Witch-Street without Temple Bar, to Greenwich, and returned in a few Hours. He has fince reco. ver'd all the Motions of his Foot, and shews very little Lameness in walking, and is not in the least incommoded in working at his " Trade.

' It is a common Opinion (continues be) that fitching divided Tendons is hazardous, if not ' impracticable: And though the Authority of fomé Writers would have prevailed with me the in some Measure, to have an Opinion of the After Success of such an Attempt; yet the Contra-Ros diction of others of no less Note, would have Wr Ieft me dubious, had I not some time fince seen Sca large Blood Vessels in the Tendon of a Horse's (if Leg, which at that Time convinced me, that who Tendons as well as Bones and other Parts, would for unite, though they were quite divided, in case for the neighbouring Parts remain entire, if their in h two Extremes could be artificially applied to each other, without compressing all or the dre

greatest Part of their Blood-Vessels.

Where the Tendon is cut but in part, and Convulfion, as is usual, ariseth, the safest way for your Patient is to divide the same entirely, left the Fibrilla undivided being put upon an Over-fretch, by the hauling of the already retracting dila Parts, those Convulsions, with other threatning men Symptoms, should continue and endanger the Par Patient's Welfare.

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The like is recommended by some great Practitioners, even in simple Punctures of this Part, where the Accidents are pressing, and oppose all Endeavours to obviate the fame. These Kind he happen oftentimes in bleeding with the Lancet, ret upon which ensues presently violent Pain, Conre- traction of the Limb, with large Fluxion of Humour and Inflammation, which if not ending in cows Apostemation, terminates very commonly in Gannot grene and Mortification. For avoiding which, Medicahis being thus appriz'd of the Danger, you may im- ments for mediately drop into the Wound two or three a wounded Tendon. mediately drop into the Wound two of the hat Drops of the Balf. Tereb. as hot as your Patient. not can admit, with a Pledget over dipt in the same, of or mixt with equal Parts of a strong Tincture of me the Flor. Hyperic. made in the Spirit of Wine. the After which embrocate the whole Arm cam Ol. Rosar. & Lumbric. gently rolling up from the ve Wrist to the Shoulder, and supporting it with a Scarf or Napkin, when Bleeding your Patient. le's (if he will allow you) on the contrary Arm, hat whereby to take off the Fluxion, let him have ald some very gentle Anodyne that may dispose him ale for Rest, and prescribe him the strictest Regimen neir in his Diet.

The next Day if the Symptoms remit, you the dress up as before; otherwise the Pain increasing, and a sharp Ichor distilling from the Wound, you may add fome of the Oil of Turpentine to its Balfam, and embrocate again, laying on an anodyne Cataplasm to take off the Tension, as we lest directed at the Beginning for the Phlegmon:
When the Accidents still encreasing, you must dilate the outward Orifice, that your Medicaing ments may come with greater Efficacy to the Part hurt, which must not now be quite so strong, nor scalding hot as formerly, but in both propor-

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tion'd to the Constitution you have to deal with, together with the Sense or Complaint made at the

Times of Application.

Some prefer a Tincture of Euphorbium in S. V. as very powerful in drying up the Humidity gleeting from the punctur'd Tendon, but unless mixt up with some more lenient Medicine, as the Ol. Hyperic. Chamæmel, Lumbric. or happening to rustic and strong Bodies, it may prove too inflammatory and painful: Others use the Balsam Peru mix'd with the Balsam Sulph. Terebinth.

Mr. Wiseman's Remedy was the Ol. Rosar. & Sal Niger. drop'd scalding hot into the Wound, but, I think, the Balsam and Oil of Turpentine as agreeable as any other, if not more so, when rightly temper'd to the Sense of the Part.

Indeed through Mistake it may so happen, that all these siery exiccating Medicines may be pernicious, and hasten those very Accidents they were intended to avert; as where the Injury has been slight, or glancing only on the Aponeurosis, when I have frequently seen a small Pledget of the common Digestive, even a little Basilicon applied to the sestering Orisice, has made way for some unhappy Symptoms to go off without farther Disturbance, which had undoubtedly been aggravated by either of the foregoing Diefsings.

As I cannot, I thank God, give one Instance of a punctur'd Tendon committed by myself, so neither will I (how possible soever to conceal Names) take Notice here of those of my Acquaintance; instead of which, give me leave, Gentlemen, to present you with one very remark.

able from Abroad.

When

When Charles the Ninth of France (as I have it from Monsieur Parey) was, by order of his Physician, let Blood, a famous Phlebotomist was fent for, who had the fad Misfortune to prick the Tendon: The King complaining instantly of great Pain, the Ligature was taken off, and a Tumour prefently appear'd, with great Contraction of the Limb; A Pledget arm'd with a Digeffive of Basilicon was immediately laid on the Orifice, to prevent the Coalescence thereof: over which a Defensative to the whole Arm, ex Oxycrato, to inhibit the Fluxion, with what they call'd their expulsive Bandage, rolling moderately ftreight from the Wrift up to the Shoulder: After which the Physicians took leave till the next Morning, when I (faith our Author) was ' call'd into Confultation, and my Opinion being ' demanded, I gave it, that nothing was more proper at this Juneture, than to drop in fome Warm Oil of Turpentine, mixt with some Aq. Vita; after which a Defensative ex Emplast. Diacalcit. Ol. & Acet. Rof. Solut. with the Bandage 'as before; which being approv'd and executed, his Majesty's Pain abated, the Fluxion going off; for resolving the Remains of which, the following Form was made use of in the Room of the Plaister.

R Farin. Hordei & Orob. ana zij. Flor. Chamemel. & Melilot. ana pij. Butyr. rec. sine Sale ziß. Lixivii Barbitonsoris q. s. f. Cataplasma ad formam Pultis, by which the King was restor'd, though not till three Months after, to a perfect Use of his Arm.

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But if, faith this famous Practitioner in his Time, the Nerve (i. e. the Tendon) lies naked

fite, fuch as this.

R Terebinth. Ven. in Aq. Ros. lotæ Zij. Boli subtiliter Pulv., zij. incorporentur simul. Vel quod me. lius, Se

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ROl. Rosar. Omphac. Ziß. Ol. de Terebinth. Ziij. Succi Plantag. Zß. Sem. Hyperic. aliquantulum contrit. Mß. Tutiæ præp. ziij. Calcis decies lotæ cum Aq. Plantag. zij. Antimon. pp. zj. Sevi Hircin. ac Vitulin. ana zv. Vermium terrest. cum Vino lotorum Ziß. Bulliant omnia simul dempia Tutiæ in Cyatho Decoctionis Hordei ad Consumptionem Aquæ & Vini colentur rursumque igni admoveantur, addendo Tutiam & f. Linimentum cum Cera alba ac zß. Croci.

This he calls Balfamum fuum Excellens, vel Balfam. Vigonii, of which he gives this Commendation. Hoc Linimentum Dolorem demulcet, nudatifque Nervis Carnem inducit. Hæcque Punctorum Nervorum Curatio cum delettu atque judicio, partium servata Proportione, ad Tendinas Membranaf

que compunctas, transferri potest.

Lastly, if neither Method nor Medicine will take Place, or that the Case grows still more threatning, we are advised to cut as under the Tendon, in Hopes the Symptoms may now cease, and the Patient compound for his Life, not with the Loss of Limb, but Use of the prime Motion thereof, which Parey tells us, in the Case before-mentioned of the King of Prance, was concluded on, if the Symptoms had encreased, at least instead of the warm, to have tried the Ol. Tereb. scalding hot. But if whilst you are thus treating of the Wound, Apostemation

should ensue, you are to proceed as was directed for the Phlegmon: If Gangrena or Sphacelus, as was there also advis'd for the same Tumour ter-

minating in a Mortification.

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In a Word, where these Parts are cut asunder, and their Suture neglected or not practicable; if the Hurt falls upon the Tendens on the outfide of the Hand, the same necessarily falls inwards; if only one fingle Tendon, the Finger it belongs to: If on the Infide, the Injury betides the Flexors, the fame reclines, or is hauled backwards, as is the Finger whose Flexor is divided, and this through the Counter-Balance destroy'd, the Antagonist or opposite Muscle over-acting: so that to prevent what Inconvenience you can, having fecured your felf from Reflection by a fuitable Prognostic of the Issue of these Hurts, you must support the disabled Joint with a light Ferula of Wood or Tin quilted, or a strong Past-board Splint; and if there is no Prospect of retrieving the Use, but that the Part, by Reason of the divided Tendons, must inevitably be left stiff: If the Elbow or Finger, let the same be kept up by such Means, rather somewhat bent than extended; but if the Knee, ftraight, by which however they may be rendred a little more serviceable to the unfortunate Patient.

A young Woman, fifter to the Gunner wound- H 1 5T. ed through the Arm, and by Means of whose lxxxiv. Recovery she happen'd, I suppose, to be my Patient, in a foolish Scuffle, had a sharp Case-Knife drawn fuddenly across her Wrist, which opening a Branch of the Vena Cubiti, had likewise cut in funder the Flexor Tendon's belonging to the same, their Extremities immediately retracting each from other at a little Distance. Being call'd to her Affiftance, and observing the Bleeding-Vessel VOL. I. running

running gently on the Side of the Wound, I directed a small Button of Lint dip'd in Bole to be held close down upon the Part, which prefently restrain'd the farther Effusion; then wiping away the Blood, taking a View of the Wound, and the divided Tendons lying fairly in Sight, I thought I had an Opportunity (long wish'd for) of making the Experiment of their Suture; and being provided of all Things necessary, bending the Wrist towards a Curve, with my Forceps, I gently drew out the Extremity of one of them, next the Palm, when paffing a fine triangular pointed Needle, with little Complaint, at a small Distance from the same, I drew along the appending Thread; then taking hold of its oppofite Extremity from beneath upwards, I did the like, when she violently cried out, and as I was about making the Attempt upon the other, my Patient grew unruly and interrupted, faying, if fhe loft the Use of her Arm, much less her Wrist, the would not blame me, nor could the endure her Sinews thus to be stitch'd up, imagining till now that she turn'd her Head, I had been only fewing up the Wound in the Skin: Wherefore finding her Refolution fuch, contrary to all that I alledg'd for her own Interest, I defisted from going on with the other Suture, and bringing the Ends of the stitch'd Tendons close, I made my Knot, and cut off the Ligature; then few. ing up the outward Wound about the Middle, and on one Side of the flitch'd Tendon, I brought those Lips together also, and fastening my Tyeknot, cut off the Ends, directing the Person, who all this While compress'd the Bleeding-Velfel, to remove his Thumb; fo foon as I had, with a Feather dip'd in the warm Balfam, moiltned the rest of the Wound, laying on a Pledget

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of Liniment, with a Compress sprinkled with Farina over the Button to secure the Bleeding, and a Bandage round about, keeping the Wrist bent inwards, and giving a Charge, the same Posture should be continued in the Napkin, pinned up for

Support of the Arm.

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The next Day I understood she had been in great Pain all Night, and was now hot and reftless; upon which I took away some Blood, and contented myself for this Time with only embrocating the Hand above and below the Bandage, on Account of the Tumour, which yet was no more than might have been expected; but the Day after, loofening all the Dreffings, I found a Slough about the Vein, with the rest of the Wound having a good Afpect, and tending to digest; the Sutures as well in the Skin as that of the Tendon, for what I could apprehend to the contrary, laying fafe, the lips only a little inflam'd and exceeding tender: Whereupon I drefsed up again as at first, suffering some of the warm Balfam to foak in upon the Tendon, going over the Wound with a Feather dip'd therein. and an outfide Pledget of Liniment, covering the whole with an eafy Bandage round the Wrift; her Reason, as well as her Ease thereby promoted, guiding her to keep the same bending inwards, which if the happen'd unawares, or in her Sleep to raife, though ever so little, her Pain, by the Stretch of the Suture, was exceeding great.

At the Week's End, or thereabouts, the cutaneous Stitches were cut through the lower Perforation, though not before the Union was ingreat Measure completed; the two Extremes wanting only a little incarning, especially that where the Vein had been open'd, and whence

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we had at four Days End a fecond Effusion, but which was quickly restrain'd by the Stiptic, as at first: the other End was soon after fill'd up. unless where the Extremities of the unstitch'd Tendon lay partly in Sight, whilft the flitch'd one lying less expos'd, was more favour'd by the covering of the Cutis over it; upon which Account I forbore drawing out the Threads, for fear of diffurbing those underneath, and contented myfelf with turning them over upon the Wrift. At ten Days End I clip'd off the Knots of the upper Suture, and drew forth the Threads, leaving those belonging to the Tendon to rot off. which they did, but not till several Days after that they were removed. When the Cure was completed, I observ'd a small Callus, or Ganglionoide Protuberance under the Cicatrix, proceeding, doubtless, from the nutritious Juice here shed for Cement to their divided Extremities, in like Manner as those which form the Callus for confolidating broken Bones.

To strengthen the Joint of the Carpus, I applied a Cerate all round, turning up the Ends upon the Infide once in two or three Days, and directing her to bathe all the tendinous Parts thereof with the Ol. Lumbricor, and Axung, bumana, in order to lubricate; the free Play of these Parts being much incommoded by the Scar, or Adhesion of the Cutis to the subjacent ones. Upon the Alterations of the Air, she would frequently complain of Pain under the Cicatrix; the Flexion, however tolerable, remain'd less complete than it had been, doubtless, if she would have admitted a Suture upon the other Tendon; upon stitching of which Part, and for some Days after, I observed some light Spasms affecting the whole Limb, which she us'd to com-

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plain, often wak'd her out of her Sleep; but these gradually went off in about ten Days Time, so that she scarce felt a Twitch in the whole Day

or Night.

When the Wound was throughly digested, I laid on a small Pledget towards the Conclusion, expressed from the Tinesture of Myrrb, a little tempered with Mel. Ros. so as that some Parts might work through to the Tendon: In other Places, where a Fungus was apt to rise, I kept under the same with Practipit. rub. either lightly strewing it on, or mixing with the Liniment, and at last brought on a Cicatrix, by dry Lint and my Cerate spread thin interchangeably, as I saw Occasion.

The contused Wounds of the Joints, and in particular those made by Gun-shot, are still more desperate, as not only dividing the Tendons and Ligament, but shivering the Bones themselves, and lodging also extraneous Bodies therein, creating great Difficulty to come at, attended also with the most exquisite Pain, and larger Fluxion; at the best, usually terminating in fistulous Ulcers, and very commonly bringing on Convulsion, Gangrene, and Death, which concludes the Scene. But of these before, when discoursing of Wounds in general.

Before I quit this subject, give me Leave to add a Word or two concerning the ruptur'd Tendon, particularly that of the large one of the Heel, which I have known several Times divided, as in leaping or jumping, the Skin remaining whole at the same Time, and which I find so handsomly described by Parey, that I shall

infert it in that Author's Words.

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Nec vero prætereundum boc toeo arbitror esse affectum, qui in crassum illum Calcis Fendinen, de quo ante diximus cadere solet; is enim levi sepe occafione, & leviculo Saltu, vacillantis Pedis ingreffu, Ascensu in Equum, vel frustrato, vel rapidiore, dilaniatur ac diliaceratur, fine Injuria vel Solutionis Continui ullo in Supertexta Cute Indicio. Cum is Casus contigit, Strepitus tan. quam verberati Flagello Aeris exauditur supra Calcem, qua parte dilaceratus est tendo, depresso · Cavitas tactu percipitur, dolor in parte ingens divexat, incedendi facultas adimitur. Sanatur id Malum, longa in Lecto Mora & Quiete repellentibus per Morbi initia admotis parti affetta, Metu graviorum Symptomatum : Hinc Emplastro nigro vel Diacalcitheos, vel alio simili, prout poscit necessitas. Nec tamen binc certam Salutem vel · Sanitatem perfectam nobis vel ægris, polliceri de-Contra ab initio Morbi prædicendum, nunquam futurum quin Mali Reliquiæ superfint, nempe Depressio partis affecta, & Actionis, incefsusque depravatio. Non enim Tendinis illius rupii vel laxasi propter Crassitiem ac Contumaciam Extrema sibi adjungi, aut adjuncta, uniri possunt, · Oper. Lib. 9. Cap. 38.

Of Wounds of the Nerves. The next we shall observe are the Wounds of the Nerves; in speaking to which, I must take Notice, that in most Writers of Chirurgery, we find the Word Nerve promiscuously used with that of Tendon, as if implying the same Thing; although, I think, scarce any of them could be ignorant, that as the former is a soft and pervious Tube, derived originally from the Brain, or Spinal Marrow, and extended by its sibrous Shoots into all Parts of the Body, ordained to convey the

the Vires Sensative at Motive, whether by Means of simple Contast, an elastic Aura call'd animal spirits, or a Fluidum Nervosum drilling through their Pores, I am not to decide; so the other is a Congeries of the Fibres of a Muscle, more open and scattered in the Middle thereof, but congregate and compact at the Ends into a cylindrical Body, supplying the Place of a Vestis, or Leaver, together with its Muscle, to raise the Bone, and thereby to move the whole Body or its Parts, at the Direction of the Will beforehand influenc'd by the Nerves as aforesaid.

The Hurts of these are equally to be dreaded with those of the former, being Parts of the finest Sense, and which indeed give Sense to all the other Parts attended with the worst Consequences, such as Loss of the same, with Motion also. And as above we have describ'd those belonging to the Tendon, so are we now to make a short recital of them that appertain to the

Nerve.

And here give me Leave to remark, that in this Account, I mean not those nervous, or nervomembranous Productions of the Meninges Cerebri, which bestow not only Cloathing upon the Bones and Muscles, but Enclosure and Partitions for the Breast and Belly, nor other the like Parts, which by some are term'd the Organa Sensationis primi generis; for thus there can be no Wound whatever, even the most simple Solution of continuity, where these are not affected, nor painful Sensation, but what ariseth from their Division, and is immediately communicated to their Source or Original.

The Parts here particularly intended, are the nervous Tubes themselves, at their Rise from the Brain and Marrow of the Spine, together with

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their Plexus afterwards divaricating to the feveral Parts, till through their Fineness, they, as it were. evanesce, or escape our Sight; and these we call the Organa secundi generis Sensationis, which may be injured more especially these three Ways, viz by Division, Compression and Obstruction.

From the first ensues irremediable Loss of Sense beyond the Part hurt; from the second a Kind of Stupor, like that which happens fometimes to one fitting cross-leg'd, or preffing hard against the Side of a Chair or Stool with the Thigh, leaning upon the Arm against a Table, by which, according to the common Phrase, the Limb is said to be afleep or numb'd; from the third proceeds alfo a partial or total Abolition of Sensation according to the Degree of the Obstruction, and the Nature of the impacted Humour: Thus a pituitous or phlegmatic Matter falling down upon the Origin of the Nerves, produceth an Apoplexy, and that oftentimes terminating by finking lower, either in a balf or a whole Palfy; the former call'd Hemiplegia, the latter Paraplegia, according as one or both Sides of the Spine happen to be affected; but these we leave to the Physician.

The wounded Nerve requires the like Applications with those of the Tendon, very frequently fuffering together therewith, particularly in the Joints, producing Symptoms of the like Nature, as Horror, Rigour, Spasm or Convulsion, either in the Part hurt, or by Consent through diverse others, at which Times the Balf. Sulph. Terebinth. is to be drop'd into the Wound, as preferable to most other Remedies; the same likewise is to be taken inwardly, ten or twelve Drops in any proper Vebicle; also the Balf. Peru and Capivi, us'd after the fame Manner,

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Whilst these are applied to the Part, the whole Joint, or the Spine, if the same be near adjoining, must be well embrocated with fome comfortable Oils or Ointments, or some spirituous Epithem; fuch are the Ol. Lumbric. Aneth. Chamamel. Laur. de Castoreo, the Unquent. Nervin. Martiat. de Althaa, to which must be added always some more penetrating Medicament, as the chymical Oils of Amber, Bricks, Spike, Turpentine, in a quarter Proportion: The Spir. Lavendul. Caftor. Anthos, vel Aqua Hungarica, make excellent Epithems for the benumb'd or paralytic The Chymists, for this Purpose, Members. highly extol, and that not without Reason, their Galbanetum, either of Paracelsus, Hartman, or Sennertus; but yet if the Malady, as in some Sulphureo-Saline Habits, or hot, thin and dry Temperaments falls out, the Ol. Viol. Rofar. Lil. Papav. alb. must be substituted and the former forborn.

By Compression these Parts may suffer many Ways, as in the Cases of Tumours, Fractures, Luxations, when the Cure wholly depends on the Removal of those Accidents, which are the antecedent Causes: Likewise by Contusions; thus a Blow upon the Neck sometimes takes away the Use of an Arm, upon the Loins, that of the Leg, on the Side of the Spine, which happen'd to reteive the Injury.

At these Times you are to apply some vinous or spirituous Fomentation to the Part originally affected, embrocating also as before, cupping either with or without Scarification, as shall seem most convenient, according to the Appearance of Repletion, or Inanition, Vesicatories, Sinapisms, warm Flannels, or Furs, strong Frictions, Fontanels, sulphureous Baths, with whatever may revive and

flir up the native Heat, attract Nourishment to the Part, and prevent an Atrophy or pining of the same; not neglecting in the mean Time to confult the Physician, that proper cepbalic or neurotic Remedies may be prescribed internally; fuch as brisk purging, and sharp Chysters between Whiles, especially for the Phlegmatic; also the Gums, Balfams, volatile Salts and Spirits, and in short every Thing that may contribute to open the Tubes of the obstructed Nerve, and make way for its Fluid to circulate: But of this, as not fo directly appertaining to the Surgeon's Province, neither yet to a Discourse of Wounds, we shall fay no more at present, but after giving you one Instance, proceed to those of the Veins and Arteries.

HIST. lxxxv.

A Hackney Coachman in paffing by a Cartunloading, diffurb'd the Carman's Horses by whipping them to get along; upon which, turning out of the Shop where he had been letting down his Goods, he takes up the Piece of Wood under-propping the Cart, and in great Fury flung the fame, which taking him on the Side of his Neck, he fell off his Box, in his Fall receiving also a Wound on the Top of his Head down to his Skull, and was taken up stun'd and speech

He was in this Condition presently carried Home, and put into his warm Bed, where he was let Blood, and proper volatile Medicines administred, to promote an Expansion of the Spirits intercepted in their Passage through their wonted tracts. In short Time after, coming to himfelf, he made little Complaint of his Wound, but of his Arm on the same Side where the Blow had been given on the Neck, which coming to examine, we found a Paralyfis, being thereby de-

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prived both of Motion, and in a manner Sensation alfo; and this most probably by compressing the Nerve at its Exit by the Vertebra, which being discovered, he was well rub'd with warm Applications about the fame; fuch as the Ol. Lumbric. Castorei Petrolei, Succin. the whole Limb chased with hot Flannels, which little availing, a large Veficatory was applied inter Scapulas; likewife spirituous Epithems and Fomentations about the Nape of the Neck and downwards; also Cuppingglasses round about, with sharp Clysters for Revulfion, and whatever else might conduce to open the obstructed Tubuli of the Nerves, together with the farther Help of Internals prescrib'd by a Physician fent to him by the Carman's Master, who was brought into Trouble upon his Man's Account, fuch as the following.

R Conf. Anthos Flor. Salv. & Paralys. ana 3B. Pulv. Rad. Ar. C. zij. de Gutteta, ziß. Spec. Diambr. zj. Castor. & Sal. Vol. Succin. ana zß. Syr. Paon. c. q. s. ut f. Elest. de quo capiat ad Quant. N. M. maj. Mane ac Vesperi, superbib. Coch. iv. vel v. Insus. seq.

R Sem. Sinapios Rad. Rapban. rustic. ana ziij. Serpent. Virg. zj. Flor. Antbos Sem. Cardamomi min. ana p. 1. infunde simul calide in Aq. F. q. s. pro Colaturæ zxij. cui adde Aq. Pæon. C. zij. Syr. e Stæcbade zj. m.

R Spir. Sal. Ammon. Succinat. Spir. Lavend. C. Tinot. Castor ana zij. m. capiat gut. xxx. bis terve in die cum Haustulo cujuslibet potulenti.

Between Whiles he was purged with two or three Spoonfuls of the Tinet. Sacra over Night, and

and a Drachm of the Pil. Fætid. in the Morning. fometimes also with Extr. Rud. and Calomel.

From all which he feemed at length to get Ground, and recover his Feeling, with some little Use of his Fingers; when his Head was well. his Adversary and he making up their Difference, or rather the Masters in their Behalfs, a Sum of Money was advanced, and the poor Fellow, by the same Physician's Advice, made a Journey to Bath, where he was well pump'd upon the Neck, bathed fometimes, and drank the Waters for fix Weeks, returning still stronger in his Hand or Wrift, however weak in his Arm; so that to fupply in some Measure his Bath-Waters, he was advised to take twelve or fifteen Drops of the terebintbinated Balsam of Sulpbur twice a Day, in a Spoonful of the Syrup of Stechas; likewife a Guajacum Decoction with the Summitates Rorismar. in the Nature of a Diet, drinking thereof three half Pints in a Day, Night and Moming, upon his balfamic Drops, and in the Afternoon by itself, and this in order to invigorate his Blood, as well as strengthen the whole nervous System.

Thus after four Months Time, finding his Hand ftrong enough to hold the Reins, he mounted his Box, and followed his old Employment; though he never after regained a good Use of the Arm, his Fingers continuing still numb'd, and his whole Hand, as they fay, clumfey.

In discoursing of Wounds in general at the Beginning of the last Section, we made the restraining of the Flux of Blood one of the first Intentions in the Cure, at that Time observing the feveral fliptic or restringent Medicines, with the

other Ways of compassing the same; as also in this present, we have likwise touch'd thereon,

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now to be discours'd upon this Subject.

By the Wounds then of the Blood-Vessels are to be understood fuch, wherein, albeit other Wounds of Parts may be hurt at the same Time, yet the the Veins greatest Difficulty and Danger also ariseth from and Ariethe Hamorrhage of Flux or Blood, issuing from their Disome Vein or Artery; the former creating much agnostic, less Trouble of the two, though often fatal as Prognostic the other, when fituate out of the Reach of Me- and Cure. dicine.

and Arte-

To diffinguish one from the other is very easy. where the Bleeding-Vessel lyes in Sight, or the Stream either, thence arising; and that not only by the Colour, but Manner of Eruption: The former, viz. the Venal being darker, and running forth with an equal continued Stream; the latter or Arterial more bright or florid, and breaking forth, as we fay, per Saltus, or repeated Jerks, according to the Rythm, or proper Motion of the Coats of the Vessel, termed Systole and Diastole.

In the Cure of these Wounds, where the Vessel can be come at, if it happen to be a Vein. some of the milder Restringents formerly mention'd may very likely fuffice; but if an Artery, you will have Occasion for the strongest, such as the crude Alum, Vitriol, or its Colcothar: Likewife the Terra umbra and Calx viva, fo highly commended by my Predecessor Dr. Read: The Aqua Stiptica Regalis, or in want thereof, a Solution of the two former Salts in Spring Water, mix'd with the Oil of Vitriol, will supply the Place: The Dofils or Buttons of Lint being made up tight, and dip'd therein, or first wetted therewith, and sprinkled with, or rolled after in the Powders aforesaid, are to be placed and bound close

close down upon the wounded Vessel, or kept with the Finger press'd thereon, till the whole Wound is fill'd up with other Dofils of dry Lint. or the same laid down into Galen's Powder, for merly describ'd; over which, carefully remov. ing your Finger, you clap on a Comprels of Tow, dip'd in Oxycrate cum Alb. Ov. and sprinkled thick with Farina; and laftly, you are to roll all fafe with a fuitable Bandage, without which, your inward Applications not being kept close, will avail little, and you must expect to be alarm'd, perhaps before you are got out of your Patient's Chamber: For avoiding which, I usually orderd a Servant at fuch Times to keep their Hand close down upon that Part of the Bandage over the Wound, for three or four Hours, shifting as they grew tired; and if the Weather was hot, dipping the same between Whiles in Oxyerate or cold Water. And here I must advise, where the Bleeding-Veffel is accompanied with the Nerves or Tendons, as commonly in the Joints, that you be as sparing as you can of the stronger Escharotics, especially the sublimate Corresive, fince you can scarce apply them without Hazard to those very fenfible Parts, and which being thereby affected, most violent Pains are occasion'd, and fometimes deadly Convulsions: So that doubtless it were more eligible for the poor Sufferer, that his Blood and Spirits should be exhausted in the gentler Way of Indolence and Deliquium, or the sibavasia coveted by all, than in Expectation of Relief, to be thus torturd to Death; wherefore the Ligature, if practicable, is to be prefer'd, if not, the altual Cautery applied with Care, with which the Surgeon should be always furnish'd, of feveral Sorts, larger and smaller, with Button, flat and pointed Extremi-

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ties, for the better adapting them to the Mouths of the Veffels, without hurting any adjoining nervous or tendinous Part. As to the Use of which, there may be more Judgment required than the younger Artist is aware of; for if perfeetly red, or fire-hot, as we call it commonly, haftily applied and inftantly remov'd, it is odds but at the same Time the Eschar or Crust is pulled off with the Iron, and the Patient undergoes the Pain to no Purpose, the Vessel now again bleeding as forcibly as ever. When the same then is of a moderately glowing Heat, being struck against the Grate, or Side of the Chafing-dish, where the burning Charcoal is kindled for that Purpose, and rub'd against the Floor; let it be firait clap'd up to the Mouth of the Artery, carrying it however Sideways to the same, that the Blood flowing out against or upon it, may not damp the Heat: At the same Time let the End of the Cautery be turned two or three Times round about against the bleeding Part, with Expedition; still observing upon each Touch, whether the Work is done complete, whence you may renew or withdraw wholly your Instrument, conveying the fame, as it was brought you, handsomely out of your Patient's Sight, and dress up with Lenients, as is required in other Ambustions.

But where the Artery, although its Impetus be taken off, continues bleeding after this, you may give the Estbar a Touch more, or the Heat decaying and proving insufficient, having a second from always ready in the Fire in another Room, or behind your Patient, in the Chimney of the same; therewith finish what remains, observing the same Directions as before in the Application,

in regard to which you may take with you these farther Cautions, as of Use to be observed.

or Child, and more particularly a woman with Child, be never fuffer'd to see your Irons, or, if possible, to know any Thing of them: For which End, it is necessary that the Face be cover'd at such Times, and the Part held steady by a Servant, or some proper Assistant, among which some of your

own Fraternity are the fittest.

2. In drefling afterwards of these Wounds. though you may look on them the fecond Day, where the Flux was restrain'd by Ligature, and the Digestive presently applied to the rest of the Wound; yet where the same is stop'd by Cauter whether potential or actual, it is better to defer your Inspection somewhat later, as to the third or fourth, that the Eschar may be longer before it comes off; and even then, after cautiously removing your upper Dreffings, let those immediately next to the Bleeding-Veffel be fuffer'd to lye still, till digesting away of themselves, lest otherwise you force off the Slough or Eschar with the same, and renew the Hamorrhage: However, you are daily to have your Eye on the Outfide, to fee that your Bandage is in good Order, neither too streight, nor yet too flack; as likewise to embrocate round about upon Occasion, with the Ol. Rof. Lumbric. Sambuc. or fuch like, to lenify or affwage the Tumour enfuing upon these Accidents, and remove the Fluxion giving Rile thereto.

3. That although the Wound may otherwise require a good Fomentation to cherish the native Heat, forward Digestion, and discuss the Humours falling down to the Parts; yet must you

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observe this as a standing Maxim, that till you are perfectly secure of your Bleeding, you must apply no Stupes wrung out of hot Liquors in the way of a Fotus; for by the Heat of these, the grumous Parts being attenuated, stopping up the Mouths of the Vessels at some Times, and the Blood thereby disposed to be more fluxile, may be apter to force its new Boundaries, and to break out afresh; this by way of Caution.

After the Bleeding is restrain'd, and the Wound digested, you then proceed, as for other Wounds

we have already given Instructions.

But where the wounded Artery lies deep, as in the Carotid, Humeral and Crural, the Task is yet more difficult, and the Patient frequently bleeds to Death; or if choak'd outwardly, the Blood making way into the Interffices of the Membranes and Muscles, grows quickly putrid, and the Parts corrupt: Which was the Case of H 18 T. C. S. a Gentleman just come to the Possession of lxxxvi. a large Estate, wounded in a Duel by a Rapier thrust into his Neck, and opening the carotid Artery: For the restraining which a noted Frenchman was call'd in, who, as I had the Cafe from Mr. Bernard (afterwards consulted) had forced in a vast number of little Pellets of Lint, but had taken no more Care than the Woolwich Surgeon formerly mentioned in the Gunner's History, how any of them should be got out again: Hence the Wound continuing many Days undigested, and the Putrefaction spreading, the whole Side of the Neck was found sphacelated, upon Disection after his Death, from the Ear down beow the Clavicle.

Let the Artist, hereby admonished, be always careful, that the inward Dofils more especially be fafely tied, the Thread hanging out for the fecure Extraction when thought requifite: But indeed I think this Practice of forcing in fo great a Number of small Dosils not to be imitated, much less that of corresive Injections into these deep Wounds; for besides that they create excessive Pain, by vellicating and gnawing, as it were, the nervous Parts, stirring up Convulsions, and other dreadful Accidents, they cannot be circumscrib'd in their Operation, as such Medicines ought to be, upon the Parts only requiring the fame, but diffusing all round, excite intolerable Anguish. Wherefore at such Times I think it more adviseable, if the Cautery directly, or pass'd through a Cannula, has no Place, to shut up the outward Orifice by some good restrictive and emplastic Medicine, and with proper Deligation to fecure the fame; by which Means the wounded Vessel, together with the Wound in the Flesh, has been fometimes found agglutinated, whilf Nature has met with no Diffurbance either from the large Tents or Dofils forced to disquiet her, nor the more painful Corrofives thrown thereinto. But where there is no fuch Advantage to be expected from Rolling, and that the way by Dofils, or hard Tents secured for withdrawing, shall be found necessary; so soon as the Bleeding is thereby restrained, you are by no Means to keep the Orifice distended, or upon the Stretch by Means of the same to the raising of more Pain and Fluxion, as well as hazard of Gangrene and Mortification; but having with an armed Probe let in some of the warm Balsam of Turpentine, with a little Ol. Hyperic. you may now introduce a fofter thereinto, which need not to

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fill up more than two Thirds of the Cavity, with a Pledget of your Digestive over it; by which Means, after the Sloughs are digested out, occasion'd by your restrictive or escharotic Applications, you are to forward the incarning all you can.

Farther in the way of Agglutination, where you depend upon Emplastics applied outwardly, and have not the Advantage of a ftrict Compresfion, or fecuring your Dreffings by Bandage; some propose that Part to be supplied by the Surgeon's Hand or Fingers, as in the Case of the Prince of Orange formerly recited; and here I can affure you, that in a desperate Hamorrhage of the like Kind, I have had this Post myself for fix Hours fuccessively, retaining an Emplafic, shifting my Fingers as they were cramp'd, and taking my Repast at the Patient's Bed-side, not fuffering a Drop of Blood to be loft for that Time, although a Cough attending gave us fearful Apprehenfions, as well as an unruly Patient we had to encrease them. Upon removing my Finger, the Dreffings being dry, and flicking close, I gave a Charge to two others. hired to fit up all Night, and take their Turns, how to perform the same Task: But whether through Remissiness or Inadvertency, upon a violent Fit of Coughing, beyond the Reach of a full Dose of an Opiate I had given him, before I took my Leave, to alleviate the fame; notwithstanding their Endeavours, who in the Surprize, I suppose, mistook the Place of Compression, the Artery burst out afresh, and the Patient living out of Town, was exhausted before I or any other Help could come to affift him.

When the like Accidents happen in Wounds penetrating the Breast or Belly, if they light especially on the Trunks of the Aorta or Vena Cava, the wounded commonly die upon the Spot: Or if the smaller Branches, the Case is still dangerous, though even here it behoves us to lend what Affistance we can, keeping open the Wound. if it be so fituate as to be of any Service in draining off the extravasate Blood, or serous Humour flowing into the Cavities; whilft the Physician prescribes some proper restringent, agglutinative. vulnerary Remedies, in the Form either of Electuary, Pill, Powder, Potion or Apozeme, as are most agreeable to the Patient's Palate; endeavouring at the fame Time to contemperate the Fervor or Heat of the Blood, by some refrigerating Emulions, ex Sem. 4. f. Maj. Sem Lattuce Papav. & Hyosciam. alb. in Aq. Hord. cooling Julaps, also ex Aq. Lattucæ Papav. Plantag. Sperm. Ranar. edulcorate with Syr. de Meconio de Nymph. Portulac. Limon. or the like: In which Liquors may be dissolved 3j. of the Crystal. Min. or Sal. Prunel. to this. which potently encounters all inflammatory Disorders of the Blood, and bridles the raging Heat thereof: To this may be likewise added a few Grains of the Sacch. Saturni, much esteem'd by Dr. Pitcairn upon these occafions: But of the internal Prescription at these Times, and to answer such Intention, we have already discours'd, when taking Notice particularly of the Wounds of the Breaft.

HIST.

A Servant Maid at the four Swans within Bishopsgate, by Misfortune thrust the sharp Point of a Case-Knise into her Wrist, which opened the carpal Artery, just above the Part where we usually feel the Pulse, to take the State of a Fever or other Indisposition; whence an enormous

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Hamorrhage ensued, in spight of all Endeavours of the Family to curb or check the same; the Artery forcibly spurting all the way she came along the Street to my House without the Gate; where happening to be at Home, I presently clap'd down a Button of Lint dipt in the crude Vitriol, over which several thick Pledgets, some strew'd with Galen's Powder, others larger, first press'd out of Oxycrate, and sprinkled thick with Farina, over which, lastly, a Compress of solded Cloth, dipt in the said Oxycrate cum Alb. Ovor. and a Bandage round the Wrist, suitable to the Occasion.

I then gave Directions, after the pinning up the Arm in a large Handkerchief, that she should be keep cool, still, and quiet, in order to which, that Night she took a Draught ex Aqua Papav. 3j. Syr. de Meconio zvi. Sal. Prunel. zß, her Drink was Milk and Water, and Barley-Water, in order to restrain the Heat and inordinate Motion of the Blood, which was like to be rais'd by an Ebullition thereof, from the Pain and symptomatic Fever, with each Draught of which she took also a Scruple of Sal. Prunel. and a little Sugar : Her Diet was not to exceed Water-gruel, Barleygruel, or Panada. I would have bled her in the contrary Arm, but in Confideration of the great Loss thereof she had just before sustained by her Wound.

The Day following she found herself well enough to come to me again; when I contented myself with clipping a little way through the Folds of the Roller, to give Liberty on Account of the Tumefaction, rather arising from the Pain of the Escharotic, which held severe for some Hours after the Dressing, than to the Overstreightness otherwise of the same: After which I em-

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brocated both above and below on the Back of the Hand, which was also swell'd, cum Oleo Rofar. and pinn'd the Arm up as before. The like I did the fecond Day, being shy of taking off the Dreffings, and finding no further Danger from the Fluxion, which was leffen'd by her Ease, and the Liberty given the Day before, for fear of diffurbing the Eschar or Crust upon the Artery, by fo early a removal of my Dreffings on the fame; which however I now foak'd well with Oil, to prepare them for coming off with less Disturbance, when I thought fit to renew them, which was not till the fourth, when with all imaginable Caution I adventur'd; and lifting up the under Pledget, I perceiv'd, do what I could to prevent it, the vitriolate Button would give way therewith, but left a thick Crust underneath, which I could fee rife up and subside according to the Systol and Diastol of the Coats of the vibrating Artery; which gave me Reason to fear an Alarm, so soon as ever the Eschar was upon Separation, the Veffel especially lying so full in View, and unlikely to be incarn'd fo fuddenly as we wish'd and wanted. However, to fecure it all I could, I laid down a Pledget of dry Lint upon that Part of the Wound, and a Digestive of Liniment over the rest, embrocating the whole Hand and Arm as before, but with fofter Compress and Bandage, making up again, and keeping her every Night to her paregoric and thin Diet as at first. Every Morning the took early a Morfel of Lenitive Electuary, which kept her Body cool, and in good Temper as to Stools, which I did the rather on Account of the Anodyne that would otherwise have render'd her over-costive.

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Thus dreffing once only in two Days, the Wound beginning to digeft, we went on well for ten; the Crust yet sticking, but visibly, still rising and falling with the Pulse, the Tenor of which was here perceptible to the Eye, as in others it is apprehended by the Fingers Ends.

Being now in continual Expectation (on the poor Maid's Account) I left a more particular Charge with my Servant, that he might readily find me when from Home, if wanted: And on the eleventh Day, as I was at Dinner, she was brought into my Surgery, supported by two of the Servants, bleeding as at first. I was then provided of a small Phial of a stiptic Water from Mr. Edward Green in Newgate Street, and preffing gently a Button dipt therein, held the same close down upon the Place, and inftantly restrain'd the Flux, with less Compress than I had been forc'd to use before, and less Pain also than was occafioned by the Vitriol: Over which I placed the wonted Compress dipt in Oxycrate, covered with Farina, and rolled the Arm up again, pursuing the former Directions, and defer'd opening till the third Day, only embrocating daily above the Bandage, as also on the Back of the Hand, which began to tumefy again.

When I came to take off the Dreffing, I found the Button sticking close, which I left on, and was not without Hopes, that having destroyed more of the Artery, and the same lying less in Sight than before, with a scarce perceptible Motion, we might now probably be more secure; yet upon digesting afresh the other Parts of the Wound, which were enlarged by the Salts of the Vitriol at first employ'd, encreas'd in Dimensions, and the Sloughs casting off together with the Button, which had been dipt in the

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stiptic Water, I could now again perceive the alternate Rifings and Fallings of this new Eschar. with those of the Artery, though not altoge. ther fo ftrong as formerly, and then grew fuspicious we might still have farther Trouble; which being willing to provide against, I desir'd the Affistance of Mr. Henry Boon, who at that Time liv'd within few Doors of her Master's House. either in the tying up the Artery, or what other Method we should take at the Time of the next Eruption; who gave me a Meeting at the same Place, where it was agreed to free me from farther Trouble, by getting her into the Hospital. However, before this could be enterprifed (at least was so) the Blood broke out afresh, and the Wench was fo exhaufted thereby, before myfelf, or any one else could be got to her, that she fell into a Deliquium, though a Person of as undaunted Courage and Presence of Mind as I ever met Notwithstanding which, coming again to herfelf, the Blood continued jumping out from the Rupture in spight of all their fruitless Trials, running down the Pavement, besides the Chamber-pots and Basons fill'd therewith, as also the Towels, Napkins, and other Linen they had, but without Discretion, applied round her Wrist, dipt in Oxycrate before they were put

When I came into the Room I cleared away these bloody Cloths, and thrust a hard Button of dry Lint only to the Mouth of the Artery, preffing it so close thereto, with my Thumb upon it, that the Blood ceased any farther running down; when instructing one of the stoutest Perfons as I thought in the Room to take my Post for a few Minutes, in the mean Time I put a couple of Irons, brought with me, into the Fire,

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Fire, if I should see Occasion for their Use: And being also provided with my Needles, and other the necessary Apparatus for making the Ligature, I fent for Mr. Boon, but word was brought, that neither he, nor two others they went for, could be met with: So that laying afide this Enterprise of tying up the Vessel for want of proper Affistance, I resolved to confide in the hot Iron; one of which taking out of the Fire, whilft the Arm was extended by a Servant grafping at the Wrift, and another below the Cubit, as the fate in a Chair against the Light, I order'd the Person who held down the Compress to lift up his Thumb, when the Artery fourting out, coming Sideways upon the same, I thrust it close up to the Aperture, and fingeing it, turned it twice about, instantly thrusting up its Point: Then withdrawing, I found the Veffel fo rotted with the former Escharotics, that though a seemingly fufficient Crust had been made outwardly, yet the Blood more faintly, & fine Saltu, still trickled through; so that intending now, if posfible, to make fure Work, I took out the fecond Iron, and bringing the Heat to right Temper, by rubbing it on the Floor, clap'd its Point into the former Orifice, and pushing it up still farther and higher to destroy the Artery, made a Kind of Sulcus an Inch high; turning it round as before, and drawing it out, when I perceived only some few Drops distilling through the fame.

The Work thus, as I had Hopes, completed, and my Patient with admirable Courage undergoing the Operation, I thrust in a Tent only of dry Lint into the cauterised Furrow, dressing the Outside as a Burn with Lenients, or a Pledget of Basilicon, with equal Part Liniment. Arcai, and

538 a common Plaister; then rolling up the Arm

gently, she was put into her Bed.

So foon as I had finish'd, Mr. Boon came in, and acquainted me, he had made Provision for her being taken into the House next Day, which was done accordingly, but might now have been as well omitted, the Trouble being by this last Application ended: For at four Days end he told me, they had taken off my Dreffings, approv'd my Proceedings, and foon after heal'd the Breach as another Burn, without the least Di-

sturbance from the Artery.

In a few Days after she came to return me her Thanks, and to acknowledge, as the Surgeons attending in the House had done, that the faving both her Limb and Life was owing to the fiery Trial she had undergone at my last Dres. fing her. I was indeed well pleas'd at her Cure, which was the more fatisfactory, and herein remarkable, that notwithstanding the Situation of the Wound among fo many Tendons, in Danger as well from the Escharotics, as the hot Iron thrust up so high among them, she had a persect good Motion as well of the Wrift as Fingers, neither Contraction nor Stiffness ensuing thereupon.

Some Time after calling again to fee me, she told me a pleasant Tale of a Passage happening under a short Sickness she was just recoverd from, in which her Mistress sending for Doctor P-r, when he came to the Bed-fide, and going to examine her Pulse on the wounded Wrift, perceiving not the least Stroke of the Artery under the Skin of the Carpus, as she lay slumbering, he returned haftily out of the Room where she lay, and told her Mistress her Servant was out of any human Possibility of Recovery:

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Upon which the Family running hastily up waken'd her, and wondring at the Doctor's Prognostic, before he was got out of the House, defir'd he would return, for she was now awake, and very hearty as they believ'd: Upon asking her how she found herself, and going again to seel that Wrist, she told him what had happen'd, and that she never could find a Pulse there since I had burnt her; when taking up the other, he perceiv'd he had made a rash Judgment, for want of farther Enquiry.

Much about this Time, a Corn-Chandler in Hist.

the fame Neighbourhood, coming home with a lxxxviii. large Evening's Draught, and taking the Bottom of a Cheshire-Cheese, cut Boat-fashion, into his left Hand, with a Knife-Spear pointed in his right, as he was digging into the same, and laying great Stress thereon, the Point slipt through the outer Coat, and entring between the little Finger, and that next to it open'd the Artery: Whence bleeding a long Time, notwithstanding the Family Applications, making at first slight of the Wound, I was called up to him, and thrusting up a Tent of Lint hard rolled, and dipt in Colcotbar, with other dry Dreffings over, Compress also in Oxycrate, rolled up the same : When after a Week's Time, and the exacteft Regimen, like that prescribed before, it burst out afresh, and so successively for three Weeks, three feveral Times; till the Hand being much tumefied, and in Danger of Gangrene, the Wound still crude, and the Digestion spoiled by the repeated Catheretics, the Habit also Cacochymical, made the Accident, how trivial foever in its first Appearance, formidable in the Issue.

I would have tied up the Veffel, and was once about paffing my Needle for that End; but was oppos'd by the Patient, who would neither ad. mt of that nor the Cautery; thinking a flight Cut, as he call'd it, stood not in Need of such violent Remedies; upon which, at the last burst. ing, I fent to Mr. Blundel and Mr. Petty; when we came to remove the Tent, which he himself had kept close in with his Fingers of the other Hand, till we were all met, removing the Compression and extracting of the same, the Blood as usual leapt out by Jerks, although the Stream was small; and coming to examine the Part more narrowly, we found the Artery fo rotten, that laying afide the Thoughts of the Ligature, we took a little Button Cautery, I defir'd my Friend Mr. Petty to bring with him, which was made for clapping into the Alveoli, to restrain a Hamorrhage from the Extraction of a Tooth; which heating twice, and turning it about as often, after entring the same as high as was thought necessary, the Remnant of the bleeding Artery was so burnt up, that before the Eschar came away, the Extremity was incarn'd; and dreffing up with Lenients, as the Wound digefted, the Symptoms of Tumour and Inflammation about the Hand went off, and gave us no farther Difturbance.

And here I should have shut up my Discourse of Wounds, had not an Accident often attending some of those Parts, put me in mind of enlarg-

ing a little farther thereon.

It is observed then oftentimes, that in those, where an Artery has been punctured in its Coats, after Agglutination of the Wound in the Skin above, yet by Reason of the constant Motion of the said Coats of the Artery, the Wound there-

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morr b bypock in does not consolidate, whence the Blood diffuling itself into the Interstices of the Parts about. mifeth a Tumour.

The like Accident may arise from the Point of a Lancet, when attempting to open the basilic Vein, the subjacent Artery is unluckily touched: Also from Blows or Falls, from the Impetus or violent Motion of the Blood itself, promoted by the Debility or Laxity of its Vessels. And hence most of our Authors have distinguished the Disease call'd Aneurisma into legitimate and Of Aneufourious, or true and false; the one arising in-risma. wardly from the Tunicks of the Vessel expanded and dilated in certain Places; the other from a Wound or Rupture outwards through the same, in which the extravalated Blood is lodg'd in the Interspaces of the Membranes round about, or near adjoining.

The former is denied by later Writers, particularly, I think, by Mr. Wiseman, who will allow, if I mistake not, of no Aneurism, but what is owing to a Violation or Breach made in both Coats of the arterial Canal, but by no Means of one in the inward, the outward remaining

whole.

Whether this be fo, may be disputable; but that a Tumour aneurismatic may arise from the Dilatation of both, is scarcely to be call'd in

Question.

That the Coats of the Veins admit of being thus enlarged, we have daily Instances in the varicous Tumours of these Parts, especially some of those depending, as about the Legs and Thighs, the Abdomen of pregnant Women, also on the Verge of the Anus of those afflicted with the Hamorrhoides: Farthermore in itteric, bydropic, and hypochondriacal People, or where the Liver is grown Scirrbous.

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schirrous, and the Blood upon this Occasion de. nied its wonted Paffage to the Vena Porta; at which Times the Veins of the Mesentery grow varicous, and are found dilated in some Places to that Degree, that as Morton relates from Guar. monius, they were feen in a certain Hypochon. driac, to represent Intestines rather than Veins. Now I cannot fee why a Varix in fome Degree may not be taken for a like Difease in the Vein. as the Aneurism in the Artery; and if the for. mer, by a flow and equal Current, or by Stag. nation of the Fluid from some Pressure or Rub in the way, when there is nothing but the mere Pondus of the Blood, is notwithstanding capable of fuch Enlargement; what Wonder, if we find the latter in some more lax or yielding Part of the Canal, much more diffended by the Stream accidentally from some Polypus, or the like, meeting an Obstruction to its Career, where the Force is vaftly greater, or the Impulse heightned by the Vibration which is inceffant ?

I once observ'd the Subclavian distended to almost the Thickness of a Child's Wrist, in which was contain'd such a Body of near the same Size, when Nature, which is more remarkable at these Times Conservatrix sui, had thicken'd the inclosing Tunics to a quadruple Proportion: What was observable in the Patient living, was a continual Palpitation, so loud as to be heard perfectly at some Yards Distance from the Bed-side; the Stroke so strong withal against the Breast-Bone, as to throw off a four Pound Weight laid level thereon, with a Rebound, as it were, upon the Part, which it had beat out all round by its surprising Thumps against the same.

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An Example of like Nature the learned Riverius gives us in his fourth Century of Observations in a Citizen of Montpelier, where the great Artery from the Heart to the Clavicle was found so enlarged by an Aneurism there formed, as to admit a Hen's Egg into its Cavity; the Coats of the same being so thicken'd, as to appear in a

manner cartilaginous.

All I would infer hence is, that the Tumour we call Aneurisma, may be contain'd within the arterial Tunicles, or that the same are capable of fuch Distention, as to give Being to such like Tumours; and that consequently we may still retain the Ancients Division thereof into genuine and spurious, or true and false: Many of the former being chiefly troublefom by their Jar or Pulfation, and which for many Years, to the End of the Patient's Life, may happen no other way to incommode him, if feated especially in the smaller Vessels, or remote from the large Trunks of the same; whereas in the latter, from the Blood extravafate all round, a much larger Tumour is form'd, fubject not only with the other to fatal Hamorrhage, but to Gangrene also and Mortification, if not to be restrain'd, and thereby such Accidents prevented.

Somewhat of like Kind we see daily befalls the Vein, where, so long as the Blood is included within the Coats of the Vessel, as in the Varices before refer'd to, it will lie a long Time, even during Life, without other Inconvenience than its Knottiness, and Pain from the Stretch of the nervous Coat; yet being thrown out of its Channels, as in the Echymosis or large Extravasations, it must quickly be discharg'd, if incapable of being returned into the Parts it flowed out of, lest it putrify or corrupt those it now lies

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on, which it is fooner apt to do than the other Extravalation; I mean the arterial, where the Blood is more spirituous, its Heat stronger, and the Motion of the Artery just by contributing to prevent its Grumescency: But then we are also to observe this Difference, that as the venal Rup. ture is frequently cur'd by opening the Part, and discharging the extravasated Blood; so that of the Arterial is not to be attempted at all in many Places, and in none without mature Advice, and an Apparatus ready at Hand, viz. a Ligature for tying up the Vessel, or a hot Iron to destroy it, with whatever may be farther requisite for the Work, and to secure your Patient's Life, at these Times often in Danger. And this leads me, in as few Words as I can, to give you the Diagnoftics and Prognoftics hereof, which some Writers take Notice of with the Tumours, but I defignedly in this Place among the Wounds of the Blood-Vessels.

Diagnofic.

The Diagnostic, at least the Prime, and which Physicians call pathognomonic Sign of this Disease, is a perceptible Pulsation in some Part of the Swelling, more manifest, if the Artery lie near adjoining, the Tumour small and circumscribed, as in that from Dilatation, where the Vibration to be felt on the outside exactly keeps Time with the Rythm of the Vessel, giving Rise thereto; but if the Swelling be large, or great Quantity of Blood is thrown out into the Parts, as in that from some Rupture in the Coats, there may be less, if any Pulse to be observ'd, the Artery lying too deep or remote to be thus apprehended. Wherefore there is no Diftemper incident to the Body, or indeed any Case offering in chirurgic Practice, that requires greater Sagacity in the Artist rightly to distinguish than this before us; fince

fince the Mistake carries along with it oftentimes a sudden and inevitable Death, either treating it with Suppuratives mistaken for a common Abscess, which increaseth the Malady; or after opening either by Caustic or Incision, when instead of the expected Matter, the Blood bursts out impetu-

oufly and destroys the Patient ..

Whenever therefore (which may ferve as a Prognoffic. Guide for your Prognostic) any Tumour is prefented to you which arose suddenly, as after Bloodletting or other Puncture, where there is room to fuspect an Artery in the Way, or although from an inward Cause, yet if seated near the larger Branches of these Vessels, as on the Temples, the Sides of the Neck or Wind-pipe, the Infide of the Arm or Cubit, the Thigh, Leg, or other Part of the Body, where the Swelling is of the fame Colour with the Skin, giving back upon the Pressure of the Finger, but instantly returning; in these Cases, I say, though the Pulsation is not manifest, which yet is most commonly, be not too positive in delivering your Opinion, nor rash in the Undertaking.

As to the Cure, the Aneurism, at least which Cure. I take the Liberty to call so, from Dilatation of the Coats of the Vessels, of long standing, and thereby consirm'd, is incapable thereof, and not to be attempted; but the other, or that arising from a Rupture through the same inwards, or a Puncture outwards, unless situate out of the Reach of Compression, as in the Neck and Throat, is capable oftentimes of palliating, sometimes of a

real Cure.

The former is by restraining the farther Effusion, and driving back the Blood extravasate where it may be admitted into its Channels: And this is to be attempted by proper restrictive Vol. I. N n Medi-

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Medicines applied to the Part, affifted with Bol-

fter and suitable Bandage.

For this End, Compresses sitted to the Swelling, of fine Linen folded, are first wrung out of Oxycrate and the Whites of Eggs, then sprinkled over with Farina volatilis, Bolus verus, Sang. Drac. or the Potter's Clay foftned with Vinegar of Roses, recommended by Scultetus, being spread on Cloth, and applied Plaisterways, are laid on, and bound fast with a Roller: But these growing hard and dry, requiring often to be renewed, and the Bandage to be loofen'd, I shall prefer some stiptic Plaister, such as the Defensative compounded ex Empl. Diapalm. Bolo vero Sang. Drac. Ol. & Aceto Rof. and instead of the Roller, if for the Wrist or Arm, the laced Glove or Arm-piece: For the Leg or Thigh, the strait Stocking or Trouse, which bind more fure and equal than the others; besides these, where the Accident is recent, and the Tumour small, a particular Compress upon the Rupture in the Vessel is farther requisite; as the half of a Bean, Nutshel, or Plumb-stone, the Convex inwards, which prefs fingly on the Part streighter than may be allowable all round the rest, for sear of a Gangrene hazarded thereby.

The Author we last took Notice of, hath defcrib'd an Instrument for this particular Purpose of compressing the bleeding Artery; acquainting us farther, that at Padua, he knew an expert Arteriotomist, who, in violent Head-achs, did often by the Physician's Direction, open the carpal Artery, and by the Help of fuch Instrument, agglutinated the Wound, without any ill Symptom supervening; a Precedent, I think, scarce warrantable for common Practice, nor yet, if practis'd, practis'd, more reconcilable, as a Remedy, to the Law of Circulation for a Complaint of the Head, than the more fafe and equally ferviceable Operation of Venæsection.

Joachim Camerarius acquaints us, that he practis'd Arteriotomy with Success, in Complaints of this Kind, as did also Gesner, making as light of dividing the temporal Artery, as our Surgeons do

the opening of a Vein.

Remarkable upon which Account is the Story of Thaddeus Dunus, in the 12th Chapter of his Miscellany, where he informs us of one Falix, a Surgeon of his Acquaintance in Tiguria, a bold Man, faith he, who labouring under an infupportable Pain on the left Side of his Head, impatient thereof, opened the Artery himself on the pain'd Side, and fuffer'd three Pound of Blood to run out; but finding his Pain still to continue, he call'd in (faith the Relator) myself and Gesner, commanding us first of all to make a semicircular Incifion, taking in both Vein and Artery quite down to the Bone, upon which the same immediately ceas'd, otherwise the Circle was to have been completed, and the Piece taken out, by which the faid Vessels being dissected, he doubted not his Relief, founded, probably, on the faying of Cornelius Celsus, Quos ratio non restituit, Temeritas fere adjuvat, quod in Morbis contumacibus (inquit ille) & deploratis non raro evenire videmus, of which you will find more in Parey Lib. 16. Cap. 4, as also in Severinus de Med. Effic.

For want of this Instrument, he tells us he has sometimes us'd a Peach-stone upon a Compress against the Wound; and in Switzerland, he says, they bind down the convex Part of half a

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Walnut-shell.

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And thus much for the palliative Cure, which by good Management of the Surgeon, and the Patient's regular Conformity to his and the Phyfician's Prescriptions, for contemperating the Heat and Acrimony of the Blood, frequent emptying of the Vessels to abate their Plenitude, and make way for a Return, with the like Regimen, as in Hamperbages has been already observed, oftentimes succeeds so far.

But this not availing, or not practicable, as where there is great Extravalation, and the Flux has already broke its Boundaries, by which the Patient is in imminent Danger of his Life; the real or true Cure is to be attempted, which confifts in laying open the Limb, till you discover the Breach in the bleeding Artery, which having found, you are carefully to separate, so as that you can come to pass your Needle threaded for the Work under the same; first above the Rupture therein, which having tied close, and cut off the Ends of your Thread, you are, in like Manner, at half an Inch, or an Inch Distance, to make another Ligature below; and to divide the Vessel betwixt these Ligatures; or, as others, but not so rationally, leave them undivided.

The Operation thus far performed, and the Wound cleans'd of the Blood, the Ends of your Thread fecur'd on the Outside, you are to hasten the Digestion and Incarnation as in other Wounds of the sleshy Parts; the Ligatures after some Days falling off themselves, leaving the Ends of the Vessel now cover'd with Flesh, and out of Danger, the Blood taking a Passage through other side-way communicating Branches, when it finds the direct one thus block'd up.

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Our Countryman, Mr. William Cowper, has inferted two Cases of this Kind among the Philosophical Transactions, with the following Preamble, which, for your farther Satisfaction therein, I shall here transcribe.

When the Artery is prick'd in letting Blood, and makes an Aneurism, the Trunk thereof must be bared, and firmly tied above the fame, when it after happens (as has been frequently known) that the Flux of Blood to the Aneurisma in the Artery is not very much abated, though ' the Artery has been tied above, the Operator in that Case must make another Ligature on the Trunk of the Artery below its Aneurism: These collateral Communications of the Trunk of the Artery at the bending of the Cubit, ' preserve the Circulation of the Blood in the ' Cubit and Hand, though the Trunk is totally compress'd both above and below, and the same Trunk afterwards divided between those Liga-' tures. Hence it is, if one Ligature made above the Wound in the Artery is not sufficient, but the Blood still pours out from below, the Patient will fooner recover the Action and Strength of the Muscles of the Cubit, than ' those in whom the upper Ligature proves sufficient; the Reason of which is obvious to any, ' who confider that the communicant Branches ' must be larger where the lower Ligature is re-' quir'd, than when the superior Ligature only is fufficient.

At the same Time he presents us with a Plan, not only of the Trunk of the Artery, but its communicant Branches also, in his Scheme hereunto annexed; but to go on with our Author's Words.

While these Papers (saith he) were lying by me, the two following Instances happen'd, in which the Communications of the large Trunks of the Arteries of the Cubit and Arm were remarkable.

HIST.

remarkable. A Boy about thirteen Years, about three Weeks before I saw him, receiv'd a Wound e near the Middle of the Cubit, in which the · Trunk of the Artery was divided. The Sure geon who was first call'd had frequently bound up the Wound, and put a Stop to the feveral ' Discharges of Blood (which, they told me, did onot amount to less than fix or seven Quarts, at Times), but not without a Compress on the Trunk of the Artery above the Wound. On another impetuous Flux I was call'd, but fee-' ing no small Quantity of Blood discharg'd, I was contented to let the Wound be bound up in the same Manner it had been done before, omitting the Compress on the Trunk of the · Artery above, and adding a Piece of Deal Board, on which the Hand and Cubit were fasten'd, to prevent any Motions of those Parts, s as well as the Fingers: Three Days after the Applications were taken off, and little or no Blood appear'd; but two or three Hours were fcarce elaps'd, e'er I was alarm'd with Notice of a fresh Flux; the By-standers being instructed in that Case to compress the Trunk of the · Artery above the Cubit, had thereby prevented ono small Effusion of Blood, which must other-' wife have happen'd. His Surgeon being out of the Way, I laid the Trunk of the Artery bare above the Wound, as expeditiously as I could, being forced, more than once, to let · loofe the Compress above to discover its Orifice by the Flux of Blood. I pass'd a Needle with with strong waxed Thread under the Artery, and made Ligature on its Trunk (which lay conceal'd in the Interstice of the Musculus Flexor digitorum and the Musculus Ulnaris Flexor Carpi) but notwithstanding this Ligature on the Trunk of the Artery, above the Wound, the Blood still slow'd from the lower Trunk of the divided Artery, yet the Velocity of its Current was so much abated, that it seem'd like Blood slowing from a Vein: I left the Wound with a Digestive, and the Part without hard Bandage, it being now five Weeks since I hear the same is almost cicatris'd.

' A Boy eight Years of Age, came to Town with an Aneurisma on the left Arm, upon bleeding fix Weeks before; the Tumour was indeed very large in proportion to fo fmall an Arm. After laying the Aneurisma or Tumour bare, and making Ligature on the superior Trunk of the Artery, I found, on loofening the Compress above, very little Abatement of the Pulsation of the Aneurisma: I then pass'd a Ligature in like Manner on the Trunk of the Artery below the Tumour, but notwithstanding the Pulsation continued, though much abated: I then discover'd another Trunk of the Artery arifing from the lower Part of the Tumour, on which I also made another Ligature. and the Pulsation was then taken off. However on cutting off the Surface of the Cyftis or dilated Artery, and clearing it of the coagulated Blood, there still poured out some fresh Blood, which was foon ftop'd with a common Reftringent; I left the Part without any other Ligature or hard Bandage. It is now eighteen Days fince the Operation; the Ligatures on the Ar-Nn 4

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teries are all come off, and the Pulse of the Ar.

tery at the Wrist begins to be very manifest,

onor does any Symptom appear that threatens

Success: He has fince recover'd the entire Use

of his Arm, and is in perfect Health.'

This Case I find set in a different Light by a late learned Man in his Dissertations, where it is termed Victima Aneurismatis; yet at the same Time he owns the Patient came off Incolumis; as if such an Operation could be performed without a symptomatic Fever, in which (as he repre-

fents it) the Danger confifted.

In enterprising thereof, it is necessary you apply the Torniket to restrain the Bleeding for the Time, that would hinder your Work, as for Amputation; when having laid the Vessel bare, and cleared away the grumous and other Extravasation, you may slacken, so as may direct you to the Place of the Rupture, which being found by the spurting out of the Blood, you again straiten, till you have made your Binding, and sinish'd the same.

Barbet calls this Operation, Periculofa, dolorifica, laboriofa, nec non exigua sape Utilitatis, and declares, he would sooner dismember the Patient,

than put the same in Practice.

It must truly be acknowledg'd a Task neither void of Difficulty, nor yet of Danger, requiring more Time than cutting off the Limb: But if the Odds be no greater against the Patient's Life by the former than the latter, as I think it is not in many of these Cases; yet has it this farther unspeakable Advantage of retrieving not only the Limb, but as good a Use also thereof as before, of which he must be deprived in the other. I was once, and only once, concern'd in the Operation

ration below the Cubit, with Mr. Babington, upon the like Accident, as happened at the four Swans already just before described, which was attend-

ed with good Success.

Severinus informs us, that the crural Artery itself, and that too very near the Groin, being open'd and torn by a Musket-Ball, Incision was made of the Muscles, in order to come at the Vessel, and tie up the same, and that having open'd the Part, Seignor Trullus, who was the Operator, took out above six Pound of grumous Blood; yet the Work happily succeeded, and the Patient perfectly recover'd his Limb in six Weeks Time, having bled prodigiously for thirty Days before, and was reduc'd exceeding low, as well thereby, as the putrid Fever and other Symtoms attending: A History truly remarkable, and

worthy of Record to future Ages.

And here I would give the young Practitioner to understand, that a found Judgment and a steady Hand, are absolutely requir'd at these Times, as well as in all other Operations of like Nature; for there is somewhat more Trouble than in ranfacking a Bundle, to find a Piece of Packthread, which having found, to tie two other fmaller on any Part thereof, at an Inch or two's Distance, than cutting off the Ends, or dividing the bound Thread in the midst of the two Tyes. Excuse me, Gentlemen, you know, doubtless, what I mean by this rude Simile, that the Undertaker ought to be a dexterous Knives-man, or Anatomist, both Myotomist and Angiotomist; not only expert in muscular Diffection, but in the Situation or Course of the Blood-Vessels also, the Study and Practice whereof I so earnestly pres'd upon you in my last Section: So that I shall now thut up this perhaps over-lengthen'd one, with

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the following short Advice, viz. That in the Cure of all Wounds whatever, or wheresoever situate, you are not only to consider your Patient's Temperament and Way of Living, but whe ther the same are not complicated with some other Distemper, as the Sourcey, Dropsy, French-Pox, &c. without regard to which, in a physical Administration to lend your Assistance betwirt Whiles, you will find, oftentimes, some seeming inconsiderable Accident will foil your Labour and utmost Endeavours, rendring the best of your Topics inessectual.

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menn ev ihm gele Alakk, til i de ljekerkeider ogskt to de elekterous Kniven vene, van Agast sel, bach Assaria, kand kinter splik viocekovy egent en traviolist D'Arghon, ble de ar ske Sens-

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MANUAGENT

Some modest ANIMADVERSIONS on Dr. HARRIS'S Differtationes Medicæ, especially bis thirteenth, de Erroribus Chirurgorum.

Gentlemen.



S this Edition of my Art of Surgery was just going to the Press, there A came to my Hands a Treatife, newly publish'd by Dr. Walter Harris, which he entitles, Dissertationes Medica &

Chirurgica, babita in Amphitheatro Collegii Regalis Med. Lond. wherein, towards the Conclusion, I find his thirteenth Differtation is taken up, in declaiming against the Errors of the Surgeons.

I must own I was somewhat startled, to find so learned and fo good a Man, inveighing in fuch a publick Manner, against a Body of others, who are scarce equall'd for the same Learning, Probity and Ingenuity in their Art, by any Nation upon Earth.

The Charge against you feems to be made up of three principal Parts. The first is Ignorance, a very gross (but furely undeserved) one, in the Discharge of your Profession, or not taking the right Method of healing your Patients Maladies; some of which, he tells you, he remov'd by very fimple Means, when two of the prime Men among among you had pronounc'd the same incurable; of which Kind he gives you two Examples; the one in a cancer'd Breast of Mrs. Harding at Hamp. stead, where the worthy Man Mr. Blondel, together with Mr. Brown belonging to the Guards, had given Sentence as above; which Cure he effected by giving the Powders of Lign. Sans. Sarsaparil. & Santal. rub. in fair Water, three Times a Day, and ordering the Breast to be wrap'd up warm in Flannel.

The other is of a Surgeon (who, or what a one, we know not) that kept a poor Servant Maid a Year and half in Hand, thrusting a long Tent into an hollow Ulcer on the Foot, till a Gangrene threatn'd, and an Amputation was like to follow, had not this good Samaritan pour'd Oil and Wine into the Wound, and rescued her in three

Weeks Time from fo imminent Danger.

Now as to the first of these, I can only say, that the Prognostics of Diseases, however seemingly desperate, are to be made with the utmost Caution, since the most knowing and understanding Men among us, both Physicians and Surgeons, have been mistaken in their Judgments upon the Sick as well in Regard to the Disease, as its Event.

If this was a true Cancer, as doubtless believ'd so to be by the Surgeons, and cured by the Powders of Lign. Sanct. &c. how comes it this good Man so long with-held the Secret, for a Distemper we none of us know how to grapple with? or if Specific thereunto (and not prescrib'd at Random) how is it that we have only this single Example of Success? Or that so many miserable Objects are yet moving us with their dismal Complaints, amidst a Glut of the holy Wood that every where surrounds them?

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About thirty Years past, I remember a poor Man turn'd out of the Hospital as incurable, with old Sores upon his Legs, which at long-run, as we say, were dried up by some simple Applications of an old Woman; upon the Noise of which, great Numbers of People under the like Predicament, at least, as they believ'd themselves, resorted to the same Dostress; but I never heard that she could brag of any more than this one casual Exploit, the rest growing still worse, and after long Time, returning whence they came, or applying to a more rational Method of Cure.

I have instanced in the preceding Discourse, where a fimple Plant confolidated a Man's Nofe. which had been near cut off; and in my Supplement, you will find a desperate Wound into the Stomach, where the Patient was left as past Help by the Physician, yet the same healed up by a Gallemaufrey of I know not what bruis'd Herbs, directed at Adventure, doubtless, by some ignorant People; both certainly agglutinating by Euchrasy, in great Measure, or the Means of a bomogene, balfamic Blood, rather than the Remedy, which, possibly, had been absolutely ineffectual, if not detrimental to one hundred of others, trying the fame Experiment on the like Occasion; so that from such Result as this, to cry out, Sic Numini Supremo placet, simplicibus & innocuis auxiliis, aliquando benedicere, would have served the most irrational Experimenter, or whimsical Enthusiast, taking the Office of Physician or Surgeon upon him, without Knowledge, even of the Rudiments of those Arts, by Way of justifying their Proceedings; and furely, had better become them, than a learned and grave Doctor of Phyfick, who knows well, that to administer any Remedy, without forming a Rationale on the the same, or disregarding how, or in what Manner it is to bring about the End of its Administration, is becoming only Mountebanks and old Women, who apply, as they say, Hap nab. We are far from finding Fault with simple Medicines, believing them, generally speaking, the best; but surely, we are not to think the better of such as are so very innocent as not to hurt us; or prefer them to others, we have more Reason to believe will do us Good also.

As to the second Example, I think the Doctor had done well to have given us at least some Note, that we might have known what Kind of Surgeon he was, who had cram'd those unreasonable Tents into the Maid's Foot, that, in Justice, the Shame and Disgrace might have redounded

where it was due.

Had he read our Art of Surgery, Vol. 1. Sett. 5, p. 431. he would have feen we are as much a gainst this preposterous Practice of tenting, where Necessity calls not for them, as in some of those Cases he himself enumerates, and so are all the noted Practisers here in Town, as he can wish for; so that his recommending Monsieur Belloste as justly inveighing against them, was altogether needless; nor do our English Practitioners stand in need of that Translation, if they had it not. It was truly a Caution very necessary to have been given to his own Countrymen, who by their Tents and Injections, from what we have seen of their Practice among us, have done more Mischief than any People I have heard of.

Had this learned and devout Man been rightly, I say, acquainted with the Practice of the best Artists among us, he would easily have seen, that instead of choaking up their Wounds with Tents, and damming in the Matter that should

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have a ready Issue out, if they can't obtain Agglutination thereof, by the milder Way of Compress and Deligation, they are immediately for laying their Work in View, where it can be done with Sasety, and thereby instead of protracting, expediting the Cure; which will bring me to the second Part of the Charge against you, laid down by this good Man, viz. that you are cruel and bard bearted.

This he proves from your cutting off Mens Legs and Arms, boring their Skulls, and burning their Flesh, with other the like dreadful and severe

Usage of your Patients.

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To part of which, I know, Gentlemen, you must plead guilty; but, I hope, and doubt not in the least, the Motive you go upon will be justified, if not in this compassionate Doctor's, yet in the Sight of God and other good Men.

To back this Accusation he brings the Example of Guido de Cauliaco, whom he sets forth as an bonest and merciful Surgeon, for that in his whole Life-time he would never dismember a Patient, let the Occasion be never so great, choosing rather to wrap up the mortisted or perished Member in his Sparadrap, and thus embalm his Patient whilst alive.

This our Physician thought rare in a French Surgeon, who seldom wants Boldness, or is sparing of his Knife; and believes it either proceeded from an Humanity uncommon to the Faculty; or a religious Awe upon his Mind, with-holding him therefrom; for Consirmation of this, he quotes the following from Guido himself. Honestius est Medico, quod cadat per se membrum Gangrena affectum, quam si incidatur vel amputetur, semper enim quando inciditur, remanet Rancor, aut

Simultas,

Simultas, & Cogitatio in Patiente, quod posset re-

manere Membrum abscissum.

But furely, the Rule you are to go by in performing any Operation, where a Person's Life is in Danger, is not what he shall think of the fame after, but what you think thereof at present. together with other able Artists call'd into Con. fultation, who after mature Deliberation, believ. ing in your Consciences, or according to the best of your Judgments, there is an absolute Necessity for the Work, in order to fave the Patient's Life: It is neither his nor the World's Censure you should regard, but the Discharge of your Duty. If it be the Choice of the Sick to die thus Piecemeal, or to rot, as we fay, alive, you are to forbear preffing upon him, let him have his Choice; but if he defires Life upon any Terms, and you know of no other than by the cutting off a Limb, you are to proceed in God's Name, and will be, doubtless, justified at his Tribunal. What if your Accuser is able to bring some far-fetched Instance of a Person recovering that Limb which had been doom'd to the Knife and Saw by some unexpected Tum in the fick Man's Favour, not to be foreseen, how many Scores to his one can you not produce, of fuch, as through Fear or Obstinacy in oppofing, have been loft, who a little before had this Way a more than equal Chance for Life? And how many cannot you produce that have escaped thereby?

Before any Thing of this Nature is enterpris'd, the fick Man has his Choice, and it is an old

Maxim, Quod volenti non fit Injuria.

To the Honour of your Corporation it may be faid, you have an excellent By-Law, that not so much as a Finger or Toe shall be taken off, without

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without some of the Ancients of your Company first consulted and being present; which was excellently well intended, that no private Practitioner, how full foever of his own Knowledge. should maim or dismember the meanest Subject, without due Confideration had thereto, and proper Assistance or Help call'd in; and surely, it is no small Happiness to every Nation, as it has been the Preservation of many a brave Man's Life, that whilst some through Pufillanimity, native Timidity, or want of Courage, are not qualified for the Works of this Nature, others of greater Fortitude of Mind, and Judgment suited thereto, are ready to perform them; who inflead of being treated with bard Names, deserve the greatest Honour, especially where right Reafon has been the Guide to their Actions, and to the utmost of their Abilities, in the Discharge of a good Conscience, they have acted for the Interest of their Patients, in such their Undertakings.

When Archagathus (says this learned Doctor) came first to Rome from Peloponnesus for the sake of Practice, the Romans (as Pliny observes) were very courteous, receiving him honourably, and conferring on him quickly after their Jus Quiritium, giving him the Title of Vulnerarius, the Healer of their Wounds, an acceptable Guest to those warlike People; but so soon, saith he, as ever he began to cut and burn them, he lost their good Opinion, and his Name was strait alter'd for that of Carnifex Sanguinolentus, the Bloody Butcher, when they report him not only expell'd Rome, but ston'd by the Populace without the Walls, after the old Custom of

the Jews.

And what, I pray you, must we infer from this Relation? I hope this Physician is not defirous that our Hospital Surgeons, our Trepanners, Rup. ture and Stone Cutters, should be thus ferv'd; no, I dare fay, he is too good a Christian, he is too good a Man. But having given this Character of a mild and merciful one to Guido, no Wonder he should fall foul upon Severinus, whom he farther acquaints us, either ignorant or unmindful of the Fate of Archagathus, near the fame Place, at least not far from Naples, published his Pyrotechnic Surgery, allowing Guido to be no other than a Physico-Chirurgus, not absolutely Chirurgus, because he would not practise by Fire and Sword; on the former of which Words he (I mean the Doctor) is pleas'd to make a Comment.

It were tedious here to pursue this Gentleman's Discourse farther upon this Head, and therefore I beg leave only to put this serious Question.

What must become of those miserable Wretches we see daily perishing in the midst of their own Stench and Putrefaction, crying out for Help of any Kind, so their Lives may be but spar'd, yet are to be denied the same? What of those, continually rack'd and tortur'd by the Stone, or from their Bowels fallen down, and strangled in the Rings of the Processus Peritones. What of those, the broken Pieces of whole Skulls lye pricking the tender Coverings of the Brain? Or where this last is delug'd by Blood or Matter, having no vent to be discharged? What of those, whose Strength is daily exhausted by Fistula's and carious Ulcers, or from Effusions of their Life, the Blood?

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Why, to all this, our Christian Philosopher replies, Let them wait their appointed Time, and die like Men: Let them rejoice that they are shortly going to meet those brave Men, Cicero, Socrates and Cato: Ariftides, Antoninus, Epietetus, or the ancient Patriarchs, Moses, Elias and Abraham. But suppose, dear Doctor, these poor Creatures, some of whom possibly never heard of this good Company, are not fo well prepar'd as yourfelf, to fing forth a Nunc Dimittis, or O Praclarum Diem-but by an ill spent Life, have more Reason to fear they may fall in with Dives, Heliogabalus, Nero, Domitius, Phalaris, Julian the Apostate, or his Brother Judas, and are dispos'd to take the Tempter's Advice, rather than your's, viz. Skin for Skin, to which I may add, Limb for Life, rather than lay down the fame at present, if it can any way be avoided. Such as these may be, I hope, allowed to undergo a little temporal Fire, and who knows, but by Amendment of their Lives under the Rod, they may escape the eternal? Or is this Letture of Mortality read to us, or of the Contempt of Death, that these miserable People should follow the Example of some of those he has here mention'd, and make away themselves? No certainly, the good Man knew too well, how inconfiftent foever the fame might be with Ethnic, it is not so with the Christian Principles.

But I now haften, Gentlemen, to your last Charge, the blackest of all, and indeed if it could be proved, instead of being admitted yourselves hereaster into the Society of Saints and Angels in Heaven, the Devils in Hell are surely to be your Company; mistake me not, I mean such, against whom this Charge as aforesaid can be made good, which this Gentleman supports chiefly

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by the Tale of an Apparition: I hope for yours, but much more the poor Man's Sake concern'd immediately therein, it is no other than a Grub-fireet Gbost: I'm sure by the Narrative, we are not like to have one Sadducee the less for it. The

Story is this.

That about twenty four Years past, Mr. W—near Moregate lying on his Death-bed, the Apparition of a poor Man stood by him, whom he had designedly kept in Hand for a long Time, with an Ulcer on his Leg, which said Ulcer, he owns (before the Face of the Ghost and the By-standers) for a few Pence, he could have healed; but being employed by a wealthy Lady to look after this poor Man, (and not having the Fear of God before his Eyes, but tempted by the cursed Mammon) he kept the said Pauper so long, that the Leg at length was forced to be cut off, of which this poor Man (whose Ghost, you must understand, stood by all this Time) died, and left a Wife and four Children behind him.

This being the Sum of the Story, I shall leave it to your farther Enquiry; who this Mr. W- was I know not, nor do I remember any one with that initial Letter near that Place or Time, that had any rightful Claim to practife this Art, or Title to the Profession. If the Fact be true, it is most certain, as he must have been the Devil of a Surgeon, he is gone to the Devil for so vile an Action. But these Relations I have observed upon Enquiry, to be generally found mere Fictions, or in plain Words, arrant Lies, either forg'd by ill-defigning Neighbours out of Malice, improv'd by superstitious People, or printed merely to amuse the Populace, and get a penny by them; fo that a Man ought to be well fatisfied of the Truth of Circumstances, before

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before he so much as whispers them about, and not to raise Chimera's out of his own or other People's Brains, report the vague and inconsistent Jumble of a Delirium, or listen to a second, if not a third Hand Rumour of some spiteful or whimsical old Woman, and stamp them with the Authority of an Eye or an Ear-Witness, which I believe the Doctor never was of this; and therefore I must needs question, if he is not the first of that learned Faculty that has brought upon the Stage the Story of an Hobgoblin, to bespatter a Society also of great Learning, (many of them) Probity, and sound Judgment.

Now whatever Construction the Story of the Spettre may admit, I mean in making the most of it, this of Mr. B "'s will allow a milder than feems to be put on it. If Mr. Btold the Patient he must in all Appearance die, and that very miserably of his Distemper, if fomewhat was not attempted by the way of Extirpation, whether by Knife or Fire, and that he had no other way a Possibility of his Cure: Herein, I say, Mr. B---'s Integrity might be unblemish'd, and his Judgment also, more especially if the Patient, upon mature Deliberation, was defirous (as probably he might) to fland fuch a Chance rather than linger on in his deplorable Condition. As to the whispering that two others had miscarried in his Hands under the

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fame Operation, it furely was an Act of Indifcretion; but admit they had, if others had fared better, as fometimes happens (I wish I could fav often) under the like Attempt by others, and that he believ'd conscientiously he could serve him no way else, the Enterprize furely was not criminal, in as much as he did what lay in his Power; and, doubtless, as every Operator ought. either directly to the Patient himself, or to Friends and Relations, let them know the Hazard, as well of the intended Remedy, as of the Disease intended to be thereby subdued, when he has a free Choice to die certainly by the one, or take the Chance, however still uncertain, to escape by the other. But as to this particular, I think, enough.

A farther Support to this Charge is, that you not only ignorantly, as I have already remark'd, but designedly practise the Use of Tents in Wounds and Ulcers, on Purpose to protract your Cures, and enhance the Value thereof, by which you keep poor Wretches a Year or more under your Hands, whose Maladies might be healed up without those Tents, in a tenth Part of the Time; and by this, it seems, you maintain your Equipages, and ride about the Streets in your gilt Chariots, that a Man of Probity in the Profession

is Rara Avis in Terris.

Had this Invective been levelled against the Pseudo-Prastici, so numerous in this City, calling themselves Physicians and Surgeons, but who have no right to be so called, this good Man's Time and Labour had been well bestow'd; but when he restects upon those, who, let their Principles be as they will, it is their Interest to get their Patients well as soon as they can; upon such as are as much against this shameful Practice of

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Tents upon all Occasions as himself, choosing rather, as I before took Notice, to have their Work in View, and repair the Breach forthwith: When he reslects upon Men, who measure the Value of their Cures, not by the Time of their Attendance, but the Greatness thereof, who are so far from want of Business, that they have not Time, some of them, to attend one half of what presents, this Artillery is surely directed wrong, and, doubtless, cannot reach the Mark.

The last Part of the Charge I shall speak to, feems to bear hardest upon the Surgeons of the Fleet, although the good Man is jealous the fame Villany is acted on Shore: I mean, that either for the Lucre of five pounds a Limb allowed by the State, which I am fully fatisfied is a vulgar Error, or for that inftead of keeping them long in Hand (for now it feems as if the Tables were turn'd) or laftly, to fave the Trouble of looking longer after them, they cut off those that might be faved: And to prove this the height of Wickedness, as who can doubt it, we have the following Paffages. Quod si amputationes Membrorum fiant fine Necessitate Urgente (you fee however there may happen to be Necessitas) in Ulceribus aut Vulneribus curabilibus, Lucri (fcil.) Canfa vel ad Molestiam diuturniorem evitandam, scelesta est, & inhumana amputatio. And again, Nimiam audaciam, five temeritatem, five feritatem immanem, plurium Chirurgorum, reprebendere fas est: Qui petulanter, & fine Neceffitate, urunt, secant, laniant inhumaniter, seu ad molestiam aliquam diuturnam evitandam, seu insolentia elati, seu ad Lucellum commodius corradendum.

These, Gentlemen, are Accusations brought against you, not by an old Woman, for then you might have overlook'd them, or imputed them

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to the Prejudices, those shallow People, for want of knowing better, as we fay, have taken up against the Profession in general. When I practis'd myself, I have had twenty such, who would tell me, If I made hafte and cured them (believing I could do that at Pleasure) I should have the same Reward, as if I kept them long Time in Hand; which I thought so palpable a Reflection on my Integrity, that I always turn'd them away with Contempt, nor would I have any Thing to do with them, how large foever their intended Recompence might be; for if Matters had not gone to their Minds (and which of you can warrant a cut Finger, or a broken Shin in some Habits of Body, from bad Accidents?) I was fure to be suspected by such, let me do all I could. But I forget myself, the Charge is here laid against you by a learned Gentleman of the College of Physicians, and that in their publick Theater also, not by a common Person, but by a worthy and good Man, pretending at least to Theory, but I believe, little conversant in the Practice of your Art; fo that to fet yourselves right, not only in this Gentleman's good Opinion, but in that of the whole Kingdom, who from some Expressions he has, I think, undefervedly let fall, in these his now printed Lectures, it will behave you to justify yourselves, left (if I may borrow his own Words) Rudes & Ignari, cum Doctis & Probatis confundantur, & Peritis Imperiti commisceantur.

As I have formerly been a Member of your Community, and had for more than twenty Years a thorough Knowledge of the principal Practitioners of the same Art, many of which are yet in being, I can call God to witness, that although to my great Concern I have seen Limbs taken

taken off, which through ignorant Management of some, calling themselves Surgeons, and being fo accounted by the People, though effeem'd of no Repute among us, have been brought under this Necessity to fave Life: Although by the injudicious Practice by Tents, and other as ignorant Treatment, I have known trifling Accidents become formidable, as this learned Gentleman obferves, and perhaps a Year's Work made, of what, if artfully handled, had been healed in few Weeks: Though by these Means, I say, I have feen many People ruin'd and undone, maimed in their Limbs, if not fool'd out of their Lives; yet from Men of the most abandon'd Principles, exercifing the same Function, I never was privy to, or acquainted with any thing of this Kind, practis'd by defign, or for the fake of Lucre: And I doubt not, Gentlemen, in order to take off this Calumny, from every honest and legal Practitioner of this noble Art, you will join with me in the following Commination.

Is there any Man among you who has delayed a Cure out of these wicked Views, has kept his Patient a Month in Hand, whom he could have healed in a Week's Time?

Is there a Man among you who has thrust a Tent into any hollow Wound or Ulcer, with Design merely to keep the same from healing, when it was not some other way, at least as he thought, for his Patient's Advantage (as may happen) and not his own, or in other Words, when he believed in his Conscience the same, without Detriment of any kind to his Patient, might be suffered so to be healed up?

Is there a Man among you who has cut, burnt, or used any severe Remedies to his Patient, whose Expectation of Cure, he could as suddenly, and as

well have answered, by a more easy or gentler Me.

Is there a Man among you, who, when the Patient's Wounds or other Sores have been in a way of healing, has applied any Medicament defignedly to keep back the same (unless as above, where the Condition of the Sick might so require, and of which he is apprised) with intent by such Delay, to take Advantage in his larger Demands for Attendance upon such Cure?

Is there a Man among you who hath cut off either Finger or Toe, much more an Arm or Leg of his Fellow Creature, which he knew he could have faved, so as to have rendered any way useful rather than hurthensome, however with more Trouble to himself in his Attendance, or to gain any Sum of Money from the Government?

In a Word, is there any Man among you who bas been guilty in any of the Premisses, or negletted any thing in his Power to heal his Patient by the easiest Method, so soon as possibly he could, or that according to the hest of his Judgment, hath not endeavoured to save both Limb and Life?

Let him be Anathema.

Let bim, I say, Gentlemen, and I am sure every Man of you, of any Credit or Repute, will join with me in your Amen;

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Let bim be Maranatha.

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